

Political—1923

Party Affiliation

SOCIALIST LEADER IS CHEERED

Jean Longuet, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies Tells of Senegalese and Siki—Other Noted Speakers Present.

Jean Longuet, Socialist leader of the French Chamber of Deputies, in a meeting held at Douglas Hall last Sunday afternoon under the joint auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. The friends of Negro Freedom and the 21st Assembly District, made an unqualified denial of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Black troops against white women in Germany. The German people who have come in contact with the army of occupation, instead of thanking the Americans for their propaganda against Black troops are now blaming them for their officiousness, he declared.

"The Senegalese," said M. Longuet, "were very good-natured. They were like great, big children and got along excellently with the Germans. The women and children were particularly fond of them. The result of the propaganda is that the Senegalese have been recalled and the Moroccans, a people classed as white, but who are brutes, took their places.

"In all the cities of the middle West in which I have spoken," he continued, "I have emphasized the fact at each meeting that the American colored propagandists have been no friends to the Ger-

man people."

Speaking of the absence of color discriminations in France, he said: "I speak as one who has never known what it is to experience prejudice for any man because of color or race. From its beginning the Socialist Internationals have fought for the Negro as well as for all the other peoples of mankind alike. Frenchmen, whatever may be their faults or vices, do not know color prejudice. Immediately after slavery was abolished in the French colonies the black people received the vote and no one has ever thought of taking it from them. Many of the French colonies send members to the French Parliament, and one of these, M. La Gruziere, is a very dear friend of mine.

Colored People in France.

"Since the war we have had a good number of colored people living in France. Nowhere will you find any prejudice against them. In the student quarter black and half-black men may be seen walking with white girls and no one thinks anything of it. Of course, our military and capitalist masters, when in touch with the more primitive Negroes have been guilty of the same atrocities as the English and the other nations, but the better class of French people are opposed to this."

Siki-Carpentier Bout.

Speaking of the Carpentier-Siki bout, he said that of the 45,000 present, all of whom but a dozen or so were white, were in favor of Siki. They felt that it was merely one Frenchman beating another, and that Siki was the better man. When Siki was deprived of the championship, my colleague, Diagne of Senegal, wished the Chamber of Deputies to cancel their annual grant to the Boxing Federation, but the members did not interfere because they knew little about boxing and had more important business to attend to.

Denounces Occupation.

M. Longuet denounced the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine by French troops. "I don't care whether the troops used are white or black," he said, "the occupation is wrong and the color of the soldiers used makes no difference whatever."

Frank Crossthwaite in a very effective speech denounced lynching. "As long as the Negro was a chattel," he said, "no one thought of lynching him, but as soon as he was given his so-called freedom, then lynching began. The civilization of which we are a part puts the rights of property over the rights of man."

Other speakers were Walter F.

White and Judge Jacob Panken. Judge Panken denounced the Ku Klux Klan in a powerful speech. "If it were not for 100 per cent Americanism there would be no Klan now," he said. "Low types of individuals rush to join the Klan in order to gratify their brutal instincts. The Ku Klux Klan of the 19th century were a body of angels compared with those of today." A very excellent musical program was rendered by Mme. Frances Benelari. Miss Bessie Allison and Paul M. Robeson, star of "Tadpole," a play that won great praise in England.

Socialist.

Total of Colored Voters Jumps To 27,570 Monday

781 Additional Names Added In Monday's Registration

Registration

By getting 781 additional names on the books in Monday's registration, the total number of colored voters, men and women, now on the books is 27,570.

The total number white and colored is 219,398. This means that the colored vote is twelve per cent of the entire vote in the city. This is not yet up to the total registration figures of last year when over 39,000 colored men and women registered, and they constituted nearly 14 per cent of the voting strength.

Just as on Monday of the previous week, the 14th Ward led the registration with 127 new voters, 66 of whom were women. The 17th Ward stood second with 101 new voters, 33 of whom were women. The 16th Ward was third with 67 new voters, and the 15th Ward next with 49.

14TH WARD LEADS

The 17th Ward, which has long held the leadership in registered colored voters, now takes second place according to the total registration of this year. The 14th Ward leads by over 350 votes, due to the remarkable manner in which the women there have taken an interest in politics. If the same interest of women could be gotten in other wards, it is pointed out, the registration of colored voters could be increased by nearly 10,000. Here is how the big colored wards stand:

1923 Registration

	Male	Female	Total
14th Ward	2242	1773	4015
17th "	2327	1386	3713
11th "	1206	890	2096
15th "	1343	688	2031
16th "	1153	775	1928

WOMEN CAME OUT STRONG

Just how strong is the interest of the women in the 14th Ward can be seen from the fact that 151 of them registered in the past two weeks to 147 men. This is the only ward where the new women voters outnumbered the men, except the 16th, where the women registered 79 and the men 60. In the 17th the women ran away behind the men.

The figures in the big wards for the past two registration days are:

Colored Votes

	Male	Female	Total
11th Ward	39	36	75
14th "	147	151	298
15th "	58	34	92
16th "	60	79	139
17th "	182	85	267

Ward	Male	Female	Total
1	1	1	2
2	3	3	6
3	9	5	14
4	24	5	29
5	21	11	32
6	10	7	17
7	15	30	45
8	20	7	27
9	5	2	7
10	11	8	19
11	23	23	46
12	15	6	21
13	1	5	6
14	61	66	127
15	31	18	49
16	20	47	67
17	68	33	101
18	28	8	36
19	22	9	31
20	10	4	14
21	5	17	22
22	24	21	45
23	3	1	4
24	1	1	2
25	6	1	7
26	2	1	3
27	6	2	8
28	1	1	2
Grand Total	441	340	781
First day's total	535	281	816
Gr. days	976	621	1597
All books			27570
Grand total			27,570

Political - 1923.

Party Affiliations. SOCIALISTS WOULD NATIONALIZE MINES

Urges Amnesty, Negro Co-operation, Mexican Recognition; Raps Fascisti and Klan

NEW YORK.—Recognition of the government of Mexico, denunciation of the Fascisti of Italy and the United States, protest against the imprisonment of Socialists in Russia and against continued imprisonment of political prisoners in the United States, denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan and of the abrogation of constitutional rights in West Virginia have been voted by the annual convention of the Socialist party here.

The convention adopted a resolution urging the organization of Negro workers into labor unions, pointing out that labor cannot reach full strength until the white wage workers recognize that the Negro is part of the workers' movement.

Repeal of the California criminal syndicalism law is demanded in another resolution, and the convention pilloried the California officials for their persecution of Upton Sinclair.

Elect Gene Debs

The following were elected as members of the executive committee: Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; Edmund Melms, Wisconsin; Morris Hillquit, New York; W. R. Snow, Illinois; Birch Wilson, Pennsylvania; William Brandt, Missouri, and Leon M. Harkins, New Jersey. All will hold office for 12 months. This is the first time that Debs has accepted a position on the executive committee.

After a heated debate, the delegates adopted a resolution requesting the incoming national executive committee to set aside 10% of the national organization funds to be used to further the organization of women in the party. It asks that competent director be employed to direct the organization of women's Socialist branches throughout the country.

A resolution on trade unionism commits the party to whole hearted support of the labor movement. "Every Socialist who is eligible to union membership ought to be within the ranks of organized labor," the resolution says.

Nationalization of the coal mines of the country was demanded by the convention at its closing session.

DIVIDING UP

Inquiring Reporter Find

Colored Supporters of
9 in Afro America
All Four Parties
Maryland
5-4-23.

Frank Wilson, 919 N. Stricker street. Business Agent for the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union: I shall vote the Socialist ticket. I would never

vote for Broening and the other candidates are against laboring men.

S. West, 1405 W. Madison street: Preston.

Sylvester Chaney, 1214 Baltimore street: Preston is the man for whom I will vote. I can't vote for Broening.

Amos D. Moore, 530 W. Saratoga: Preston.

Atty. Lewis Flagg, 14 E. Pleasant street: Jackson.

A. P. Powell, 1534 Leslie street: Secretary Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union: My vote will not go to either of the Democrat or Republican candidates. I shall vote the Socialist Ticket.

Francis Thomas, 1147 N. Mount street: I shall vote for Jackson this time because I think we should divide up. Broening has made a good Mayor and done some good things, but as long as they know that we are rock bound Republicans they will do as little as possible for us.

Geo. Dabney, 1621 Druid Hill avenue, chauffeur: Broening.

Roy S. Bond, Attorney, Morton Bldg.: Jackson.

Clyde Pritchard, 2033 Druid Hill avenue, Post Office Clerk: Broening.

Watson Jenkins, 1710 McCulloh street B. and O. messenger. I am a Broening man.

H. Scott, 1609 Druid Hill avenue, chauffeur: Broening.

Walter A. Spann, 1147 N. Mount street: I think I will vote for Jackson.

Geo. Lane, 823 Calhoun street, Y. M. C. A. Worker. "I think Broening has done quite a bit for us. I think I will vote that way."

Lewis C. Gray, 1211 Stricker St. "I have not decided."

Ashbie Hawkins, Attorney, Banker Bldg.: Jackson.

Lucius Butler, dentist, 1641 Pa. avenue: Broening.

S. S. Sooker, Secretary Y. M. C. A.: Broening.

Howard E. Young, pharmacist, 1100 Druid Hill avenue: Preston.

L. H. Davenport, furniture dealer, 1006 Penna avenue: I and 6 others in my house will vote for Preston.

Fred. Lee, 1341 Penna. Ave., laborer—"I am going to support Broening, he has done more for us than either Jackson or Preston will do."

L. White, 1210 Penna. Ave., barber—"I am going to vote for Preston, they say he is a silk stocking man, but I believe we will fair better under a silk stocking Democrat than under one of the other type."

Socialists.

NATION'S NEGROES URGED BY DEBS TO JOIN AGAINST KLAN

NEW YORK CITY WORLD

OCTOBER 31, 1923

Power of 12,000,000 in Country

try Could Crush Persecutors,

Harlem Audience Is Told.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

SEES SOVIET RECOGNITION.

Favors Pay Raise for City's Police

and Firemen and New

Law to Curb the Landlords.

Eugene V. Debs, several times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket and former Federal convict, attacked the Ku Klux Klan last night at a meeting for Negro Socialists in Commonwealth Casino, 135th Street, near Madison Avenue. About 1,200 persons attended—half of them white. They stood and cheered as Debs entered the hall.

"The Klan is an institution that tries to persecute the Negro," he said, "and I am against all organizations that are trying to down you."

"I am glad the colored people are exercising restraint and not rioting. The time will come when the Ku Klux Klan will fizzle out and there will not be one adherent left."

"It is the business of every one to expose the sinister purposes of the Klan. The colored people could do something for themselves if they would unite. There are 12,000,000 in the United States and they could develop a power that would make them respected."

Debs announced he was proud of having gone to prison for seditious utterances during the war, and said he would gladly go to "prison or the gallows" for Socialism. He said there is a growing sentiment in this country for Russia and predicted the Government of the United States

soon would recognize the Soviet.

"I was waited upon by a large delegation of police and firemen today," he said. "The former usually come to me with a warrant, but this time they wanted something. They wanted me to aid the movement for a minimum wage for them. I promised to do what I could."

Debs urged those present to vote for the pay increase for police and firemen. He also urged a new housing law to curb landlords.

Others who spoke were A. Philip Randolph, editor of the Messenger, a Negro magazine; his wife, Lucille, candidate for Alderman on the American Labor Party ticket, and, so far as is known, the only Negress who ever ran for office in this city; James Oneal, Socialist leader, and Frank Crosswathie, a Negro leader.

Republican.

Political — 1923.
Party Affiliation.

John T. Adams Advised to Follow the Lead of Henry Lincoln Johnson by New Bedford (Mass.) Standard

The New Bedford Standard, a newspaper published in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in its issue August 14, 1923, in discussing the rape of Georgia Republicans by Joe Kealing, Clarence Miller, Bill McGinnis and C. H. Houston, carpet-baggers and interlopers from the North, advises Chairman Adams and all other members of the National Committee, who cannot hold their states intact for the Republican party, to follow Line Johnson's lead.

Our contemporary remarks, "If achievements stand for anything, National Committeeman Johnson deserves all of the privileges and perquisites usually associated with his title." The Standard further states that the Republican party in Minnesota is shot to pieces, and in John Adams' state, Iowa, Brookhart is the idol, and in Wisconsin La Follette is the party; but in Georgia, under the leadership of Mr. Johnson, the Republican party is proof against all inroads, all boring from within. It is under Johnson's leadership stronger than ever; stronger than ever, indeed, Harding having received 43,000 votes, whereas Hughes got only 11,000. You do not find the Georgia Republicans flocking to the banner of radicalism or a farm-labor man or a non-partisan leader and electing him. National Committeemen who cannot keep their own states in line should recognize the leadership of Henry Lincoln Johnson, and concede him all the emoluments of his position."

What have you to say to The Standard's observations, Mr. Adams? Out in your state the party has gone to hell, while you, through your henchmen, are disorganizing Georgia Republicans by trying to lily-white the party in our state. You deny to Henry Lincoln Johnson's state home rule, while Brookhart, a man without a party, erased your party in your state from the map. Be honest, Mr. Adams, who deserves the emoluments of his position—Henry Lincoln Johnson, who holds his state in line, or you, who lost your state to radicalism?

Charity begins at home, Mr. Adams. Have you ever read that divine injunction? Do you feel justified to still displace Mr. Johnson, whom the Republicans of Georgia elected at the ballot box, with a man named Philips, from Pennsylvania, who stands indicted by a federal grand jury for stealing \$1,800,000 from the government? Is Philips your ideal of a Republican leader? Do you think the President would stand for a man as his advisor who has a tentative ticket to the federal pen? Read The Standard's editorial appearing August 14, 1923. We carry it on the editorial page of this issue. Read it and remember that the man who wrote "Have Faith in Massachusetts" has no patience with wrong-doing or the theft of any man's rights, political, economic or other ways.

CUTTING DOWN REPRESENTATION IN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Republican Committee has been called to meet at Washington, December 11th, to select the place of meeting for the National Convention next year, and for such other business as may come before it.

In 1920 the National Committee arbitrarily arrogated to itself the power and authority, through a resolution passed during the expiring hours of the National Convention to change the basis of representation. But few delegates were on the floor of the Convention hall when the resolution was passed and the Convention itself, we believe, exceeded its authority in passing it even if a majority were present, without submission to the States.

The object of those who pushed through the resolution was to eliminate the Negroes of the South from the National Convention, destroy their influence in the party and place them upon the same status as they are placed by the Democratic party in the South.

In effect it was saying to the Negro "if the Democrats pass laws to disfranchise you and get away with it, we will do the same."

In keeping with this program one of the first businesses undertaken by the National Committee after this unlawful power was conferred upon it by "resolution" was to cut representation according to a barometric voting plan, guaranteed to allow only 4 delegates in the National Convention to a Sovereign State, which may have 9 or more votes in the Electoral College. When the Negro electorate is large and disfranchisement is practically complete, 4 delegates are granted, it being figured out that these will be white. Where disfranchisement is slightly less than complete, or there is a large number of white Republicans, who, of course, are not disfranchised, the scale is graduated and the Republicans of the State are permitted to have more delegates, maybe as many or nearly as many delegates as it will furnish Democratic votes in the Electoral College.

How ridiculous, and at the same time, how damnably unjust it is to disfranchised Republicans to allow them only 4, 6 or even 8 delegates in a Republican National Convention, when the Democratic party is to be allowed 9, 10, or, perhaps, 12 or 16 votes in the Electoral College, we leave for the contemplation of the wise ones of the National Committee.

We are going to say here and now, however, that the Republican party will meet the disfranchised Negroes of the seceded States in 1924, in States where they are no longer disfranchised and when they remember that all the oppressions they suffered were directly due to disfranchisement and that the Republican party has approved disfranchisement, they will feel that they owe nothing to either party and will vote accordingly.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

The State Republican platform as drawn by the recent Republican Convention will strike the average colored reader as a lifeless document. There is little reference to matters regarded by the rank and file as relating to their specific welfare. Even with reference to some of the big questions that most people are thinking about this document is strangely silent.

As the conventional party platform, however, there is nothing harmful about it. It is plain from start to finish that the framers had in mind the practical politics of making as many friends and as few enemies as possible.

The promise to erect a hospital for colored consumptives at Henryton can only be concerned as a bait to those too ignorant to know that such a hospital has already been built and is now in operation.

With the exception of its stand on police courts of the city, this also might be said of the recent Democratic platform. But the independent vote in the race, and this vote is growing constantly in both volume and expression, will want more assurances than is set down specifically in either of these documents. Some of the things they will want to know, and know very definitely, are:

1. What will be done along lines of appropriations for colored State educational facilities?
2. What will be done to equalize the distribution of the mounting sum of tax money so that colored people may share justly in its benefits both as to jobs and service obtained.
3. What will be done to curb the sale of poisonous boot-leg whiskey that form the basis of 75 per cent of the crimes among our people?
4. What will be done with the Ku Klux Klan?
5. What will be done about the disgrace of Cheltenham and the employment of a colored staff at Henryton?
6. What steps will be taken to remedy the injustice and disgrace of barring colored people from civil service positions solely because they are colored?

THE SOUTH LOSES, G. O. P. DELEGATES

Washington, Sept. 20.—Thirty-two delegates were knocked off the representation of five Southern States at the National Convention last week. Georgia was cut down from 17 to 9; South Carolina, 11 to 4; Mississippi, 12 to 4; Texas, from 23 to 17; Louisiana, 12 to 0. If the Republicans of these States want a larger representation it was said they will have to get out and hustle 2,500 Republican votes in each congressional district, whereupon they will be allowed an additional delegate for each district.

Tennessee, which gave a good vote to Harding, was given six additional delegates, having a total of 26. Florida was also given two and Maryland two.

Leading colored politicians here declare that the cutting of the South's representation is a blow at

every reason to believe that the President was not aware of the feeling of the group with reference to the Secretary; there is every reason to believe that the President is now fully informed in every particular.

The White House received a "storm warning" immediately following the appointment. A number of persons aware of the slant of thought on the subject hastened to say that from one end of the country to the other clouds of regret, dismay and even disgust would fly over the District of Columbia. The prophesy was not exaggerated in the least.

Assurances of a fair deal and a square deal began to emanate from the White House, and from friends of the Administration. One of the first acts of the new Secretary was to issue a statement informing the country that the President favors an anti-lynching bill. "That was a clever play, and shows who's gonna be boss," said one old timer.

The President then began to see prominent citizens, both men and women, and all came away with delightful assurances. In fact, the distinguished Secretary himself has been very much distressed at the indignation broadcast, and has personally informed a number of people that they may expect justice from him, and a square deal. "The only thing wrong with that," said another, "is the fact that Mr. Slemp's idea of a square deal and ours may not mean the same."

Bascom Slemp is doing his best, however, to stop the fuss being made against him. He is courtesy personified; he is unquestionably a clever politician. "Slemp is all things to all men," continued the philosopher, and "I am most concerned about what he may do and say when we are out of sight. That he is in a position of great power, none will gainsay. There is much that he might prevent from going before the President that would be to our detriment."

Nevertheless, there are those who have dared recently to publicly come to the defence of the new Secretary to the President, and are asking for him, as they are asking for the President, "time and a generous attitude." It is a bold stroke in the face of the Anti-lynching Bill and "Lily White" record, but the stroke has been made and onward flows the Potomac, onward to the ocean.

them because a large part of such delegations are colored. The cut means that enough effort will be made at the next Congress also to cut the representation in the South in the House of Representatives, which is required by the Constitu-

PRESS CAUSES COOLIDGE TO NOTICE OPPOSITION OF RACE TO SLEMP APPOINTMENT.

(By A. N. P.)
Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—The newspapers of the country performed a distinct service for Colored America in presenting to the people full information about the attitude of C. Bascom Slemp, made secretary to the President by Mr. Coolidge. There is

G. O. P. SLASHES SOUTH'S DELEGATIONS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Republican National Committee will hold its meeting on December 11, Convention has been announced by it is understood. At that time it will Chairman John T. Adams of the Re-select a time and place for the holding publican National Committee. This of the 1924 convention.

apportionment is in accordance with a Southern members of the Republican resolution adopted at the 1920 convention. The National Committee intend to directing the National Committee bringing up at this meeting the new to adopt a just and equitable basis of scheme of apportionment with a view representation in future conventions. to having the committee rescind its

Under this apportionment there will be 23 fewer delegates from the solid South and 75 more from the Northern and border states, the convention aggregating 1,036 delegates compared with 984 in 1920.

The reductions are as follows: Georgia, from 17 to 9; Louisiana, 12 to 9; Mississippi, 12 to 4; South Carolina, 11 to 4; Texas, 23 to 17.

All the Southern States do not lose, however. Alabama, Arkansas and North Carolina hold their own—14, 13 and 22, respectively. Gains are as follows: Florida, 2; Kentucky, 6; Maryland, 2; Oklahoma, 2; Tennessee, 6; Virginia, 1.

The scheme of apportionment adopted by the National Committee is as follows:

1. Four delegates at large from each state.
2. Two additional delegates at large from each representative at large in Congress from any state.
3. Two delegates at large each for Alaska, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.
4. Two additional delegates at large from each state casting its electoral vote, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President in the last preceding election.

District Delegates.
1. One district delegate from each congressional district maintaining therein a Republican district organization and casting 2,500 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding congressional election.

2. One additional district delegate from each congressional district casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding con-

National Committee to Meet.

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Appoints 10 Colored Clerks In City P. O. As Result of Protests

10-19-23
(Special to Pittsburgh American)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—As a result of the protest which Neval H. Thomas filed with the city postmaster, Mr. William Mooney, ten colored clerks have been employed on the temporary roll at the city post office. The post offices of the country are engaged in determining the cost of different classes of mail matter, necessitating the employment of temporary clerks. Some fifty were employed in our city post office, and not one colored. Mr. Thomas appealed to Mr. Mooney and received a reply stating that no color discrimination would be allowed at the office, and that he would look into the matter. On October 5th, twenty more clerks were employed, and out of the twenty ten were colored. Often the appointment clerks of the government practice discrimination without the knowledge or approval of their superiors. An appeal to the superior officials will sometimes correct the evil.

Political — 1923.
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

President Coolidge Studying Racial Conditions, Is Belief

HAS RECEIVED MANY RACE PEOPLE SINCE ADVENT INTO OFFICE

Has Stated That Migration Has Become National Issue—Result of Interviews Remain a Secret.

(Staff Correspondent)
(The Associated Negro Press)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—President Coolidge is "seeing" the "Brother" and the "Sister." Is this indicative of Puritan good will in the face of the "Slump of Slump?" Henry Lincoln Johnson, from Georgia, sir, is the latest individual of national prominence to be received at the White House. Johnson was preceded by William H. Lewis, of Massachusetts and Boston — an alumnus of Amherst, the alma mater of the President.

A group of colored women, and a delegation from a secret fraternity, are among those who have been able to "ease by" the Virginia Secretary and opponent of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and get the immediate and direct ear of President Coolidge. All visitors came away smiling, and with hope in their hearts.

The President is not making speeches and giving out long statements. He has indicated, however, certain trends of thought. He is a genuine student of racial conditions in America. He admits this fact himself. He is studying, and is deeply concerned about the effects of migration on economic life in the North, and has stated that the coming North of several hundred thousand in the realm of colored America, makes the whole subject of racial relations national rather than

sectional.

Southern Votes Cut Down

Hon. John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has issued the findings of the committee with reference to cutting down of southern representation, and it is found that the brethren of the South have lost 148 votes in the shuffle, affecting the Republican National Convention.

The statisticians have figured with a keenly sharpened pencil, or a late model calculating machine. The process of elimination has strangely enough affected most those southern states where the "Children of the Sun" have heretofore had most to say in providing delegates for the quadrennial fracas. Georgia, Lincoln Johnson's native heath; Mississippi, Perry Howard's former stamping ground; Louisiana, the bailiwick of Walter Cohen; South Carolina, where Joe Tolbert, white, is backed by colored supporters; and Texas, the home of "Bill" McDonald, all came in for a heart-rending trimming.

On the other hand, all of the "Lily White" states, including Virginia, the home of "Slump the Slump," get increased delegates. One of the New York newspapers, commenting on the southern outlook from the delegate viewpoint, and the power to be wielded by Slump, goes on to say that while colored America, North

as well as South, feels very chilly about what's going on, it is the opinion that the bad feelings and ill temper of the voters in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware and other similar states "where votes count," will be looked after following the nominations.

New Trend of Activity

There is a new trend of activity cropping out among the voters in the North. It centers around the inner workings of the forces at 1216 Pennsylvania avenue, who, it is charged, have played "personal and sectional politics" rather than nationwide. It is argued by those who have been observing the doings, that these forces have been very little concerned about the states other than the ones in which they have lived.

It is pointed out that if they are going to be credited with leadership, then that leadership should embrace the states where politics is being played with votes rather than with political jobs. William C. Matthews, of Boston, and the state of President Coolidge, is looked upon as the potential leader, who more nearly than any other, represents the spirit of thinking which has been ignored by Johnson, Howard, Cohen and Church. There has been definite talk of "rallying around Matthews," and carrying the "Message to Garcia" via the White House and other important channels of political activity.

Senators, Governors and Congressmen to be elected along with next President, have been urged to "give some consideration to the facts in the case."

SLEMP'S RACIAL ATTITUDE IS UNDERGOING RADICAL CHANGE; IS BASCOM PLAYING POLITICS?

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C.—The newspapers of the country performed a distinct service for colored America in presenting to the people full information about the attitude of C. Bascom Slemp, made secretary to the president by Mr. Coolidge. There is every reason to believe that the president was not aware of the feeling of the group with reference to the secretary; there is every reason to believe that the president is now fully informed in every particular.

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The president then began to see prominent citizens, both men and women, and all came away with delightful assurances. In fact, the distinguished secretary himself has been very much distressed at the indignation broadcast and has personally informed a number of people that they may expect justice from him, and a square deal. "The only thing wrong with that," said another, "is the fact that Mr. Slemp's idea of a square deal and ours may not mean the same."

Bascom Slemp is doing his best, however, to stop the fuss being made against him. He is courtesy personified; he is unquestionably a clever politician. "Slemp is all things to all men," continued the philosopher, and "I am most concerned about what he may do and say when we are out of

sight. That he is in a position of great power, none will gainsay. There is much that he might prevent from going before the president that would be to our detriment."

Nevertheless, there are those who have dared recently to publicly come to the defense of the new secretary to the president, and are asking for him, as they are asking for the president, "time and a generous attitude." It is a bold stroke in the face of the anti-lynching bill and "lily-white" record, but the stroke has been made, and onward flows the Potomac, onward to the ocean.

Harding-Coolidge

The Michigan State News.
Dyer Bill—Tuskegee Hospital

8-18-23 *Grand Rapids, Mich.*
By William Pickens

Whatever happens to the nation's chief officer is of interest to all peoples and parties of the nation. We rejoice with him, we sorrow with him, and we mourn if he dies. Colored Americans must regret that Harding should die just at this time. Colored American were just about to get him sufficiently educated and informed about their affairs for him to begin to understand, perhaps, that his party and the nation would have more to gain in sticking by colored folk in their essential rights than in "standing in" with their oppressors. He had not lived up to his opportunities on the great issue of the Dyer Bill, and when he died it was still a question as to whether he would seize the great opportunity offered him by the Tuskegee Negro soldiers' hospital—an opportunity to show that he could be as strong for domestic civilization as for "world courts" and other international needs.

The trouble with a new president is that, after he becomes president, he learns very little very slowly about anything. He is isolated and insulated by those who control the administration. If he be an agreeable party man, like Harding, he is likely to be controlled, whether he realizes it or not, by the party bosses, especially those holding important government offices.

Another handicap is that nearly all of these men, while they know much about many things, are so confoundedly ignorant about the real situation, character and needs of colored Americans. And it is more unfortunate still that because they are so intelligent (about other things), they are likely to think they KNOW or to believe that their advisers know.

Coolidge is from the right section of the world, the right stock, and seems to be the right sort of old-fashioned "Yankee," but it is yet to be seen whether he will stand up under the tests: The anti-lynching bill and the Tuskegee hospital. So far as the American Negro is concerned, he can know Coolidge by his reactions to these two opportunities.

But first of all we must supply him with the information, quick. Let us not presume that he has it. He will have only one year and seven months as president, unless

he be nominated and elected in 1924. His cunningest advisers, who may be our enemies, are likely to tell him, "You had better steer clear of that Negro question until after November, 1924," hoping that by then the Tuskegee hospital will be lost and the Dyer Bill assassinated again.

Let us not be so silly as to think that Providence has arranged the matter for us by making a Massachusetts man president. In all probability Harding was as dear to Providence as is Coolidge, and perhaps only a poison crab from the Pacific ocean has changed the course of history. People try to ascribe big causes to big events, forgetting that the immediate cause, the "last straw," may be very small, like poison crab meat, or indigestion even. A writer recently pointed out that Napoleon did not lose his chance to master Europe because of the operation of any cosmic powers, but simply because of a peach; he ate a peach, which gave him indigestion, and he was so engrossed with his stomach for a few hours that he forgot to order pursuit of the enemy after the Battle of Leipsic. If he had been feeling good, he would have pursued and destroyed the enemy.

Let us not neglect to SHOW Coolidge.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES POLICY OF WILSON ADMINISTRATION; ORDERS RACIAL ABUSES ENDED

Houston Informer
(Lincoln News Service)

Washington, D. C.—Our informant in the story following is a prominent official, not a member of the cabinet, but holding such an important position in the government that he possesses cabinet prestige without being under cabinet control. He says that word has gone out from President Coolidge to all bureaus and departments of the government that there "must not be any discrimination in the treatment of employes or citizens on account of color," during his administration.

9-29-23
This statement, which is vouched for as absolutely authoritative, is of arresting significance since it is the first executive order concerning the conduct of all departments that has been issued by the new president. In fact, Mr. Coolidge, deferring to the familiarity that departmental and bureau heads hold to administration of their offices, has left the details entirely to them. But the president, enlightened by many opportunities for observation during the tenure of his residence here as vice president, is determined to make a sweeping disposal of the abuses, largely racial, that were bequeathed to his administration by the democratic party.

The first proscription of any nature shown among governmental employes was inaugurated by William Gibbs McAdoo, former democratic secretary of the treasury, son-in-law to Woodrow Wilson and present receptive, deceptive and active candidate for the democratic nomination for president. It began when John Skelton Williams, former democratic comptroller of the treasury and a scion of the first families of Virginia, ordered separate toilet arrangements for the colored employes under his charge. From this incident discrimination and segregation spread like wildfire until it was considered to be a diploma of democratic prestige and favor with the Wilson administration to add some new insult or humiliation to a colored clerk.

This is one of the many problems that the democrats handed down to the late Mr. Harding and in the pressure of the responsibilities of the great office he endeavored to wipe it out, but his predecessors had honeycombed the departments so effectively with democrats and protected them with civil service rules that it was difficult to secure immediate abeyance.

But we have it as given above from an official close-up that President Coolidge means business and immediate business in connection with this order to throw down all bars in the service that segregate, discriminate or restrict opportunities for advancement to any class of American citizens.

Political—1923.

Party Affiliation.

WONDER NO LONGER

Commercial Appeal
**The Colored Voters
of Memphis Are
Supporting**

11-2-23

The Paine Administration Ticket STRAIGHT

We think it is the best ticket in the field.
We believe that they will give us a square deal.
We believe that they stand for law and order.
We know what they have done in the past.
We believe they are going to do better in the future.

We want every Colored man and woman to vote this ticket.

FIRST—Because it is to the best interest of all the people.

SECOND—They are big men, who can handle big things. They can and they will help our Race.

THIRD—They are going to complete our \$300,000.00 High School.

FOURTH—They are putting bright lights and good streets all over the city.

FIFTH—They are going to see that every man gets a square deal, whether White or Colored.

SIXTH—They are not Klu Klux's.

Why did the organized Colored leaders wait so

Republican.

long to make this decision?

We wanted to advise our people right. We wanted them to support men that we could depend upon and we have them before you—Paine, Allen, Shannon, Johnson and Howe.

B. M. RODDY
Chairman and Vice Grand Chancellor of Pythians

T. H. HAYES
President of Solvent Savings Bank and T. H. Hayes & Sons, Undertakers, Treasurer of Pythians

DR. J. B. MARTIN
Owner, South Memphis Drug Store

LIEUT. GEO. W. LEE
Vice President, Mississippi Life Insurance Company

M. S. STUART
President, Negro Business League; General Manager, Mississippi Life Insurance Company

DR. L. A. WEST
Owner, Mercy Hospital, affiliated with Medical Association

A. F. WARD
President, Fraternal Bank, and President, American Home Investment Company

W. H. BENTLEY
Lawyer

B. F. BOOTH
Lawyer and Attorney for Universal Life Insurance Company and Mississippi Life Insurance Co.

F. W. MELSON
Owner of Barber Shop

S. W. QUALLS
President, S. W. Qualls & Company, Undertakers

WAYMAN WILKERSON
Manager, Tri-State Casket Company

EUGENE JOHNSON
Real Estate Dealer—Farm Lands

R. S. LEWIS
Undertaker; President, Colored Southern League

G. W. ATKINS
Physician; Member, Bluff City Medical Association; Manager, Standard Life Insurance Company

DR. D. J. THOMAS
Grand President of Tennessee Royal Circle of Friends of the World

PAINE STRENGTH PUTS CHILL IN FOES' RANKS

Women Volunteer to Bring
Out Full Vote.

COLORED LEADERS SPEAK

Voice Confidence in City Administration—Campaign Will End
With Big Paine Rally in Court
Square Wednesday Night.

The frosty air that chilled the small crowd of Fitzhugh (Lewis) supporters at De Soto Park Wednesday night hovered over their headquarters yesterday.

Something had happened. Tyler McLain was not himself. Some say that the scales are falling from his eyes.

A haunting fear that something else may happen cast the whole camp into gloom which neither the "master oratory" of Abe Cohn or the "star oratory" of Charles M. Bryan can dispel.

The general recognition of the weakness of the ticket with its exploded and laughable "anti-klan" professions has just about deflated the balloon which flew high a few days ago.

The ghosts of Miller and Hanson are still walking abroad to disturb the feasters.

Women Flock to Paine.

Gordon Williams, young Joe Williams and "Cap" Kinney in the offing are helping to drive the thermometer down to the freezing point. Time was not so long since when Gordon was pulling the klan strings to have his father made klux nominee.

Meanwhile, the Paine workers scored heavier yesterday than on any day since the campaign started.

Women from all parts of the city flocked to the Paine headquarters to report that they were thoroughly aroused over the issues confronting the voters and to say that they would be on the job election day.

They came in the front door and went out the front door. There is no separate side door labeled "ladies' entrance" at the Paine headquarters.

Fresh reports from the latest canvasses in the big residential wards brought news of an overwhelming swing to the straight Paine ticket. In one section five entire blocks were canvassed and the result showed the district solidly for the Paine ticket.

Paine campaign leaders expressed

heartly pleasure of the announcement of the leaders of the colored voters of the city expressing full confidence in the city administration and appealing for the support of the ticket straight down the line.

Leading Negroes Favor Paine.

The statement of these men follows:

Wonder no longer. The colored voters of Memphis are supporting the Paine administration ticket straight.

We think it is the best ticket in the field.

We believe that they will give us a square deal.

We believe that they stand for law and order.

We know what they have done in the past.

We believe they are going to do better in the future.

We want every colored man and woman to vote this ticket.

First: Because it is to the best interest of all the people.

Second: They are big men, who can handle big things. They can and will help our race.

Third: They are going to complete our \$300,000 high school.

Fourth: They are putting bright lights and good streets all over the city.

Fifth: They are going to see that every man gets a square deal, whether white or colored.

Sixth: They are not ku klux.

Why did the organized colored leaders wait so long to make this decision? We wanted to advise our people right. We wanted them to support men that we could depend upon and we have them before you—Paine, Allen, Shannon, Johnson and Howe.

B. M. Roddy, chairman and vice grand chancellor of Pythians; T. H. Hayes, president of Solvent Savings Bank, and T. H. Hayes & Sons, undertakers, treasurer of Pythians; Dr. J. B. Martin, owner South Memphis Drug Store; Lieutenant George W. Lee, vice president Mississippi Life Insurance Company; M. S. Stuart, president Negro Business League; general manager Mississippi Life Insurance Company; Dr. L. A. West, owner Mercy Hospital, affiliated with Medical Association; A. F. Ward, president Fraternal Bank and president American Home Investment Co.; W. H. Bentley, lawyer; B. F. Booth, lawyer and attorney for Universal Life Insurance Co. and Mississippi Life Insurance Co.; F. W. Nelson, owner of barber shop; S. W. Qualls, president S. W. Qualls & Company, undertakers; Wayman Wilkerson, manager Tri-State Casket Co.; Eugene Johnson, real estate dealer, farm lands; R. S. Lewis, undertakers, president Colored Southern League; G. W. Atkins, physician, member Bluff City Medical Association, manager Standard Life Insurance Co.; Dr. D. J. Thomas, grand president of Tennessee Royal Circle of Friends of the World.

DISPOSITION OF COHEN'S CASE TO SETTLE AGE-LONG QUESTION OF RACE MAN'S RIGHTS IN DIXIE

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

New Orleans, La.—The federal courts will soon pass on the question as to the disfranchisement of Negroes in the South whereby thousands of tax payers are deprived of the right of franchise solely on account of their color. It has been a notorious fact throughout the entire South that Negroes have been denied the right to hold office in the gift of the people, and that they have been denied the right to register or vote, though the state accepts poll taxes from all who will pay.

The late President Harding appointed Walter Cohen, a Negro, to the important position as comptroller of the port of New Orleans over several white opponents, recognizing the colored man as a representative of his race. Citizens of New Orleans, as a whole, or the newspapers in this section did not object to any great extent, the opposition has been filed in Washington by citizens outside the city in the up-state districts who still retain the opinions held by their forefathers of over half a century ago.

Lately the New Orleans States, a representative daily newspaper, recognizing the rights of the colored man, is running a series of paid advertisements which shows the exact status of the Negro in the South, as regards taxation—without representation—his business qualifications and the progress made by the race as a whole in the South, and particularly New Orleans.

With this as a basis to work on members of the republican state central committee met in this city last week and formulated plans for Negro representation in the state, and a demand that the constitution of the United States supercede that of the state of Louisiana which denies the right of franchise to practically one-third of the population of the state.

The meeting was largely attended by white citizens and a fund has been started to take the question to the highest court in the land. Walter Cohen headed the list to raise money to carry the proposition to the United States Supreme Court with \$250 which was speedily followed by white citizens who recognize the rights of the colored man in the South.

The state primaries of the republican party will be held January 15 at which time it is expected that several colored men will be placed on the ticket, to represent the many thousands of Negro voters in the state. At the present time thousands of

at the Pitt before they decide to "fall for the bunk" offered to them by the henchmen. Money ought to be handed back to every candidate, or to every henchman. Negroes MUST VOTE for MEN—the right men, and not swallow a lot of Ku Kluxers, traitors and promise-breakers.

And there are some men on the tickets who deserve the vote of every honorable citizen of this great country. There are some—but not all. We ought to vote for the worthy ones, and it ought not matter on what ticket we find these worthy ones. The fight is between two factions of WHITE MEN and WOMEN. We are no part of the factions, we were not consulted by either faction. We are asked simply to vote for all kinds of men because we have no better sense. Not so.

Already signs of wild enthusiasm are to be seen. Some of the organizations in our city have endorsed a whole ticket, Ku Kluxers and all. We do not understand how some of our good women can follow the lead of Mrs. J. O. Miller who, in Harrisburg, took a white man by the coat collar and told him not to even talk to the colored women about the Asbury Bill. We have the statement of one of our good women for the incident. Yet, some of our women have forgotten this insult to them, and are swallowing Mrs. J. O. Miller, hook, line and sinker, and get mad with the men if they don't do likewise. The men are not so swift in falling into line. Men are not crazy for false attention. Men have been in politics all their lives, and know what to expect. Our women—a few of them—have graduated in four years, and know the game so well they never stop to ask why, or what, or when, but rush in head long where there is utter failure awaiting them. Sad, but true, and we will have to let the good women get their dose of bitter experience before they can learn. *8-23*

The idea of endorsing a whole ticket! Where did our factional friends go in Harrisburg when we needed their help in return for swallowing "whole tickets"? They left us, and disgraced us without cause. They could have saved our faces and our rights, too, but they left us to the mercy of the Ku Kluxers and their ilk. And now some of our women—we blush to say it, have endorsed a "whole ticket." The men will have to save the situation. The reason we are looked upon as so much merchandise is because we forget so soon any insult or injury. We can never hope to rise by surrendering one single right. We ought to be honest with the whites and true to ourselves. We may bask in the sunshine of popularity for a day, but death is just ahead of us, if we lead in the wrong direction.

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY FR
JUNE 11, 1923

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

The total poll of about 5,000 votes at Saturday's school election, with about 40,000 names on the lists of qualified voters, indicates a lamentable lack of interest by the people in a matter that should have attracted their serious and general attention. Many voters, however, abstained from voting because they would not stand in line waiting for their turn to vote at the polling places where much congestion prevailed at times. Economy in the matter of voting districts was commendable, but it is now admitted there should have been more than two for the large Seventh ward and more than one for the populous Tenth. The total vote was only about one-third of the vote polled two years ago at the first election under the new law.

Out of nine candidates, James T. Chandler, Sr., and Dr. Victor D. Washburn of the present board were re-elected. Two new members were chosen, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tatnall and Simon P. Doherty. Mrs. Tatnall led the others in the vote, receiving the highest total. Elwood Souder, a member of the present board, was defeated by a small margin, some voters evidently believing he had sufficient school duties to perform in the State Board of Education, of which he is a member.

The selections may be accepted as displaying wisdom and good judgment by the voters. Mrs. Tatnall has the honor of being the first woman chosen to the Board of Education in Wilmington, and she is regarded as fully qualified for rendering good service. And public sentiment deems it advantageous to have a capable woman on the Board of Public Education. Messrs. Chandler and Washburn have served acceptably on the present board, and Colonel Simon P. Doherty is a man of experience in public affairs and amply qualified for his new position.

The defeat of Dr. Henry C. Stevens will leave the Negroes of the city without a representative on the new board, which they now have in Dr. Conwell Banton, who has served very capably during his brief term, now drawing to a close. There is a prevailing belief that Dr. Banton would have

been re-elected, but he declined to be a candidate after Dr. Stevens had filed, believing two candidates of the colored race would so divide the vote as to render the election of either impossible.

The new Board of Education, it is confidently expected, will lose nothing in the way of good service in school administration by the addition of the two new members, Mrs. Tatnall and Colonel Doherty.

MISSISSIPPI G. O. P.
TO HOLD CONVENTION
Appeal
Protest Action in Decreasing
Delegates of State.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 1.—Call for a mass convention of Republicans of Mississippi has been issued by what is known as the Howard-Ligon faction of the party in Mississippi, as distinct from the Mulvihill faction, to meet in Jackson, Oct. 24. The call states that the only object of the convention is to protest against the action of the national Republican committee in cutting down the representation of the state in the national party convention to four delegates. None of the 14 signers of the call is identified with the Mulvihill faction, which is taken to mean that the latter faction is taking no part in the proposed protest.

The call, as made public today, follows: *10-17-23*
"A Republican state mass convention is hereby called to meet in Jackson, Miss., at Hill Hall, corner Parish and Griffith streets, on Thursday, Oct. 24, 1923, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of memorializing and petitioning the Republican national committee which meets in Chicago, Ill., on the first Monday in December, 1923, to reconsider and rescind their action whereby the representation of the state of Mississippi in the next Republican national convention was reduced from 12 to four delegates, and to restore Mississippi and other southern states to their former just and rightful quota of delegates in all Republican national conventions hereafter; and to attend to such other and further business as may come before the convention."

"Each county will be entitled to twice as many delegates as it has members in the lower house of the Legislature."

"All Republicans are invited to participate."
W. L. Mhoon, Wesley Crayton, J. W. Washington, R. P. Williams, A. M. Redmond, Eugene Booze, Isiah T. Montgomery, S. D. Redmond, L. K. Atwood, T. G. Ewing, G. W. Gilliam, W. O. Ligon, Thos. I. Keys, J. W. Hair."

**Negroes Must
Vote for Men,
Not Tickets**
Pittsburgh
As Yet He Is Offered Nothing But Noise by Promising Politicians.

Political — 1923.

Party Affiliations

COLORED VOTERS AND RACING.

There is much talk about abolishing racing and race tracks. Many of our good WHITE friends are urging that candidates declare themselves against racing before they get their support for the offices to which they aspire.

The News advises Colored voters to hesitate and think well before supporting candidates who want to abolish racing. The race track gives employment to Colored men in many ways.

The breeding of horses, the training of horses, the keeping of stables, etc., all give employment to Colored men.

Th race meetings at Lexington and Louisville and Latonia give recreation and pleasure to thousand sof Colored people who can not go off on vacations. Racing and the bredenig of fine horses advertise Kentucky and the sport gives pleasur eto thousands of people—WHITE and Colored.

Why then let a few "reformers" abolish what pleases so many people?

We doubt any great effect on the morals of the people. Prohibition was suppose dto "save" the people from themselves. But it has had a contrary effect. Next the reformers will want to kill tobacco and anything els that gives relief and pleasure to the poor man and the man who has to work to make ends meet.

In the matte rof racing Colored voter sshould think well and long before supportin gcandidates who declare in favor of abolishnig racing in Kentucky .

At another time THE NEWS will prove Colored voters must beware of these "reform" movements that mean so little to the Negro.

Harding Rapped For Deference To The South

Jersey Republicans Adopt Resolutions Seeking Wider Recognition for Their Race.

(Crusader Service.)

Trenton, N. J., May 14.—The Harding administration's "deference to the whims and wishes of the white south," is condemned in resolutions adopted here today by Negro Republicans from all over the state, which demand of the Republican party widespread reformation designed to give the race fuller recognition.

Indignation at the president's anti-Negro and pro-cracker attitude and of the slights and insults suffered by the colored voters at the hands of the Harding administration was expressed in an amendment to a general resolution which was vot-

ed down by the more servile members of the convention.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander, of Newark, who with T. Thomas Fortune, the dean of Negro journalism and a radical in his younger days, led the fight in advocacy of the amendment's adoption epitomized what appeared to be the sentiment of the meeting when he declared with angry emphasis that "if Harding is going to play with the South, he can't play with us." Others seemed to think that Harding was dealing with South and playing with the Negro.

A general resolution embodying criticism of the following shortcomings of the president and the Republican party was finally adopted:

Deference to the whims and wishes of the South; failure to name Negroes to appointive positions because of Democratic Senators' objections; slipshod enforcement of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendments, enfranchising the Negro and legalizing the income tax.

The resolution included those suggestions of a few paltry plums and "reforms" as being enough to satisfy the Negro Republican lead-

ers of New Jersey.

A change in the policies of the state leaders of the Republican party (an indefinite suggestion) appointment of Negro representation on the State Republican committee and candidacy of at least one Negro for Congress from New Jersey.

THE MISSOURI NEGRO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUB

Monday evening, July 2, 1923, was a record breaker for the Missouri Club. It is declared to have been one of the greatest meetings the Club has been held in many moons.

The members of the Club turned out in goodly numbers and visitors broke all previous records, both in point of attendance and enthusiasm.

An interesting air pervaded the meeting; we mean race interest and it was so dense you could make no mistake in declaring it was present in plenty. Men were overjoyed to see that the thinking men of the Race, are really becoming interested in the Race problems in an unselfish manner.

The club delved in detail in the recent efforts to segregate the Negro; so fully was this matter threshed out that several committees were appointed: one to function with the Ministers' Alliance to be of any help it possibly can or to give any individual person any political information which is obtainable by the club.

Splendid talks were made by Messrs. White, Hutt, McIntyre and Latham. Mr. Irving White, Chairman of the Board of Directors, made a splendid plea for the upbuilding of an organization that means so much to the Negroes of St. Louis.

Let's get together. You remember an old adage, something about, "Divided we fall"—alright then—let's don't fall if getting together will help.

There never were lines penned which were more applicable to the needs and conditions of the Negro than these by Herbert Kauffman:

The yesterdays are dead—
The to-morrows are unborn—
It is the day alone that is ours
And that is ever with us
And should bind our hearts and soul
Together like little grains of sand
Go to bind the mighty beach of
the seas.

Board of Directors will meet Friday evening, July 13.

J. W. Cannon, Pres., L. Taylor, Secretary.

Republican.

Negro Voters At Philadelphia In State of Unrest

"Cradle Of Liberty" Bids Fair To Be
The Birthplace Of The Quest
For Political Freedom.

By DANIEL W. CHASE

Staff Correspondent Associated Negro Press

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—Politically speaking, the Negro never was more alive than now. All phases of the political outlook are engaging his attention. However, three particular questions arise at this time especially as regards the Philadelphia Negro. The first question, national in scope, is this: What, if anything, is to be expected from the present administration? Another question is, What attitude will the Negroes take in the next national campaign in the event of President Harding's nomination? The third, equally important, is, Will the Pennsylvania Negro decide to support a Third Party candidate, or a Democratic candidate, or will he refuse to vote at all? The Negro is keenly alive and is not now accepting anything as a SOP. There is a great feeling of unrest, and it is by no means settled that Pennsylvania Negroes will support Mr. Harding as the Republican nominee for President. A careful observation, as well as inquiring into the situation, seems to indicate that the Negroes would swing the other way and support a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, if he be a Northern Democrat. All they want to know now is what is he and what does he stand for. Truly there has dawned a new day. Political liberty is bought at the price of necessary prejudice. This the Negro has paid in full.

One needs but to drop in the celebrated Citizen's Republican Club here, the mecca of thousands of voting Negroes throughout the State, and many from other states. It may be noted that there will undoubtedly be a division in the organization ranks as to the candidate for mayor. The Negro claims that he has little to hope for at the hands of the "independents." Those Colored voters who have supported the independent movement in the past have had little in the way of recognition for the sacrifices they have made, feeling that they have more than paid the price. The probabilities are that they will be found lined up with the regular Republican organization, and in the event of their being a split in the

ranks of the organization leaders, they will, it is said, have their respective choice.

No such opportunity has presented itself to Philadelphia citizens during the last twenty-three years, and if the Negroes should show the proper political acumen, they will be a more important factor in the coming campaign for Mayor of Philadelphia than ever before or at least since the campaign of 1905 when Mayor Weaver was elected. It looks as though the Negro leaders here will get together and work in harmony for the good of the group. The honest politician is beginning to realize that he should worship nothing but reason and justice, and the leaders refuse to come to the masses with "soft words" and no backing.

The State Republican Organization has disappointed its Colored supporters throughout the State, and while the passage of the Anti-lynching Bill was a commendable thing, and is pleasing to some, it does not dispel the belief that the Republican organization as a whole has given little consideration to the claims of Colored Republican voters in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere. A third party movement therefore will find unquestionably many supporters among the Colored voters. In this the women are more determined than the men.

Little by little the light breaks in, and a prominent woman of the race, speaking along these lines says: "We have corrupted our folks long enough by telling them that the Republican party is all right, and they that must vote the Republican ticket—the ticket of their fathers. We must cease trying to appeal to their 'age of childhood' and appeal rather to their reason." The Negro goes forth on a new quest, the quest of political freedom. Until he gets that he cannot live "with uplifted head and emancipated heart."

Colored Candidates Defeated at Polls

Nashville, Tenn., May 29.—The two colored candidates for the city council from the 3d and 4th wards of this city were defeated at the election last Tuesday. Eight-tenths of the voters in these wards are colored, there being only about 30 white voters in one ward and about 60 in the other. The majority of colored men claim they voted for the colored candidates and their defeat is a puzzle. "There must have been no bottom in the ballot box we voted in," said one irate colored citizen. Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested as a result of the outcome.

Colored Voters Worry Republican Politicians

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C.—There is something mystifying about the future political attitude of colored America. Political wiseacres are silent. There seems nothing to do at present but think, think, think. All of the old time political hope having been miserably upset during the last two years, everyone is quite afraid to prophesy. "We don't know where we are going but we are on our way."

It is all due to the fact that the children of Aunt Hagar are dividing their votes in places where the division means addition, and victory for others not accustomed, heretofore, to reap the benefit of the sundown ballots.

Do you know that the democrats of the big Northern states have already begun a definite organized program looking to educate the colored voters up to the importance, or necessity, of supporting a "conservative for president?" This is true in New York, Chicago and other centers. A heretofore republican leader of national reputation said recently: "I have come to the place where I am willing to go out and work for a democrat for president if they nominate the right man." This man has the power to influence thousands of votes.

If there are those who are bold enough to come forth advocating the policy of "Stick to the republican party," this wing of colored America always comes forth with the admonition of no less a person than President Harding, in his famous Birmingham address, in which the executive advised colored America to divide their votes. "We are taking the president at his word," remarked the same previously mentioned national leader.

Other Leaders Disturbed.

It is quite apparent that the big leaders of the party and the practical politicians are greatly disturbed by this new psychology of colored America. "They are taking the president too literally," is the assertion of one of them. In the meantime serious conferences are in progress in this city between those responsible for republican success in 1924. The issue is not being dodged or whitewashed; it is being faced, bravely, it may be said.

Listen to this from a prominent senator, who hopes to continue with the

title without the addition of "ex:" "The advice of the president is all right in theory, but I am certain it has cost a number of men their office, and if things keep on, others of us will follow in their wake. We must give honest consideration to colored constituents if we expect to remain in office. It is, to say the least, galling to discover that our negligence and indifference are being realized upon by the democrats whom we have always said are the colored people's enemies. The democrats are taking the kick out of that assertion by giving more consideration and appointments in state and local offices than we have done. From now on we must play different kind of politics."

In the Meantime.

In the meantime, the children of Aunt Hagar may well be described as "sitting on the lid." They are telling all their "brothers and their sisters and their sons and their daughters and their mothers and their fathers" in the words of a present-day Broadway star, to "Play that thing," meaning game of politics, in this instance. They are

looking with deep concern on the statements, interviews and public utterances of Henry Ford of Detroit; they are even studying the program of the reorganized socialists. What are the republicans going to do about it? Much of the answer to this question remains to be seen and heard.

COLORED VOTERS ASKED TO MEET IN ATLANTIC CITY

New Jersey Republicans
Point Out Necessity for
Better Organization

WILL ACT AS HOSTS

Program to be Discussed is
Outlined in Special Call
Issued

Newark, N. J.—Another evidence of the growing discontent among Negroes with the Republican party and its methods was manifested here last week when a committee of prominent citizens of this state met and decided to issue a call to all Negroes to meet in Atlantic City next month, to discuss the present political crisis.

A committee on arrangements composed of Dr. W. G. Alexander, former member of the State Legislature, Dr. C. T. Branch, Dr. Wm. A. Byrd, Mrs. Bessie Mention, and Dr. P. L. Hawkins, was appointed and an invitation to Negroes everywhere was sent out under the title of "The Call of the Hour."

The Call is as follows:

To All Colored Republicans in States

Where They Vote:

The political crisis which confronts the colored citizens today is of grave moment. Efforts are being made to strip us of every vestige of our own political rights and to deny us any place in the government. Even in our own party there is a tendency to

restrict our activities in the administration of the government to insignificant places where we are to administer only to our own group.

Race prejudice is the super government in America and makes a mockery of the Declaration of Independence, and a scrap of paper of the Federal Constitution. If this sinister influence is not checked it will reduce us to a state of political serfdom.

To meet this exigency, the Colored Republican Conference of New Jersey in convention assembled, hereby issues a call to all colored republicans in states where they vote to assemble in Atlantic City, N. J., July 20-21, 1923, to devise ways and means to promote the conservation of our political rights. This invitation is especially extended to those in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, with New Jersey as host. Some of the subjects to be considered are:

Absolute equality of membership in the Republican Party, both north and south.

The "Lily White" policy of the Republican Party.

Our taxation without proper representation.

The enforcement of the Federal Constitution in its entirety, without favoritism for any particular amendment.

Concentration of our political forces as a means of preserving our rights and privileges.

For further information write Dr. W. G. Alexander, 279 Bank St., Newark, N. J.; Dr. P. L. Hawkins, 1813 Arctic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.; or Dr. Geo. E. Cannon, 354 Pacific Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Officers of the Colored Republican State Conference of New Jersey: Dr. Geo. E. Cannon, president; Mrs. M. E. Burrell, 1st vice-president; W. R. Page, 2nd vice-president; Robert Queen, 3rd vice-president; J. E. Sadler, secretary; Mrs. Ginn, asst. secretary; W. H. DePaur, treasurer; Rev. H. B. Taylor, chaplain.

NEGROES SAY HARDING PUTS SLIGHT ON THEM

Republicans Declare if He Is Going
'to Play With the South He
Can't Play With Us.'

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—The Harding Administration's "deference to the wishes and wishes of the South," condemned in lengthy resolutions adopted here today by negro Republican leaders from all over the state, which demand of the Republican Party widespread reformation designed to give the negro fuller recognition.

Indignation at what were considered slights said to have been suffered by the negro population of the larger States at the hands of the Harding Government, was expressed in an amendment to a general resolution, which was voted down after a heated debate.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Newark, who, with T. Thomas Fortune of Trenton, editorial writer for negro publications, led the fight in advocacy of the amendment's adoption, epitomized what appeared to be the meeting's sentiment when he declared with angry emphasis that "if Harding is going to play with the South, he can't play with us."

A general resolution embodying criticisms of the following alleged shortcomings of the President and the Republican Party, was finally adopted:

Deference to the whims and wishes of the South; failure to name negroes to appointive positions because of Democratic Senators' objections; slipshod enforcement of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendments, enfranchising the negro and legalizing the income tax.

The resolution included these suggestions: A change in the policies of the State leaders of the Republican Party; appointment of negro representation on the State Republican Committee and candidacy of at least one negro for Congress from New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., TIMES

MAY 10, 1923

STARTING IN EARLY.

There would be more interest in that conference of negro Republicans at the State House this afternoon if the white leaders were certain whether it concerns this year's campaign for the election of a Legislature or next year's for the choice of delegates to the National Convention.

As there are several subjects of special interest to be discussed it will be fair to assume that one of them will be the lack of negro representation in the Senate and Assembly and the failure to give to the negro politicians proper consideration in the distribution of appointive and elective offices.

The colored leaders are apparently determined that if they are to be further denied recognition, it will not be because of their failure to make known their demands in time.

Political-1923.
Party Assimilation.

OMAHA NEB HERALD
MARCH 13, 1923

FORM AN INDEPENDENT COLORED VOTERS' LEAGUE

An Independent Voters league was formed at a meeting of twenty-five colored men last week at 1520½ North Twentyfourth street. It is designed to become a factor in local politics. Officers elected were: Harry Leland, chairman; Y. W. Logan and Asa Oglesby, vice chairman; Andrew Stewart, secretary; Frank Dow, assistant secretary; J. J. Jones, corresponding secretary; Leslie Williams, sergeant-at-arms.

PATERSON N J EVE NEWS
OCTOBER 31, 1923

Dr. Cotton Spikes Colored Discord

Welfare League Officials Indignant Over Story in Mayor's Paper

Expressing indignation over the bold move to split the Passaic County Negro Welfare League, Dr. Norman Cotton, president of the organization and members of the executive committee today issued the following statement, refuting the story printed in the Mayor's morning paper, that the league had been split because of the fact that Dr. Cotton would not permit the league to hear the Democratic side of the campaign and dictatorially threw the support of the league to the Republicans.

The league has not been split. Charles W. A. Scarville has not resigned from the publicity committee. The executive committee was not rebuked for any violation of constitution or by-laws, for the simple reasons that the league, as yet, has no constitution or by-laws. At a meeting on Tuesday night of this week, Scarville stood on the floor during a joint committee meeting and voted confidence and thanks in and to the executive committee for their accomplishments.

The executive committee is at a loss to understand just what kind of influence is being used to draw Scarville from an organization in which he expressed so much confidence within the last 48 hours.

NORMAN F. COTTON, Pres.,
H. B. TAYLOR, Sec.,
CHAS. M. WALKER,
GEORGE A. KYLE,
JOHN A. HUGGS.

Independent Voters League.

Political—1923.
Party Affiliation.

PRES. COOLIDGE STUDYING MIGRATION

Colored Delegations Has Received Several

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26 (Associated Negro Press)—President Coolidge is "seeing" the "Brother", and the "Sister." Is this indicative of Puritan good will in the face of the "Slump of Slump"?

Henry Lincoln Johnson, from Georgia, sir, is the latest individual of national prominence to be received at the White House. Johnson was preceded by William H. Lewis, of Massachusetts and Boston—an alumnus of Amherst, the alma mater of the President.

A group of colored women, and a delegation from a secret fraternity, are among those who have been able to "ease by" the Virginia Secretary and opponent of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and get the immediate and direct ear of President Coolidge. All visitors came away smiling, and with hope in their hearts.

The President is not making speeches and giving out long statements. He has indicated, however, certain trends of thought. He is a genuine student of racial conditions in America. He admits this fact himself. He is studying, and is deeply concerned about the effects of migration on economic life in the North, and has stated that the coming North of several hundred thousand in the realm of colored America, makes the whole subject of racial relations national rather than sectional.

Southern Votes Cut Down

Hon. John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has issued the findings of the committee with reference to cutting down of southern representation, and it is found that the brethren of the South have lost 148 votes in the shuffle, affecting the Republican National Convention.

The statisticians have figured with a keenly sharpened pencil, or a late model calculating machine. The process of elimination has strangely enough affected most those southern states where the "Children of the Sun," have heretofore had most to say

in providing delegates for the quadrennial fracas. Georgia, Lincoln Johnson's native heath; Mississippi, Perry Howard's former stamping ground; Louisiana, the baliwick of Walter Cohen; South Carolina, where Joe Tolbert, white, is backed by colored supporters, and Texas, the home of "Bill" McDonald, all came in for a heart-rending trimming.

On the other hand, all of the "Lily White" states, including Virginia, the home of "Slump the Slump," get increased delegations. One of the New York newspapers, commenting on the southern outlook from the delegate viewpoint, and the power to be wielded by Slump, goes on to say that while colored America, North as well as South, feels very chilly about what's going on, it is the opinion that the bad feelings and ill temper of the voters in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, and other similar states "where votes count," will be looked after following the nominations.

New Trend of Activity

There is a new trend of activity cropping out among the voters in the North. It centers around the inner workings of the forces of 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue, who, it is charged, have played "personal and sectional politics" rather than nationwide. It is argued by those who have been observing the doings, that these forces have been very little concerned about the states other than the ones in which they lived.

It is pointed out that if they are going to be credited with leadership, then that leadership should embrace the states where politics is being played with votes rather than with political jobs. William C. Matthews, of Boston, and the state of President Coolidge, is looked upon as the potential leader who more nearly than any other, represents the spirit of thinking which has been ignored by Johnson, Howard, Cohen and Church. There has been definite talk of "rallying around Matthews," and carrying the "Message to Garcia" via the White House and other important channels of political activity.

Senators, Governors and Congressmen to be elected along with next President, have been urged to "give some consideration to the facts in the case."

TAMMANY HOSTS OUTNUMBER THE N.Y. REPUBLICANS

Afro-American
Silver Jubilee of Black
Democrats Shows 1,000

Holding City Jobs

7-27-23
MORTON IS LEADER

Former D. C. Man Is Civil Service Commissioner With \$5,000 Salary

New York, July 26. (Special)—Twenty-five years ago the 40,000 colored people living mostly in the San Juan section of the city voted the straight Republican ticket.

They held no representative offices, and the few laborers' positions paid colored workers a total of \$7,000 a year. Besides there was always trouble with brutal police and incipient race riots.

Today there are nearly 200,000 Negroes in New York, there are 1,000 of them employed by the city government, drawing total salaries estimated at \$1,250,000. Heading the list of job-holders is Ferdinand Q. Morton, an old Washingtonian, with a salary of \$5,000 as Civil Service Commissioner.

Jimmy McLendon, formerly of Jacksonville, Florida, gets \$3,000 as assistant District Attorney. James Watson, \$3,500 as assistant corporation counsel. There are in addition three supervisors of markets at \$3,000, parole and probation officers and clerks, assistant deputy sheriffs and the like by the dozen.

Ask any New Yorker of dark hue how it happened and he will point to Tammany Hall, and its ally the United Colored Democracy. Today the most intelligent and progressive Negroes in New York are registered as Democratic voters. Dr. E. P. Roberts, oldest and most respected physician and former member of the Board of Education, is a black Tammanyite.

Lester Walton, dramatic critic and former editor of the hide-bound Republican *New York Age*, was at one time Booker T. Washington's publicity agent. Today he is press agent for the black Tammanyites, Young Turks or Radicals, or whatever the old conservative Republicans choose to call them.

The right of colored men to hold public office upon the same terms and conditions as other men has been scrupulously observed by Tammany Hall under Charlie Murphy's leadership. Colored Democrats say that no truer test than this can be found as to the attitude of a political party upon the question of the constitutional rights of colored Americans. "Of course," they say, it is not important whether any individual or individuals hold public office or not, but it is vitally important that the right of members of every racial group to hold public office should be recognized.

The other day Black Tammany Hall celebrated its silver jubilee—25 years with the Democrats. It took four days to celebrate and the exercises included a tea party for the women, and an outing for the children. Tammany believes in getting hold of its voters while young, hence the outing. At the public meeting there were addresses by Mayor Hylan, Lieutenant-Governor Lunn and half a dozen Senators.

HOW TAMMANY BEGAN

In 1896, when Dr. Ernest Lyons was pastor of St. Marks M. E. Church here and at the same time chief Republican political leader, he attempted to secure the appointment of James D. Carr as assistant District Attorney.

Republican leaders, however, double-crossed Dr. Lyons, and when a committee protested to Republican leaders they were told, "I know the Negroes better than they know themselves; you could not drive them out of the Republican Party with a sledgehammer. Negroes, headed by E. P. Roberts, made a deal with Richard Croker, then Tammany leader. Negroes were promised positions in every city department in return for their votes. Thousands of them helped elect the next Democratic candidate mayor, and Tammany kept its word by giving out the jobs.

MESSAGE TO COOLIDGE BY NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE CONDOLENCES TO MRS. HARDING.

Text of Telegram.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 6, 1923.

Hon. Calvin Coolidge, President,
Washington, D. C.

The National Equal Rights League desires that you convey its sympathy and condolences on the sad death of President Harding, to his brave, devoted widow. The League shows in the nation's mourning over the tragic death of a chief executive in his devotion to the Republic.

It is deeply impressed that Provi-

dence saw fit to succeed him with a citizen of Massachusetts, son of New England, in fidelity to whose traditions Colored Americans pray God to give you a wise and successful administration.

M. A. N. SHAW, President.
WM. MONROE TROTTER,
Secretary.

BASCOM SLEMP, LILY-WHITE IS COOLIDGE AID

Afro-American
Former Virginia Congress-
man Who Formulated
This Policy Is Named

President's Sec'y

8-17-23

COUNTRY IS STARTLED

First Coolidge Appoint- ment, Man Who Voted Against Anti-Lynch Bill

Washington, Aug. 16.—Colored people the country over received a shock yesterday when President Coolidge announced the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia as his private secretary to take the place of George Christian, Harding's secretary, who has resigned.

Chances of the Coolidge administration getting out of the rut into which the late President Harding left it, and doing something about the muddle at Tuskegee, the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, the lynchings, the peonage in the South, or the unjustifiable invasion of Hayti, immediately went glimmering.

Old politicians who had expected some changes when the red-headed New England Yankee entered the White House, shook their heads gravely, recalling that Coolidge said several days ago he intended carrying out Harding's policies.

WHO SLEMP IS

Campbell Bascom Slemp, aged 46, bachelor, former professor of Mathematics in Virginia Military Institute, lawyer and for 14 years congressman from the Ninth District, succeeding his father, is best known as the author of the Republican party's recent policy to break the solid South by excluding colored voters and making

the party lily-white.

To use his own words he, working under Harding, tried to reorganize the party to the point "where there would be no fear of its domination by Negroes." Last year the county was startled when a fellow Virginia member accused Slemph of selling patronage in his district, collecting in all some \$500. The House took no action on this charge, as Slemph declined to run again and history in his separate way.

Like the Republicans of Tennessee and Oklahoma, Slemph voted against the Dyer Anti-Lynch Bill, but it was passed in the House. Action of the President in appointing Slemph to the secretaryship, which he will assume September 1st, is considered as a that the President is after getting Southern votes in line to support him in the 1924 election.

LINK JOHNSON CUSSES

Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia, just "cussed" when he heard the news of the appointment. Slemph and Phillips, of Georgia, are said to have advised Harding against the appointment of any colored people to Federal offices.

Negroes Attend Harding Funeral

The Amsterdam Commissioners of District of Columbia Invite Prominent Citizens and Organizations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14. —The great funeral procession of President Harding, which was held last Wednesday, was made up of a vast group of representative Washingtonians, including members of civic bodies, merchants, jurists, clergymen, and other prominent citizens of the nation's capital who were designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Among those designated by the Commissioners to take part in the procession as members of the Committee of One Hundred were the following colored citizens:

The Rev. E. D. W. Jones, R. H. Rutherford, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Dr. W. A. Warfield, the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, James A. Cobb, Esq., Prof. Kelly Miller, Thomas L. Jones, Esq., John R. Hawkins, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington.

Several Negro organizations were also represented, including Elks Knights Templars, Spanish War Veterans, G. A. R., Boy Scouts, and detachment of the 10th Cavalry, a group of the James E. Walker Post American Legion, the R. O. T. C. of Howard University, and a group of D. C. ministers

INTEREST GROWS AS TO ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

(Continued from page 1)

slowly along the same Pennsylvania Avenue to Arlington Cemetery. Each was a man's life who was honored by tens of thousands, and each was from Ohio, giving his life for his country in his separate way.

Flags at half mast and mourning pictures of President Harding have appeared among the colored people in all parts of the country. "Death is no respecter of persons."

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, accompanied by Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney-General, and Mrs. Howard, are among those who attended the services for President Harding in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Perry W. Howard, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General; Arthur G. Froe, Recorder of Deeds; Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Dr. W. S. Scarborough, Special Agent, Dept. of Agriculture; Capt. Napoleon B. Marshall, American Legation, Port au Prince, Haiti; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, of the U. S. Veterans' bureau, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman, are among those who combined in sending floral tributes to the bier of the late President Harding.

William C. Matthews and William H. Lewis, distinguished citizens of Boston, are very cordially acquainted with President Coolidge, and speak very favorably of the attitude of President Coolidge on the problems of human relations.

THE TRUTH ON SLEMP

The people of the United States of America, including the President thereof, now are aware that colored Americans, in Massachusetts and in every other state were rudely shocked by the news that President Calvin Coolidge, Republican, citizen of this state, had selected C. Bascomb Slemph of Virginia as his private secretary, and as his confidential adviser as well. Whatever may be said as to the right of a President to make his own choice of his private secretary does not change the plain fact that to choose an avowed enemy of any element of citizens is a palpable indifference to their feelings and interests, and especially is a positive injury to any such minority element already proscribed. According to all rules and customs injurious conditions of a public and political nature are to be protested by those adversely affected.

The hostile attitude of C. Bascomb Slemph of Virginia is known, is a matter of record. However, we here publish statement by one of the best posted and most reliable of all colored citizens of Mr. Slemph's own state. The statement says:—

My Dear Mr. Trotter:—

Your letter of the 18th inst. received. Ex-Congressman C. Bascomb Slemph is the head and front of the

"Lily-white" movement in the Southland. The slogan of that organization is the elimination of the Negro in all things political. In fact the policy of the "Lily-white" organization is identical with that of the Bourbon Negro-hating democracy.

Mr. Slemph's appointment has been hailed with delight by the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch (democrat) and the Richmond, Va., News-Leader of the same political persuasion. His appointment as Secretary to President Coolidge came as a surprise to everybody and a shock to the colored people. This was going a long way beyond what President Harding did. He made him a referee for the South. President Coolidge has made him an appointee for the North as well as the South. Colored citizens will feel the full effect of this appointment in all parts of the country.

I was candidate for Governor against this "Lily-white" element and now the manager of Col. Henry W. Anderson, the "Lily-white" candidate for Governor is now in charge of the Mechanics Savings Bank, although as you will see by the enclosed petition that the bank was not insolvent at the time receivers were appointed.

To sum the matter up, ex-Congressman Slemph represents openly that type of white men who believes that the colored people of the country have no political rights that white men, irrespective of party are bound to respect. Local pride as Virginians cause us to appreciate recognition to a resident of our State, but as colored people, President Coolidge could not have gone any further to injure us politically and we could not have fared worse.

Mr. Slemph has never recommended a colored man for any office, and his antipathy to colored people in politics is too well known to need comment. The Democratic Legislature of this State instructed its representatives in Congress to vote against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and he carried out the instructions.

There should be the same rule and the same consideration for all elements of our "heterogeneous democracy." Any other element would object and object strenuously to any President's selection of its open political enemy for his private secretary, unless the President's party was one of notoriously hostile. Hence it is the only right and proper course for colored Americans to object strenuously to an appointment which cannot help but be vitally injurious if this secretary is to have to do with matters which concern them and their course for justice and equality.

The Guardian calls on President Coolidge to spare us this very unfair injury. The same applies locally to Col. Sherrill.

PIVOTAL STATES CALL CONFERENCE OF NEGRO VOTERS.

(A. N. P.)

New York, June 22.—"The Call of the Hour," is the caption given to a call for political action by a group of New Jersey citizens, looking to a practical solution of present day difficulties, nationally, within the ranks of the Republican party. The call is addressed to "all colored Republicans in state where they vote." It states that "The political crisis which confronts the colored citizens of today is of grave moment. Efforts are being made to strip of us every vestige of our political rights and to deny us any place in the government. Even in our own party there is a tendency to restrict our activities in the administration of the government to insignificant places where we are to administer only to our own group"

The call further says: "Race prejudice is the super-government in America and makes a mockery of the Declaration of Independence, and a scrap of paper of the Federal constitution. If this sinister influence is not checked it will reduce us to a state of political serfdom."

To meet this emergency, this group of New Jersey citizens calls the conference for a meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., July 20th and 21st. The invitation is especially extended, says the call, to those in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and New Jersey.

Some of the subjects that will be acted upon are: Absolute equality of membership in the Republican party, both North and South. The "Lily White" policy of the Republican party. Our taxation without proper representation. The enforcement of the Federal Constitution in its entirety, without favoritism for any particular amendment, concentration of our political forces as a means of preserving our rights and privileges.

The call is issued under the direction of the Republican State Conference of New Jersey, Dr. George E. Cannon, President; J. B. Sadler, Secretary. The arrangements for the conference are in the hands of Dr. W. G. Alexander, 279 Bank St., Newark, N. J.; Dr. P. L. Hawkins, Atlantic City, and Dr. George E. Cannon, Jersey City. It is declared that already responses have been received from more than two hundred from various sections who expect to attend.

Democrats Are Very Busy.

Here in New York, the Democrats have "taken time by the forelock," and are now in the midst of a campaign leading up to the election of a President in 1924. This information is given to The Associated Negro Press by no less an authority than Ferdinand P. Moten, a leader of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York, and a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Morton declares that the time for action is at hand; that Colored Democrats will support for President a man who believes in fairness, but will be opposed to any of the Woodrow Wilson type. They have permanent headquarters at 2250 Seventh Avenue, where there is a constant beehive of activity; this applies to both men and women. Old line politicians declare that they have never in life seen such a remarkable display of organization spirit.

The "Silver Jubilee" celebration of the "Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy" has just been with a week of festivities, in which the crowning event was held at the Renaissance Casino Sunday afternoon and evening, the principal invited being Gov. Smith, Mayor Hylan, and Commissioner Morton.

A circular has been issued by the organization setting for the claims for popular support, and giving the names of more than two score persons who have been appointed to positions under Democrats, ranging in salaries from \$5,000 to \$1,800; from that of Civil Service Commissioner, held by Morton, and member of the Board of Education held by Miss Grace Campbell to clerks. There are hundreds of others in civil service, and colored citizens in New York draw salaries from public employment under Democrats amounting to more than \$1,250,000, according to organization claims. Morton's membership on the commission assures "equality of opportunity," it is stated.

Political — 1923. Party Acciliation. Negroes Demand Justice

The National Negro Republican organization recently met in conference in Atlantic City. Much talk was heard of bolting the Republican party until the Negro gets "fair treatment," and a veiled threat was made in a resolution passed by the delegates who represented some eighteen states. It called upon "colored voters of the country to devote the next fifteen months in perfecting the political groups and to arouse concerted action to bring about political pressure for Negro interests." It further called upon "the present administration to keep the Tuskegee National Negro Hospital in every respect or raze it," and demanded the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The resolution said in part: "We believe that the colored citizens in the states where they vote and where their votes are counted should use to the fullest extent all the political power that they can command to abolish such conditions and for the greatest benefit of the entire race."

Georgia May Lose 8 Votes in Convention

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—

Carrying out the instructions of the last Republican national convention, the Republican national committee has begun the task of reapportioning delegates to the next national convention. The reapportionment will result in a reduction of delegates from Southern States.

The resolution adopted in the last national convention provided for the apportionment of delegates in proportion to the Republican vote actually cast at general elections throughout the various states of the union and authorized the national committee to adopt a just and equitable basis of representation in future national conventions.

In pursuance to the authority delegated to it, the Republican national committee in June, 1921, adopted a rule providing for one district delegate from each congressional district, which in 1920 cast 2,500 votes for any Republican presidential elector or Republican nominee for Congress.

As a result of this rule, Louisiana will lose four delegates, Georgia, 8; Texas, 6; South Carolina, 4 and

Mississippi 8. Florida will gain three delegates, Maryland 2, Oklahoma 2, Tennessee 6 and Virginia 1.

Another rule adopted provides that states which cast their electoral vote for Harding in 1920 shall be given two additional delegates at large. As thirty-five states went for Harding, the convention roll will be increased by 74.

Southern States, which will lose delegates, plan a vigorous fight against this reapportionment.

OFFICIAL FAMILY OF LATE PRESIDENT GATHER AT GRAVE

The Birmingham Post-Herald
COLORED MEMBERS ARE PRESENT

IN LARGE NUMBERS AND BOW TOGETHER WITH THE REST IN PAYING HONOR TO THEIR FALLEN CHIEF.

(By The Associated Negro Press)
Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Reverence

forbade one yesterday, back at Marion, Ohio, to bridge the gap between the mourning throngs, gathered in respectful tribute to their fallen leader, a President of the United States

those of yesterday, and those volatile, sanguine hosts of three years ago, the summer of 1920, when the nation had sent its citizens to the famous Harding front porch to chat and talk with the man who, it was hoped, would take hold of the helm of the troubled ship of state and pilot it back to normalcy.

Warren Gamaliel Harding was sent to his tomb accompanied by the mute anguish of his friends. These friends numbered all. There were there his fellow townsmen, men who had known him as Warren, back in days now gray in outline. There were the leaders of the Nation. There were all classes and races of our country's common citizenry. No mind seemed to turn to what the dead President had not done during his short time in office. All seemed full of the things the stricken leader had attempted.

Negro leaders from all parts of Ohio joined the pilgrimage to the bier of a dead President of the United States. They came, as all others, to bring their meed of due tribute to the honor of the man who had given his all in the interest of the country of us all. They were sorry that he had gone. In his death they could see no difference.

Members of Harding's official family were conspicuous among the mourners. The Negro members of this family bowed with the rest. There was Cotter, of Chicago, there, James A., known as "Jim," Assistant United States District Attorney for the Chicago District, and a man who has covered himself with glory in the government's battles out that way. He was easily the outstanding mourner among our racial group. He had made the trip to Marion of his own volition, glad to kneel at the bier of a man he had known as a friend and leader.

The Associated Negro Press correspondent approached him, asked him what he thought of Harding, what kind of a man he thought the latter had been.

"In the death of President Harding the nation has lost a great leader, the world a great benefactor," the district attorney asserted. "It matters not to me that I was one of the servants who was glad to do his bidding. He was indeed a world character. He was a firm believer in the principles of human brotherhood. No president since the days of reconstruction has ever been called upon to perform such colossal tasks in the affairs of state as Mr. Harding.

Republican.

"No President has perhaps been so much misunderstood. He was a friend of Humanity and he had commenced a course of conduct in the affairs of state, the outcome of which would have removed all doubt of his genuine devotion to the cause of the oppressed. His great work was in its inception and the fruits of his deliberate judgment in matters concerning our group were beginning to ripen into an abundant fruition. He was not given to bombast in the performance of his official duties, and in due course of time, when all the facts are made known (and they will be), the record will show that he stood for justice and fair play for all American citizens."

Thus spoke one of the men who has been regarded as a shining part of the Harding machine, who has defended the government in battles involving millions, and toward whom the eyes of political wiseacres and "powers to be" nationally have been turned in rife speculation as to what coming political years hold in store for him.

But Cotter, as others yesterday, came to mourn. One with all the rest he bowed a respectful head. Marion burned itself into the minds of many Americans yesterday. Ohio, new mother of presidents, took to her bosom one more of the Nation's great and faithful sons. And "every kindred, every tongue," the polyglot of this remarkable republic shed a single tear at dead Harding's tomb.

1,036 REPUBLICANS IN 1924 CONVENTION

Number of Delegates Will Exceed That of 1920 by 52

Under New Rule
The New York Times
SOUTHERN STATES GAIN 21

Most of Normal Republican and Pivotal States Have Increased Representation.

New York Times
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Under the rule adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1920 fixing the basis of delegates for the 1924 convention the latter will have 1,036 delegates instead of the 984 of 1920, a gain of 52 delegates.

While the purpose of the 1920 rule was to cut down Southern representation in the convention, it has failed to do this to any great degree, as the distinctly Southern States had 213 delegates in 1920 as compared with the 234 they will be entitled to next year, a loss of only 21 delegates. Most of the normal Republican States and the pivotal States, such as Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts, have gained in numerical representation.

The number of delegates for the 1924 convention was fixed by the Republican National Committee in accordance with the following rules adopted by the 1920 convention:

Four delegates at large from each State.

Two additional delegates at large for each Representative at large in Congress from any State.

Two delegates at large each for Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Two additional delegates at large from each State casting its electoral vote or a majority thereof for the Republican nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election.

One district delegate from each Congressional District maintaining therein a Republican district organization and casting 2,500 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Congressional election.

One additional district delegate from each Congressional District casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

One alternate delegate to each delegate to the national convention.

That the total number of delegates to which any State is entitled shall be chosen from the State at large and that such State shall be entitled to as many delegates elected at large as though the State were divided into separate Congressional Districts.

The following table shows the number of delegates in the 1920 convention from the respective States and the delegates each State would have in the 1924 convention:

State	1920	1924	New Jersey	28	30
Alabama	14	14	New Mexico	6	8
Arizona	6	8	New York	88	92
Arkansas	13	13	N. Carolina	22	22
California	26	28	No. Dakota	10	10
Colorado	12	14	Ohio	48	50
Connecticut	14	16	Oklahoma	20	22
Delaware	6	8	Oregon	10	12
Florida	8	10	Pennsylvania	76	78
Georgia	17	9	Rhode Island	10	12
Idaho	8	10	So. Carolina	11	4
Illinois	58	60	So. Dakota	10	12
Indiana	30	32	Tennessee	20	26
Iowa	26	28	Texas	23	17
Kansas	20	22	Utah	8	10
Kentucky	26	28	Vermont	8	10
Louisiana	12	9	Virginia	15	16
Maine	12	14	Washington	14	16
Maryland	16	18	W. Virginia	16	18
Mass.	35	38	Wisconsin	26	28
Michigan	30	32	Wyoming	6	8
Minnesota	24	26	Alaska	2	2
Mississippi	12	4	Dist. of Col.	2	2
Missouri	36	38	Porto Rico	2	2
Montana	8	10	Hawaii	2	2
Nebraska	16	18	Philippines	2	2
Nevada	6	8			
New Hamp.	8	10	Total	984	1,036

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S ABILITY TO INSPIRE CONFIDENCE IS CLEARLY SHOWN IN THE LETTERS FROM HIM WHICH WE GIVE PUBLIC TODAY

MR. BRUCE'S MASTERLY COMMUNICATION

The Negro Problem, He Says, Has Had His Earnest Consideration for a Long Time, and in His Other Letter He Points Out That Constructive Criticism Keeps Institutions From Fossilizing and Decay

The Negro World

Our esteemed colleague and contributing editor, Mr. John Edward Bruce, wrote President Coolidge on the 16th of August, complimenting him on his fitness to fill the high office he had been called to, and venturing the matured opinion that destiny had marked Mr. Coolidge to rise to an eminence equal to the most eminent of his illustrious predecessors.

As a journalist, as one deeply interested in the progress of his race, Mr. Bruce further took the occasion to get from the President an expression of his attitude toward the Negro politically as well as socially.

The President, as is well known, is not given to rhetorical flourishes. His reply to Mr. Bruce is couched in terse, statesmanlike language, that shows careful thought. It is the considered opinion of a man not given to profuse expression, but there is that ring of sincerity in what he says that inspires confidence and gives reassurance to those who expect he will rise superior to sinister influence.

Mr. Bruce's Fine Letter

Following is the full text of the letters:—

"85 Prentiss Street,
"Cambridge, Mass.
"August 16, 1923.

"Hon. Calvin Coolidge,
"President United States,
"White House, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—

"The Almighty changes His workmen, only when they have completed the work He has set them to do; and He assigns others to carry out His plans to fuller completion. Thus you have been called to do a work no other living man can do, exactly as you would do it.

"And you have been prepared to do it by years of observation, training, experience and contacts with men who are now a part of the great machine of which you are the directing force. God Almighty has endowed you with wisdom, the gift of silence, the power of ob-

servation, given to but few men in public life.

"Manifest destiny has marked you for the succession to the headship of this nation, and there is no earthly power to prevent you from rising to this eminence as a ruler among the mightiest of earth.

"As a black man, one who speaks through the Press weekly to over 2,000,000 Negroes, I am appealing to you to say some word that will hearten the Negroes of this country and revive their faith in the principle of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt, that can also be used to strengthen their confidence in you and your administration and increase your power in the nation at the psychological moment. Much has been done and is being done to divorce the Negro from the Republican party, much can be done to induce him to return to his first love and to help keep the jewel of liberty in the diadem of the nation.

"But he must not continue to be regarded either as a stranger, or a sojourner in the land, nor treated as a thing apart, but as an American citizen. You will have no more devoted nor loyal supporters throughout your administration present, and to come (if you will it) than the blacks of this nation, who, in every crisis in the history through which it has passed, gave the most substantial proofs of their fidelity to it even when the flag we now honor was the emblem of their stripes! I therefore urge you to make Negroes know and feel that they, too, are American citizens not only in name, but in fact, and that you are their President in the sense that you are President of every other racial group constituting the great body of American citizenship. Your future is big with promise. You represent a section of America which has produced big men, with big ideals, and concepts as to what constitutes real statesmanship. New England men have usually been too big mentally to be figures in thought or in action when great opportunities presented themselves.

"I have the honor to subscribe myself

"Your obedient servant,

The Negro World "JOHN EDWARD BRUCE"

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

"White House, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Mr. Bruce:—

"For the kind personal references in your letter of August 16, you have my sincere thanks. Beyond these you present a subject which interests me profoundly. I am not prepared to outline a plan at this time for dealing with it. In its broadest outline it constitutes one of the pressing questions before the nation.

"The migration of colored labor from the South in recent years has given a new face to the problem, making it no longer sectional, and giving it especially a new bearing on the concerns of the South.

"It will have my earnest consideration—indeed it has had for a long time, and I hope measures may be devised in the national interest which will serve the purpose also of bettering the position of the colored citizens of our country.

"Most sincerely yours,

"CALVIN COOLIDGE."

WHAT THE PRESS CAN DO

In answer to a letter sent him by the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association asking for an exclusive message answering the question as to how the newspapers can best serve the Federal Government at this time, President Coolidge wrote:—

"Every newspaper can be very helpful in its support of the government, whether it be State or national. Fundamentally, this means always making the authority of the law supreme. It means undivided allegiance to the Constitution and unhesitating obedience to legislative action made in accordance with its provisions.

"Constructive criticism is always helpful. It keeps institutions

Henry Lincoln Johnson
May Name Negress as
G. O. P. Committeewoman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Politicians here are watching with keen interest the developments in Georgia over the strategic position of Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro leader, Republican national committeeman from that state. J. L. Phillips, patronage distributor for Georgia under a special arrangement, contends that he is in control of the Georgia situation and emphatically asserts that no negro woman will be committee woman from the state. Johnson was regularly elected national committeeman and has been recognized as the committeeman by the chairman, John T. Adams, and others. Washington friends of Johnson now believe he is preparing to name a woman of his own race as his associate on the national committee. They point out that if he named a white woman he would be charged with seeking social equality and being the only negro member of the committee the naming of a negro woman would be just recognition of the new voters of his race. Negro leaders throughout the nation are urging Johnson to name a negro woman and it is understood that he is about ready to do so.

from becoming fossilized and falling into decay. But constructive criticism does not accomplish its purpose merely by pointing out what is evil. It must not fail to direct attention, with more emphasis, to what is good. Our institutions, our social organization, our economic condition are all of a quality and quantity which are worthy of our highest admiration. I believe that it will be exceedingly helpful to public sentiment if these principles and ideals can be reiterated from time to time, joined with a reverence for religion and an inspiration for better things.

"Very truly yours,
"CALVIN COOLIDGE."

Political—1923

Party Affiliation.

ATTY. EDWARD MORRIS

BEATEN FOR JUDGESHIP

Edward H. Morris, regular Republican candidate for judge of the superior court, received the backing of 145,526 of his fellow citizens for that high position. In any ordinary judicial election this vote would have assured a victory. But Chicago turned out in force and put over a half million ballots in the polls, a circumstance which made the race almost anybody's and beyond the prediction of even the political experts.

In the face of the prejudiced and vicious attack made on Mr. Morris by the Chicago Bar association report which raised the race issue in order to carry out the object of its sponsors, the showing of Mr. Morris is gratifying. It means something to a Race man when nearly 150,000 citizens of both races testify by their ballots that they believe in a man regardless of his race or color.

This ought to prove to voters of Color everywhere that it is for their best interests to stay by the old Republican ship. Mr. Morris was put in nomination by the regular Republican party nomination of Cook county. Although he apparently received the backing of his party in substantial fashion, if he had received the full support of the party he would have been elected.

It is rumored that our mayor and his right hand man, George Brennan, urged their followers to vote the straight Democratic ticket, for getting the message they brought to the South Side a while back urging a non-partisan election. Voters are asking where were these gentlemen who accepted the aid and support of Mr. Morris and his friends in the last mayoralty contest? Does it pay to split the ticket when our supposed Democratic friends are so short of memory?

Mr. Morris is a good loser. He fought a good, clean fight despite the dastardly tactics of the Bar association. But the memory of the Race vote will serve to remind these illustrious leaders of the bar at future elections. We lost this contest. But we are coming back. A day will be sure to come when repentance and explanations will be in order and they will come from the Bar association. Our tried and true friend, the Chicago Daily News, deserves the support and commendation of all thinking citizens for its support of Mr. Morris. The News indorsed and supported the lead and contention of the Defender that all good citizens should co-operate in securing the Race public recognition when that recognition has been won by merit, and in turn assure the city of the backing of Race voters for sound government. This election has made history, even if it

is just the opening chapter. The rest of the story is in the hands of voters at coming elections.

WATCH THE NEGRO VOTE
May Be made Anti-Klan Power in 1925 Election Says N. A. A. C. P.
(Crusader Service.)
New York, Nov. 15.—The following interview with James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been sent out to newspapers throughout the country.
"Ku Klux Klanism will be made an election issue in Northern States by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the Association, today informed a representative.

"Johnson cited particularly Indiana and Ohio as States where through migration, the Colored vote would loom large in the next Presidential election.

Republican.
"These folks, however, know how to use the vote, Johnson said. The migrants are not ignorant. It takes a strong mind to break away from the homeland—to seek new fields of endeavor. Conservatively estimated 500,000 colored persons have come this year from Southern States.

"They come because they believed there was little hope for them as men and women in the South—little hope for their children. They came because they were in constant fear of their lives..

"As to the method of bringing up the Klan issue, Johnson said, 'candidates would be questioned regarding their stand. 'The Klan has a large following, both in Ohio and Indiana, where it is indicated the Colored people will enter their fight."

WEEKS SEEN AS "REVENGER" IN ADVISOR ROLE
Accused of Giving Bad Advice to the President
9-29-23
Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—The appointment of C. Bascom Sless as private secretary to President Coolidge, and the re-appointment of Col. C. O. Sherrill as aid to the chief executive came through the recommendation of John W. Weeks, secretary of war, according to official information circulated here.

Acts for Revenge
A press correspondent made the statement recently that "Weeks seems determined to revenge himself on the entire Race for his defeat for re-election to the United States Senate by the people of Massachusetts, aided and abetted by the entire Race voting population of the state. He appears embittered in a marked degree by that defeat and lays the blame on our voters led by W. Monroe Trotter and Dr. M. A. N. Shaw."

Citing further his attitude toward our people the correspondent says: "He wrote a mean, contemptible letter to the military committee recommending the defeat of the bill for the relief of Lieut. Henry O. Flipper. The committee on military affairs always, as a courtesy, forwards such measures to the war department for recommendation, and Weeks took advantage of the reference to make an unwarranted attack on Lieutenant Flipper, going outside the record to assail him.

Given Bad Advice
"President Coolidge is in the same unfortunate situation the late lamented President Harding found himself, namely, by having a prominent Republican from his own state in whom he has confidence come in and give him bad advice. Chief Justice Taft took it upon himself to advise President Harding not to give recognition to 'southern Negroes.' Mr. Harding took that advice seriously with the result that our voters all over the country were up in arms against his administration. The defeat of Senator Frelinghysen of New Jersey is traceable to the fact that he was known as the close personal friend of the President at the time."

Colonel Sherrill is a dyed-in-the-wool Jim Crowist, and on two memorable occasions carried out his practices. He provided separate seats for our people at the memorial service celebration in honor of Abraham Lincoln, and the easter egg rolling at the National Zoological park.

WASHINGTON ELKS HONOR GRAND EXALTED RULER
Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—Washington Elks paid their first tribute to the newly elected grand exalted ruler of the order, J. Finley Wilson at a "Mephisto dansant and Peafowl Frolique" at the New Lincoln colonnade, Twelfth and Y Sts. N. W.

Invitations were extended to lodges in Virginia and Maryland to attend the ceremonies. Grand Traveling Deputy F. K. Watkins who during the past year established twenty-six new lodges, was also honored at the reception. A committee of 100 Washington Elks, headed by John T. Rhines, Edward Green and "Duke" Morris were in charge of the ceremonies.

NEGROES CALL ON PRES. COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Last Thursday a committee of doctors, composed of Dr. J. A. Plummer of Raleigh, N. C.; president of the National Medical Association; Dr. Geo. E. Cannon of Jersey City, member of the Executive Committee of the N. M. A., and Dr. M. O. Dumas of this city, also member of the Executive Committee of the N. M. A., called on President Coolidge to advise him that the Colored people will support no arrangement that does not call for a complete Negro personnell at the United States Veterans hospital at Tuskegee.
Cordially Received
The President received the committee very cordially and listened most attentively to what the men had to say. This was the first time that any group of Negroes had called on President Coolidge since he took the oath of office, the appointment having been made by Dr. Cannon thru the influence of Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey.

Reminded of Harding's Promise
The committee which called on President Coolidge was composed of the same men who had been appointed to cooperate with Director General in making competent doctors to form the staff of the Hospital at Tuskegee.

The members impressed upon the President the fact that they had worked hard in their effort to find competent Negro personnel—men who were willing to give up large well established practices to go to Tuskegee and prove to the world that Negro physicians could man effectively a million dollar hospital. They also reminded the Chief Executive that the late President Harding had promised emphatically that the personnel of the hospital would be entirely colored. They called upon him to uphold the promise of Harding pointing out the fact that it would be un-American for the Government to backdown on its promise because of the dissatisfaction of a small group of white business men at Tuskegee.

Negroes Will Not Yield
The committee set forth that the colored people of the country are as one in demanding a colored personnel from top to bottom, that there is no yielding of this point, and that if the Government does not stand by its original promise to appoint a colored personnel, it (the committee) would recommend that no Negro accept any position at the hospital whatsoever.

REPUBLICANS TO ADOPT DEMOCRATIC METHOD
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3, 1923.
Editor Underwood:
At a recent session of the legislature of this state a law was passed investing Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama's candidate for the Democratic nomination at the next national convention, with full power to name the delegates from this state to said national convention. This was evidently done to suppress any support in this state to any other candidate than Senator Underwood.

rates to the next national convention. As stated in a former communication to you President Coolidge has many friends in this part of Alabama and they do not intend to be hoodwinked in the coming campaign, as they have been in former campaigns, by those crafty politicians of north Alabama, Street, Atkins, Long and others.

Assistant Chief Postoffice Inspector at Large Gaynor, Colored, has recently been here and some of the dirty work of a former acting postmaster's administration has been revealed. One worthy carrier, who was dismissed for a reason less than to make way for a white man, has been reinstated and thus right has been triumphant over wrong that far.

Since I wrote you, Geo. D. Street, Alabama member of the Republican National Committee, and Geo. N. King, Chairman of the White Man's Republican County Committee of this county, as he now calls himself, have been engaged in a furious newspaper controversy over the recent appointment of Mr. Lifsey of this place as acting postmaster. The real Republican of this county and city are opposed to the appointment of any one to such an outstanding position in preference to lifelong Republicans, but they are equally opposed to the politics of Mr. Street and Mr. King.

Mr. King went into a Republican county convention here as a candidate for the position of chairman of the county committee, and after having been fairly beaten by Mr. Geo. E. Newstel, the well known Negro capitalist and leader here, he then bolted the action of the convention.

Mr. Street freely intimates in the newspaper controversy that Mr. King is not the chairman of the regular organization but he seems to be ashamed or afraid to say so, and it is for this very reason, among others, that we are opposed to his leadership.

A man who is ashamed of us, we are also ashamed of him.

The United States 24th Infantry Band from Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., recently entertained a large number of Montgomery people at two special matinees and did themselves proud on each occasion. These two entertainments were arranged for the benefit of Montgomery people by Mr. Oscar Earle Saffold, one of the best postoffice clerks in the local office here. He was also ably assisted in this work by Messrs. Nicholas Abercrombie, Robert Dandridge, Henry Wyman and other ranking postoffice clerks at this office.

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. A. A. P. NOVEMBER 4, 1923

NEGRO VOTE CAUSE OF GRAVE CONCERN TO DELAWARE G.O.P.

Colored Citizens Aim at Political Equality; Dem-

ocrats Win Many

BIG 1924 PROBLEM

Delaware as a state is peculiar to itself. Because of its small area and the population, the intimate knowledge the people of the state must necessarily have of those who aspire to high office makes politics in Delaware always intense, frequently dramatic and usually of nation-wide interest. To make an unbiased study of conditions in Delaware, The North American has obtained the services of a man thoroughly conversant with its traditions, its prejudices and its aspirations. Here is the third article.

By An Observer

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 27.—One of the gravest causes of anxiety to the Republican party in Delaware in the coming campaign of 1924 should not go unmentioned if a fundamental survey of the situation is desired. The cause of this anxiety is the negro voter. Since 1873, the negro has been regarded altogether as a Republican asset politically. He was looked upon as the ward of the Republican party as far as his civil rights went. While he was always a great liability owing to racial prejudice and the fact that he was a constant burden financially, requiring large sums of money in various ways to satisfy his demands, he was a very loyal supporter of the Republican party until the last election, when for the first time since his enfranchisement he became hostile to a part of the ticket in the early stages of the campaign; and later, the whole of it.

In the beginning, the cause of this revolt was not understood, nor the extent of it appreciated by the Republican leaders, it being by them attributed solely to the antagonism of the negro to the Republican nominee for congress because of his vote against the anti-lynch law bill. What the Republican leader failed to comprehend at that time, and what it is very evident they fail to comprehend still, is the fact that, following the example of the national "bloc" movement, as seen in the union labor bloc, the farm bloc, the feminist bloc and in a multitude of other organizations, animated by the desire to secure special power or class benefits thru the force of solidarity, the leaders of the negro race in a quiet way for some time have been, and are still engaged in forming a negro bloc for the same purposes of class power and benefits. For more than a generation there have been a few of the leaders of the negro race who have advocated racial soli-

arity, and the wisdom of voting with any party that would accord them the greatest recognition. This propaganda made little progress for many years. But in the general confusion of thought, the egotism of individuality regardless of fitness or capacity seen all over the world, and the break-up of many political ice floes thru the hectic influences of the recent war, these same negro leaders saw an opportunity, as they thought to accomplish what they had so long dreamed of—political equality thru the massing of their votes.

Beneath this desire for political equality is concealed as well the desire for social equality, especially on the part of those of mixed blood, who have a strong repulsion and contempt for the pure-blooded negro, in exact proportion to their inheritance from the white race, but who by their superior intelligence and education desire to use them for their own ambitious purposes.

First Step Taken in 1919

The first active steps in the endeavor to effect this solidarity was in 1919. In that year a propaganda was quietly begun both within and without the state, but the political conditions were deemed to be unpropitious, so the launching of the movement was deferred for that campaign. The leaders of the movement were naturally, as before stated, the mestizos, the mulattoes, the half-breeds, those having the largest admixture of white blood, including lawyers, doctors of medicine, editors, ministers, educators, indeed many engaged in various other pursuits in a very successful and, in some instances, in a very distinguished way.

A fact that the average Delaware Republican did not know in the last election, and can hardly realize now, is that a large number of these negro leaders are affiliated with the Democratic party in such places as Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other large cities of the northern, middle and western states, where the environment, and the influences generally naturally led to independence, ambition and individual and collective assertion. These outside negroes came to Delaware dressed in the height of fashion, rode around in their own automobiles, at least in such as gave them an air of wealth, whether they were supplied by democratic influences or not, presenting in effect such a spectacle of prosperity and well-being as to make the ordinary negro believe any declaration that one of them might make.

It might be said in passing that this propaganda has not as yet been attempted in the south where the negro does not vote, or if he does, his vote is not counted, but in a section of the country where he possesses the franchise without restriction or intimidation. Two states were chosen for their first essay in the attempt to show that they controlled the elections by controlling the balance of power. These states were New Jersey and Delaware.

Of course, this attempt was eagerly seized upon by the vultures of both parties; the inordinately ambitious and conscienceless; the ignorant and unreflective; and even by the idealists—some for money profit, some for political profit, some for personal and political revenge, and some because they foolishly thought that good and stable government could rest on foundations com-

posed of the lowest and most incapable citizenship.

Delaware Held Ideal Place

Delaware was regarded as an ideal place to start the experiment, inasmuch as the negro there had free and unmolested voting privileges, a voting strength of 18,000 out of a total electorate of 136,000, and what was deemed equally advantageous, a factional situation in the Republican party of such bitterness because of what was justly termed the "dirty deal" as to afford an unusual opportunity for successful effort.

The result of the campaign is now a matter of history. Frelinghuysen was defeated in New Jersey, and du Pont and Layton in Delaware. The campaign started with a protest against the Republican nominee for congress, and ended with a practical repudiation of the whole Republican ticket, as far as the negro leaders, and Ball factionists, could effect it. At the latter part of the campaign the mask was thrown off, and a negro speaker from Tammany Hall openly derided and chided his audience for their slavish spirit in keeping the Republicans in power while the members of the negro race were denied any recognition in legislatures, in county offices, in municipal places, except in the positions of spittoon cleaners or janitorships.

This speaker evidently didn't know that at the very last Republican state convention a negro woman of mastodonic proportions had a front seat on the platform at the left, while a male negro, the president of the negro college near Dover, and a lifelong Democrat, appointed to the aforementioned position by a Democratic governor, as a Democrat had the privileges of the entire platform, owing to the abject politeness of the Kent county Republican leaders, who, by reason of the fact that the negro voter in that county is numerically greater than the white Republican voter, had become almost servile in their attitude toward the negro in a political way.

The thing that disturbs the slumbers of the Republican leaders is whether history will repeat itself in the next campaign. It can be said with practical certainty that it will, especially if Senator Ball is re-nominated, for the same sauce that the Ball factionists served up for the du Pont element, will assuredly be served in even a greater measure to him, and with all the more ease because it will furnish the negro leaders with a far richer opportunity to carry out their purpose than they had in 1922.

I am laying stress upon this because it is a very prevalent belief that the Ball faction was ruthlessly disloyal to the ticket in the last campaign. Whether this be true or not, such a belief is fatal to a candidate so charged before passion and revenge have the time to subside. In addition to this, it must be kept in mind that the negro has broken his bonds. He has tasted power. The thing that was told him by his advisers has resulted. He is now inflated with a sense of his own importance. He will be still more deluded by the belief that all he has to do is to demonstrate again the fact that as an increasing assiduity on the part of his leaders that a continuance in

his doing will assuredly bring him the consummation of his desires for social and political equality.

Democrats' Stand Changed

It must not be forgotten that the Democrats have changed their attitude of contempt, aloofness and antagonism toward the negro, which until the last election, they have studiously maintained since his enfranchisement. They are now after the negro vote. This was quite apparent in the last election upon the part of their candidates, even for senator and representative in congress. This will be continued with increased ardor in the next. This is made plain by the open cajolery of the leading Democratic newspapers of the state, the Every Evening of Wilmington, as well as by the fact that the Democratic committee of the city of Wilmington is seriously proposing to admit negroes to membership on their city committee! So it is certain that the Republican leaders will be compelled to face the demands the negro will make, as well as offset the open efforts of the Democrats to divide this vote.

Not that the Democrats are going to grant the demands of the negro for political or any other kind of recognition, except the high privilege of helping them to victory, any more than the Republicans have in the past, or will in the future. On the contrary, they are less likely to give them even the positions of spittoon cleaners or janitorships, if there be any money in such positions. But they will intrigue, court, promise and flatter, and in certain very old and well-established ways incite the negro against the party which has used them, and coldly disregarded them afterward. This situation is a very harrowing one for the Republicans. If they refuse the negro recognition, they lose his vote; if they accord it, they lose a corresponding white vote.

It can be said with certainty that the negro vote in Delaware will never be a solid vote, as in the past. It can also be said with equal certainty that with whatever party he votes, he will be as far off from political and social equality as ever, if frank expressions of opinion everywhere amount to anything. To emphasize this statement, I am told that the appointment of a negro as a registration officer in one of the districts of Kent county in 1922 operated very disastrously thruout the whole state, especially in Sussex county, for the Republican party. The Republican from whom this information was obtained expressed himself in the very frankest way by saying: "No one but a bonehead governor would have thought of doing such a thing and no one but a Kent Republican could have been so intimidated." From what one can gather, such an appointment would lose any district in the state from white male Republican defection, and especially from white Republican women refusing to register.

Object to Dual Interest

The situation can be summarized as follows: The negro in Delaware politics will be hereafter an object of dual interest. His vote will be sought by the Democrats as well as by Republicans. This seeking will be in

Party Affiliation.

every legitimate and illegitimate way. The Democrats will taunt him and laugh and call to his attention fifty years of devotion to a party which has given him nothing. The Republicans will appeal to old loyalty; tell him of how for generations the Democrats sought in every way, by delinquent and other laws, to take his vote away; remind him of his emancipation; and finally invoke the name of Lincoln as an emotional inspiration to further loyalty. This situation will continue for generations to come, but under no circumstances will either party dare give the negro political equality?

The negro in Delaware is almost altogether venal. This fact, with the associated influence of the millionaire, makes good government in the state an insoluble problem. The negro is a man of no character and no mind of those who care for political freedom. The government of a state is not a man's business for years past, in the hands of these two elements.

It should be said that there is no state in the union where the negro abounds so numerically, where he is better protected in person, property or opportunity. All his individual rights are safeguarded. He has an undisputed right to the ballot. And withal his education has been looked after in a sensible way long before Pierre S. du Pont made him the object of his paternal experimental and self-assumed care.

It is this fact, I find, exemplified by the erection of fine and in some instances of almost palatial school buildings for the negro, concerning which the people had no voice whatever (tho in the future the white taxpayer will be compelled to support them) that has created such an intense feeling of resentment on the part of the people generally. They regard the whole thing as an unwarranted and presumptuous interference with matters that should concern them alone.

The effect has been to irritate the ordinary taxpayer and to encourage the negro in his demands for equality, while spoiling him as an economic factor in the commonwealth. Whether this altruism will be good or bad for the negro in Delaware, the grim fact remains that as time goes on, the adventure of Pierre S. du Pont in the school affairs of the state will gradually undermine the Republican party and cost it its hitherto supremacy.

To Be Nation-Wide Problem

This racial problem is not one for Delaware alone. It will be a cumulating one for all the border states as well. By the evident disposition on the part of the race to migrate, it will soon be one for other sections of the country also.

It is estimated that the Republicans lost at least sixteen seats in the house of representatives at the last election by reason of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. The situation was a difficult one for the candidate who desired a re-election at any cost. Where the candidate had in his district a large negro vote he had a

veritable Scylla on one hand and a Charybdis on the other. If he voted for the anti-lynching bill he incurred the hostility of the white man, and especially of the white woman; if he voted against it, he incurred equally the hostility of the negro. The effect was naturally to injure the Republican the more, because the Democratic party being composed almost entirely of white voters, had nothing to lose from negro defection.

Of course, in any event Delaware will continue to have exclusively a white man's government. While the negro can defeat the Republican party in the state, he will have only his trouble for his pains, for no party in Delaware can achieve success by a recognition of the negro politically.

Your correspondent has been compelled to make these analytical, not philosophic, observations because they relate to a certain and sure way not only to the coming campaign of 1924, but to many succeeding campaigns of the future.

CLEVELAND GETS 1924 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL MEET

Southern Committeemen
Hold Own in Delegate
Fight.

STATE DELEGATIONS ARE REAPPORTIONED

Harding 1920 States Get
Three More Votes-at-
Large.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The 1924 Republican national convention will be held at Cleveland, as favored by administration leaders and will assemble June 10.

In making this decision today the Republican national committee in an annual meeting also upset its delegate re-apportionment, designed to decrease the power of Southern states in the convention, and voted after a sharp fight to maintain the South's representation, while at the same time increasing largely the voting strength of Northern Republican states. Under the new re-apportionment there will be 1109 delegates in the 1924 convention, the largest in the party's history, as compared with 984 in 1920.

Each state carried by Harding in 1920 was allowed three delegates-at-large.

Cleveland with the administration backing was an easy winner of the convention. With Chicago withdrawn under administration behest, the vote was 39 for Cleveland, 10 for San Francisco, and one for Des Moines, but Cleveland's selection later was made unanimous.

Chicago will attempt to obtain the Democratic national convention, which is to be fixed here at a meeting of the Democratic national committee January 15.

With the choice of Cleveland the unexpected fight over re-apportionment furnished the chief interest of the final meeting today of the Republican leaders. The proposal for restoration of the Southern delegates promptly developed into a new campaign issue. It was attacked vigorously by Senator Howell of Nebraska, who led an unsuccessful fight against its adoption, as a "distinct backward step." He expressed fear that the "seeds sown" might reap a harvest similar to the Bull Moose breach of 1912.

Supporters of the new re-apportionment plan, however, declared it was "just and fair," giving no political advantage anywhere, in that a much larger increase was given Northern Republican states than those of the "Solid South." Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, author of the committee resolution revising the convention roll, declared through the larger proportionate increase for the North and the restoration of a delegate to each congressional district of the country it was a fair and equitable basis.

Joseph W. Tolbert, committeeman for South Carolina, in the course of an impassioned address declared Southern Republicans were "just as good as Northern Republicans" and Mrs. Lindsay Patterson of Winston-Salem, N. C., associate member said she wished to see President Coolidge elected and deplored prejudice against the South.

"This is the first time we have had a chance to build up a strong Republican party in the South," Mrs. Patterson said. "Don't make it too hard for us."

The delegate apportionment plan finally adopted today provides for a total of 1110 delegates in next year's convention, compared to 984 in 1920, the increases largely going to Northern states under a provision that each state carried by Harding in the 1920 election shall have three extra delegates at large. The 1924 convention roll, as carried in the official call adopted today compares with the 1920 roll as follows:

Following is a table of delegates:

State	1924	1920
Alabama	16	14
Arizona	9	6
Arkansas	14	13
California	29	26
Colorado	15	12
Connecticut	17	14
Delaware	9	6
Florida	10	8
Georgia	18	17
Idaho	11	8

Illinois	61	58
Indiana	33	30
Iowa	29	26
Kansas	23	20
Kentucky	27	26
Louisiana	13	12
Maine	15	12
Maryland	19	16
Massachusetts	39	35
Michigan	33	30
Minnesota	27	24
Mississippi	12	12
Missouri	39	36
Montana	11	8
Nebraska	19	16
Nevada	9	6
New Hampshire	11	8
New Jersey	31	28
New Mexico	9	6
New York	91	88
North Carolina	22	22
North Dakota	13	10
Ohio	51	48
Oklahoma	23	20
Oregon	13	10
Pennsylvania	79	76
Rhode Island	13	10
South Carolina	11	11
South Dakota	13	10
Tennessee	27	26
Texas	23	23
Utah	11	8
Vermont	11	8
Virginia	27	15
Washington	17	14
West Virginia	19	16
Wisconsin	29	26
Wyoming	9	6
Alaska	2	2
District Columbia	2	2
Hawaii	2	2
Philippines	2	2
Porto Rico	2	2
Totals	1109	984

REPUB SOUTH IS HIT HARD BLOW BY REAPPORTIONMENT

No Delegates to be Allowed
From Districts Polling Under
Twenty-Five Hundred Re-

publican Votes
FOLLOWS CRITICISM OF
NUMBER GIVEN TO SECTION

South Carolina, Mississippi Georgia and Louisiana Among
States to be Reduced

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A tentative apportionment of delegates to the 1924 republican national convention, conforming to the order of the national committee issued in 1920 and designed to equalize republican voters' representation, was made public tonight at committee headquarters. It provides for 1,036 delegates and al-

ternates as compared to 984 four years ago, with sharp reductions ordered in some of the "solid south" states and increases in most of the northern and western sections.

Changes in apportionment were directed following years of criticism of large delegations from southern states normally democratic. No delegates will be allowed, under the new rule, from congressional districts which do not maintain a republican organization and do not cast at least 2,500 republican votes.

This strips many southern districts entirely of representation, reducing South Carolina's strength from 11 to 4; Mississippi from 12 to 4; Louisiana from 12 to 9; and Georgia from 17 to 9. The Florida delegation however, is increased from 8 to 10, Tennessee's from 20 to 26 and Virginia's from 15 to 16.

Four delegates at large are allowed each state and two delegates at large are called for on each representative at large.

Poll records from several southern states have been difficult to obtain, according to national committee leaders and later information may slightly change the tentative apportionment.

Delegations allowed each state, follows:

State	1924	1920
Alabama	14	14
Arizona	8	6
Arkansas	13	13
California	28	26
Colorado	14	12
Connecticut	16	14
Delaware	8	6
Florida	10	8
Georgia	9	17
Idaho	10	8
Illinois	60	58
Indiana	32	30
Iowa	28	26
Kansas	22	20
Kentucky	26	26
Louisiana	9	12
Maine	14	12
Maryland	18	16
Massachusetts	38	35
Michigan	32	30
Minnesota	26	24
Mississippi	4	12
Missouri	38	36
Montana	10	8
Nebraska	18	16
Nevada	8	6
New Hampshire	10	8
New Jersey	30	28
New Mexico	8	6
New York	92	88
North Carolina	22	22
North Dakota	12	10
Ohio	50	48
Oklahoma	22	20
Oregon	12	10
Pennsylvania	78	76
Rhode Island	12	10
South Carolina	4	11
South Dakota	12	10
Tennessee	26	20
Texas	17	23
Utah	10	8
Vermont	10	8
Virginia	16	15
Washington	16	14
West Virginia	18	16
Wisconsin	28	26
Wyoming	8	6
Alaska	2	2
District of Columbia	2	2
Porto Rico	2	2
Hawaii	2	2
Philippine Islands	2	2

THE NEW AND OLD PRESIDENTS.

The Atlanta Post 8-16-23
THE DEATH of President Harding was the saddest death of any private secretary and the leadership of Congressman Slemp lead- chief executive which has passed in years. All races anding one faction when it was said that President Harding undertook classes, regardless of political affiliations, join in the expression to personally direct the organization of a white party organiza- of mourning in the taking away of our chief magistrate, whose tion in Georgia, and throughout the South, which was opposed by kind and genial personality had made for him a place in the leading white party leaders, to which Slemp was not friendly. hearts of the American people which has spread his popularity nation-wide.

Atlanta, Ga.
It has been said that the late President Harding failed to meet all the wishes anticipated by our group which had affected the confidence maintained by our group prior to his election in November, 1920. Still this question as it affects our interest had been characterized by the better thinking members of our group that it was the President's wish to deal with us at least fairly.

In the new President we will find an entirely different type of person who will fill Mr. Harding's unexpired term of about a year and seven months. It will be remembered that President Calvin Coolidge, former Governor of Massachusetts, and a farm lad, from Vermont, whose very name has been one of insisting upon law and forcefulness, this is being considered by all of our group as a good sign for them at least.

Still, the Negro who had every reason to believe that President Coolidge would likely be the most considerate of Negro voters than President Harding, although this opinion was given for what it may have been worth. All the Negro voters of this country are at a loss to know why the new President has appointed ex-Congressman Bascom Slemp, National Committeeman of Virginia, who occupied the position of chairman of the committee appointed at the last national convention by the National Committee to re-adjust Southern representation in future National Republican conventions.

It has been credited to Mr. Slemp that he led the insurrection plans which outlawed the Republican party in Georgia and for President Coolidge to appoint him is one of the most surprising things not only to our group but to the American public and politicians. Still, we hope there is no ulterior motive in President Coolidge's appointment of Mr. Slemp at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

Following the revolutionary meeting held in Atlanta at which time an organization was formed claiming to be the Republican party organization and the arbitration of state patronage,—all of this was credited as being under the direction of Congressman Slemp, beginning about March, 1921.

It has been said that ex-Congressman Slemp represented in the Republican party which is referred to as white supremacy of the South and gives but little consideration to colored Republicans.

Many Republicans were of the opinion that why the Harding administration did so little for the colored constituents was that he was under the influence of a Democratic private secretary, and it was very soon noticed that his hold upon the Harding administration was plain that for a few months the interest of able

and life-long Republicans began to wane and almost a break between several of the party leaders on account of the President's classes, regardless of political affiliations, join in the expression to personally direct the organization of a white party organization in Georgia, and throughout the South, which was opposed by leading white party leaders, to which Slemp was not friendly.

Let us hope that the appointment of Mr. Slemp, who is said to be an able man of wide congressional experience and a life-long Republican, will make an able, fair, serviceable secretary to the President.

We offer our best wishes for a successful administration of the nation's affairs under President Coolidge.

COOLIDGE PLAYING CAREFUL CLEVER GAME OF POLITICS

The St. Louis Argus
President Follows Protest Against Slemp With The Announcement That He Proposes To Advocate An Anti-Lynching Bill More Drastic Than Was Offered By Dyer *9-21-23*
St. Louis, Mo.

By Staff Correspondent, Associated Negro Press
Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19—President Coolidge is wide awake—and he is playing a careful and clever game of politics. When Bascom Slemp was appointed Secretary to the President, protest went up from every section of the country. Immediately there was consternation among the leaders who hope to see the Eagle soar in 1924 rather than the Donkey and the Rooster join forces in victory.

One of the big kicks about Secretary Slemp is the fact that he was absolutely opposed to the Anti-Lynching bill. Very shortly after Slemp was sworn in, a statement was issued from the White House through Mr. Slemp to the effect that President Coolidge proposes to advocate an anti-lynching bill, and that it will be more drastic than the Dyer Bill. Observers say that announcement indicates two things: first, that the President proposes to "sit at the throttle," regardless of the personal opinions of his secretary; second, that such an announcement at this time, through Secretary Slemp, would be like pouring oil on the proverbial troubled waters.

That the President is destined to have others who will compete with him for the exalted position is certain. As during the Wilson administration the howl went up that the "South is in the saddle," so during the present administration the howl is going up that the "East is in the saddle." It is going up from places that count in nominations and elections. The President, leader of the Senate, and

speaker of the House all from one state; Ambassadors, chairmen of prominent committees, and other dignitaries, a majority hailing from the East, the West desires to be seen and heard.

President Writes a Letter

President Coolidge has written a letter to John E. Bruce of the staff of the Negro World, New York, in which he assures Mr. Bruce, in response to a letter of inquiry, that he is deeply interested in the "Race Problem," and especially since the migration from the South makes the trouble national rather than sectional, and the hope is indulged that there be a cheerful way out. The President confessed to being a close student of racial difficulties and has been for a long time.

Hiram Johnson, of California, is destined to be a candidate for President in 1924. That he will be formidable leading opinion agrees. Former Frank O. Lowden will likely consent for his hat to be thrown in the ring; and then there will be other favorite sons, with a group of surprises. Senator Willis of Ohio has eliminated himself by declaring for President Coolidge. But New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and probably New Jersey will have "favorite sons."

In the meantime, the Independent gathering of Colored voters recently held in Chicago has been receiving international publicity by being commented on by newspapers in England and France particularly, as showing the new slant of thought among citizens of Colored America.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mosier
Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 1st, 1923
Adopted by Colored Chamber of Commerce to-night.

Guide
WHEREAS, it appears from the public press, that Colonel J. L. Rammel, of Little Rock, Arkansas, in an interview with President Coolidge, suggested the appointment of a Committee of several colored men to travel through the South;

Little Rock
AND WHEREAS, Colonel Rammel's solicitation for the welfare of the Southern Negro, and particularly the Arkansas Negro, does not square with the doctrines of Colonel Rammel and his "lilly white" associates in Republican politics in Arkansas, in disfranchising the Negroes in the Republican Party in Arkansas;

AND WHEREAS, this attitude of Colonel Rammel and his "lilly white" associates in Arkansas has contributed more to the unrest of the Negroes in Arkansas than any other one thing;

AND WHEREAS, the Negroes of Arkansas feel that they have developed sufficiently to be able to select their own representatives to speak and act for them; *10-6-23*

BE IT RESOLVED, that we question Colonel Rammel's sincerity, deny his authority to represent the Negroes of Arkansas at the White House or elsewhere and would suggest, fair dealing between landlord and tenants, and equality in Republican Party in the South as a better remedy than Federal intervention as indicated by his request.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of these resolutions be sent to President Coolidge and to the public press.

Colored Chamber of Commerce
By J. G. Thornton, President
Attest: I. T. Gillam, Secy.

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Republican.

wholesome work he did for the unfortunate people of his race in this typical New England town could be found by the President in files of the Springfield newspapers.

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TWO PARTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

U. S. SUPREME COURT TO PASS ON RACE DISFRANCHISEMENT

St. Louis Argus, St. Louis Mo.
Republicans in Louisiana Raise Funds For Appeal.

Demand That Constitution of United States Supersede That of State. One-Third Of Population Denied Franchise Right.

Associated Negro Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 10.—The federal courts will soon pass on the question as to the disfranchisement of Negroes in the south where by thousands of tax-payers are deprived of the right of franchise solely on account of their color. It has been a notorious fact throughout the entire south that Negroes have been denied the right to register or vote, though the state accepts poll taxes from all who will pay. The late President Harding appointed Walter Cohen, a Negro, to the important position as comptroller of the port of New Orleans over several white opponents recognizing the Colored man as a representative of his race. Citizens of New Orleans, as a whole, or the newspapers in this section did not object to any great extent, the opposition has been filed in Washington by citizens outside of the city in the up-state districts who still retain the opinions held by their forefathers of over half a century ago. Lately the New Orleans States, a representative daily newspaper, recognizing the rights of the Colored man is running a series of paid advertisements which shows the exact status of the Negro in the South, as regards taxation without representation—his business qualifications and the progress made by the race as a whole in the south, and particularly New Orleans. With this as a basis to work on members of the Republican state central committee met in this city last week and formulated plans for Negro representation in the state and a demand that the constitution of the United States supersede that of the state of Louisiana which denies the right of franchise to practically one third of the population of the state. The meeting was largely attended by white citizens and a fund has been started to take the question to the highest court in the land. Walter Cohen headed the list to raise money to carry the proposition to the United States Supreme Court with

\$250, which was speedily followed by white citizens who recognize the rights of the Colored man in the south. The state primaries of the Republican party will be held January 15 at which time it is expected that several Colored men will be placed on the ticket, to represent the many thousands of Negro voters in the state. At the present time thousands of aliens, mostly Italians, who in many instances cannot speak the language of the country, much less pay taxes, are being naturalized with the intention of voting them at the coming state and presidential elections.

ADAMS' LILY-WHITE PROGRAM IN ALA.

Atlanta Independent
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1923.
Editor Independent:

Some time spring before last, pursuant to instructions from the then State Republican Executive Committee, the County Republican Executive Committee, of which Mr. Geo. E. Newstell was then and is now chairman, called a mass convention here in the courthouse (exact date cannot now be recalled), to elect delegates to the district and state conventions and to transact such other business as might come before the convention.

To this call Mr. Geo. N. King, to whom I briefly referred in my communication of Nov. 2 to you, and his followers, enthusiastically responded and after Chairman Newstell had called the house to order stated the object of the meeting and announced that the first business before the convention was the

They care absolutely nothing about the building up of the Republican party, nor the perpetuation of its traditions, policies and principles. But the taking care of self, even if this has to be done at the expense of the regular organization of men who have spent the best years of their lives working for the Republican party. But they will not do this without a struggle, as they evidently believe they will, but they will have to do so after we have resorted to every political resource known to us.

There is no change in the post-office mess here and there is no hope for any unless President Coolidge takes independent action in the matter when it reaches him. The true and tried Republicans in this part of Alabama have great confidence in President Coolidge and it is to him they are looking for relief and not to Street, Adams, and others of their kind. The writer has been trying for quite awhile to pass this mess off with dignified silence, but this course of action upon our part appears to be an incentive to greater acts of injustice by the enemy therefore his duty must be performed.

We have several lifelong Republicans here who are eminently qualified for the position regardless of their factional affiliations and I cannot see to save me on what just grounds they are being ignored. There is a rat in the wood pile somewhere and he must be apprehended and destroyed or the party will suffer an irreparable loss in the future regardless to the confidence we repose, or that we may not repose in our standard bearer.

So it is very plain that the leaders of the corruption, Street, Long, Adkins and others, were reasonably sure that they would be endorsed in such action by some leader, or leaders higher up, or they would not have done so. They thought and truly thought that they had Mr. John T. Adams behind them and that they could do anything they wanted to.

Now, Mr. Editor, these are the facts in the premises regarding the regularity or irregularity of the contending political factions here and these are the facts among others that we shall submit to the state and national conventions for their consideration and determination in the matter. We have not and we shall not lay down our arms on the field of battle because we are being opposed by a few white men; the sole object of the most of whom is a job, or an office.

VOX POPULI.
Republican Candidates
Defeated in Harlem

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Henry W. Shields and John W. Smith, Democratic candidates for the legislature, defeated John T. McNeil, and Dr. H. O. Harding, Republicans, for the legislature in the Twenty-first district, meaning Colored Harlem. Martin Healey, white, Democrat, defeated A. A. Pope, Colored Republican, in the district formerly represented by George W. Harris as alderman. The New York News says: "Consternation

has seized the Republican leaders, white, and colored, in the Twenty-first district."

Bascom Slemp, the President's confidential political adviser, may have read an account of a meeting last week in Columbia, South Carolina, in which serious discussion of the advantage the organization of a new Republican Party in South Carolina would have in the political life of the State. The principal speaker on this question, we believe, was the Honorable Sapp, and he said something worth saying, although it is hardly to be expected that his advanced views will be accepted by a great majority of the white people of the State. Mr. Slemp knows what the Republican Party in this State has been for years, how utterly unworthy of the better men of the Party in the State its present organization is and that with such organization the Republican Party in South Carolina could not hope to appeal to the support of reputable men in a thousand years. The representation of South Carolina in the Republican National Convention has been largely reduced. It would have been far better had this State been deprived of any representation at all in the Party councils of the Nation until it had been thoroughly purged of the impossible gang in control in this State.

If President Coolidge would like to try his 'prentice hand in settling the race question, would it not be well for him to practice on the colored question in his own State of Massachusetts, say at Springfield, from which at regular intervals reports have come of the "habitations of horrible cruelty" that have been provided for the colored people in that place. A few years ago there was a well-spoken colored minister in Springfield who exposed the hypocrisy of the New England saints—we cannot recall his name just now and, for all that we know he may be dead, but full particulars of the

The Radicals Meet

News reached us from Atlantic City that a few "radicals" held a kind of preliminary organization meeting at the sea shore the other day. Those in actual attendance were not named, but those who were not present were named at length. We take it that the press agent was instructed to inform the public of the absentees as an indirect way of eliminating the "big league leaders" in the conservative ranks.

James W. Johnson, of N. A. A. C. P. fame, led the attack, if our information is reliable. Asbury of Philadelphia added his displeasure to the failing administration of Harding, while the New Jersey Senator, Mr. Edge, got a close-up of himself fleeing the Senate when the Dyer Bill needed his vote. If nothing else was done, the meeting deserves mention.

It will not answer the demands of red-blooded men, Americans by every test, to say that Mr. Harding needs more time to give the lie to the prevailing sentiment against him and his party leaders. Mr. Edge probably has a better idea of dissatisfied citizenry now than he has ever had. The appointment of Randolph to U. S. Assistant District Attorney in Jersey tells us that there is a way of commanding at least a half loaf. And while the better thinking Negroes prefer a better general POSITION for the race than a few Federal appointments, yet these appointments indicate that there is virtue in kicking when conditions justify it. Some one has been kicking in Jersey.

If the few "radicals" who met in Atlantic City mean business, they have an excellent opportunity to improve the national conscience between now and 1924. Half men, and servility will pass into the forgotten, if the new faith we profess finds enough cultivation among real men and women.

NEW YORK HERALD

Johnson of Georgia Lashes at His Foes

Unterrified, Undismayed and Standing by His Guns, Negro Republican Defies All.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., July 25.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro political leader and Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, has on his war paint and will defy those who try to eliminate him. He has asked his committee in Georgia to select a woman for his associate on the national committee and he will follow its recommendation.

Two Republican organizations exist in Georgia. The "regulars," controlled by Johnson and his white and negro political friends, and that of J. L. Phillips, a rich Pennsylvania and Georgia lumber man, designated "patronage distributor" by a mass meeting called in Atlanta and presided over by the late Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota, secretary of the Republican National Committee, and directed by National Committeeman Joseph H. Keal- ing of Indiana and Billy McGinnis of Ohio, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives here.

Phillips is under indictment in the Federal court in the District of Columbia on a war fraud charge.

"Mr. Phillips—I shall not say much

about him for he is in deep trouble—never voted or even registered in Georgia," said Johnson. He was given power by people outside of my State. I do not believe the Republicans of Georgia will oust me for a handful of carpetbaggers."

Phillips has disputed Johnson's right to act or speak for the Georgia Republicans.

"I was elected by Georgia Republicans in convention according to the rules laid down by the national organization," said Johnson to THE NEW YORK HERALD to-day. "That was in April, 1920. Later the Republican National Convention, Henry Cabot Lodge presiding, ruled that Henry Lincoln Johnson, having been elected by the Republican convention of Georgia regularly called and acting under Rule 14, was entitled to membership in the committee. After this decision was reached, the convention proceeded to ratify and confirm my election. Then upon my own motion two-thirds of the delegates from Georgia (in the convention) reaffirmed my election."

"From the day of my election and installation I have been given every courtesy and respect of the members of the committee and have functioned as a committeeman and shall function to the end of my term and succeeding term if I am lucky."

"I am a Republican and will function as one to the delight of Republicans and dismay of Democrats."

"I very kindly thank Southern Democratic party, they are, of course Republican, traditionally and ignorantly. And the party to which they have been so blindly faithful has played upon their ignorance and incited their prejudices—has, in fact, whenever opportunity offered, bamboozled them and debauched them. The negro can not put his finger on one thing the Republican party has done for him in five decades; but he can readily observe that in spite of his faithfulness to the G. O. P., that aggregation only regards "results," and as the negro has been unable to deliver the political goods in the South, the Northerners have very perceptibly cooled toward him in the past ten years or so. There is no doubt about that. Even in the press, Democratic newspapers are among the conspicuous "champions" of the negro.

"As National Committeeman I have no apology to make for my insistence on the appointment to office of Mrs. Gen. James Longstreet, widow of the great soldier and patriot. I have no apology for embracing the honor without being asked to insist upon the appointment of the widow of Senator Clay as postmaster of Marietta."

"I have no apology to make for my efforts to have appointed the widow of the late Governor W. Y. Atkinson as postmaster at Newman."

"My indorsement has followed the indorsement of the Georgia organization, and if the applicant did not get it I, with the Republican organization, was defeated, not myself individually, for I represent the virile and voting Republican party in Georgia."

"The Hon. J. L. Phillips stands for those who sought office after election time, but never was heard of prior to and during election time. It is no fault of the regular organization of Georgia that carpetbaggers from a distance got offices that native Georgians should have had."

"There is only one regular Republican organization in Georgia, and I am proud to be its servant as National Committeeman without one stain of office brokerage, Federal indictment and other ignominies befouling our escutcheon. The same organization that gave credentials to Candidate Harding at Chicago in 1920 will be there in 1924 to give like credentials to the standard bearer of the Republican party. Our heads, although bloody, are still unbowed. Representing as we do a chain of political title for fifty uninterrupted years, we know that no mere squatter's claim will oust regulars."

"I am the servant of the Republican party in Georgia. I am submitting to the Republican State Central Committee the proposition of a woman associate and I swear by all the gods that the commands of my Republican organization in Georgia shall be my highest law and whoever the woman may be that they order me to appoint all hell will not keep me from naming her."

"Of the 'convention' that named Phillips boss of Georgia Republicans Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota was presiding officer; Joe Keeling of Indiana, floorwalker, and Billy McGinnis, Ohio, doorkeeper. It was held in Atlanta, a Georgia city."

Negro "Demands" on the G. O. P.

The National Equal Rights League and the various other organizations for the political "uplift" of the negro race appear to consider this the psychological moment for activity. And, from their point of view, the reasoning is sound. With the increase in the negro population in Northern states, especially in Illinois, New York and Michigan, the "negro vote" is becoming more of a factor in those communities where ten thousand votes one way or the other may determine a presidential election.

While the negroes being of America's poorer class, and the vast majority of the race being in the South, should in self interest be supporters of the

Mexico of colored citizens of the United States.

It was said that the president gave the committee a sympathetic hearing, voiced his belief in the full rights of all citizens, but did not give a specific reply to any of the proposals made by the petitioners.

That is but one of the recent manifestations. President Coolidge "gave the committee a sympathetic hearing." We could have guaranteed that sympathetic hearings are among the least expensive things in politics. The president can do little more. He might inquire why there is "a ban on colored men at West Point and Annapolis;" the reply received "would never be accepted as closing that question. It might appear at first blush that Mexico has no right to be American citizens, but should a diplomatic protest be made, Mexico would be found to hold the strong hand. Oregon's government has only to point to the privilege demanded by the United States of discrimination and point to our attitude toward Chinese and Japanese."

But as a matter of simple fact, the time has passed when a big blackjack had terrors for the Republican party. It may be still good policy to talk pleasantly; that can do it little harm. But even if it had the power to act, it knows that so many Republicans have so radically changed their ideas on the "race question," that vigorous pro-negro propaganda would result in net political losses—and the G. O. P. is strictly practical; it doesn't believe in net political losses.

10-10-23

And so, well in advance of next year's election, the Northern element of the colored race, which, so far as the Republican party is concerned, is the only element of consequence, is making a stir. A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says:

A vigorous protest and appeal on behalf of the negro population of the United States was presented to President Coolidge today by a representative committee of the National Equal Rights League.

The petition submitted to the President covered the gamut of alleged grievances, from "Jim Crow" conveyances to the ban on colored men at West Point and Annapolis.

A strong protest was registered on account of segregation of negroes in government bureaus and departments, particularly the treasury and navy departments and bureau of engraving and printing. The president was asked to use his influence and authority to stop the drawing of the color line in the government service.

The president also was asked to take cognizance of the disfranchisement of negroes in Southern states; to place colored men and women in charge of the Veteran Hospital for Colored Men at Tuskegee; to pardon or parole seventy colored soldiers imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth, and to hold up diplomatic relations with Mexico until the Obregon government had ceased its ban on the immigration into

Political—1923.

Party Affiliation

Republican.

FINE POINTED RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

BY NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Mosaic Guide
Reply To Supposed Rummel Interview With President Coolidge On Immigration and Racial Affairs. Copy To President and Reply.

RESOLUTIONS

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 1st, 1923.

Adopted by Colored Chamber of Commerce to-night. 10-13-23

WHEREAS, it appears from the public press, that Colonel H. L. Rummel, of Little Rock, Arkansas, in an interview with President Coolidge, suggested the appointment of a Committee of several colored men to travel thru the South;

AND WHEREAS, Colonel Rummel's solicitation for the welfare of the Southern Negro, and particularly the Arkansas Negro, does not square with the doctrines of Colonel Rummel and his "lilly white" associates in Republican politics in Arkansas, in disfranchising the Negroes in the Republican Party in Arkansas;

AND WHEREAS, this attitude of Colonel Rummel and his "lilly white" associates in Arkansas has contributed more to the unrest of the Negroes in Arkansas than any other one thing;

AND WHEREAS, the Negroes of Arkansas feel that they have developed sufficiently to be able to select their own representatives to speak and act for them;

BE IT RESOLVED, that we question Colonel Rummel's sincerity, deny his authority to represent the Negroes of Arkansas at the White House or elsewhere and would suggest, fair dealings between landlord and tenants, and equality in Republican Party in the South as a better remedy than Federal intervention as indicated by his request.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of these resolutions be sent

to President Coolidge and to the public press.

Colored Chamber of Commerce

By J. G. Thornton, President

Attest: I. T. Gillam, Secy.

REPLY TO RESOLUTION SENT

The White House,
Washington
October 3, 1923.

My dear Mr. Thornton:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the President's behalf, the receipt of your telegram of October 1st, embodying Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock, resolutions adopted by the colored Arkansas. They will be placed before him at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Slomp.

Secretary to the President.

NEGRO IN SOUTH

NEEDS BALLOT,

SAYS SLIMP

Atlanta Independent
By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent.)
11-22-23

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—My impression of C. Bascom Slomp, the secretary to the President, is that he is a Southern gentleman—a Virginian—undergoing a change in his views regarding the Negro and his elimination from the councils of the Republican party.

The opportunity for an interview came on last Thursday. It gave the chance of observing Mr.

Slomp at close range. Other ideas Whatever may have been the attitude of Mr. Slomp, he is certainly made at long distance; that is, now cordial and courteous and is when he was traveling through the South holding conferences with the grievances of the Negro. "lily-white" element of the Republican party.

As to the cause of the difference in the attitude of Mr. Slomp of today there are many conjectures. It may be that he wants to disprove the charge that he is unfriendly to Negroes. It may be that he wants to prevent any defection among colored Republicans on account of

his appointments. However, at the time of his appointment and when expressions of leading Negroes were being sought in regard to it, Henry Lincoln Johnson, the Georgia member of the Republican National Committee, who bitterly detests "lily-whites," advised that criticism of Mr. Slomp should be withheld; for Mr. Slomp had told him after the Virginia gubernatorial election that he realized his mistake, was through with the "lily-white" faction and would in the future work with Republicans regardless of their race or color.

My observations at the White House confirm Mr. Johnson's statement. First, there is a young colored man, intelligent in appearance, to whom you must give your name and state your business in order to see the secretary. He also ushers you into his office.

Several persons were waiting to see either Mr. Slomp or the President. Awaiting my turn, I sat at one end of the office while Mr. Slomp talked with F. Morris Murray. This gave me a fine opportunity to study him. Suddenly he asked Mr. Murray if he had had the privilege of shaking hands with the President. Upon a negative reply he took him in to see the President.

My interview came. Mr. Slomp gave me much information as he thought would be helpful in writing articles for the papers I represent. At the conclusion, he stated that he thought what the Negro in the South needed most was the ballot and representation on the election boards.

'CARRY ON!' TO BE RALLYING CRY OF G. O. P. FOR 1924

Dixie Colored Leaders Oppose Delegation Cut.

(Picture on back page.)

BY GRAFTON WILCOX.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Republican national committee met here today with the rallying cry of "Carry on!" as its keynote for the campaign of 1924.



With the chief business of the committee to select the convention city and to act on apportionment reductions in southern states, the entire day was spent in speechmaking and receiving the proposals of three cities still competing for the convention award—Cleveland, O.; Des Moines, Ia., and San Francisco, Cal. *Chicago Daily*

No action was taken either of the convention city or apportionment but the committee will vote early tomorrow. There appeared to be no doubt tonight that Cleveland will be chosen for the convention city. Fred W. Upham, national treasurer and chief of the Chicago convention city boosters, having officially withdrawn Chicago from the race. 12-13-23

Committeemen Cheer Upham.

Mr. Upham was loudly cheered by the committeemen and committee women when he made a graceful speech eliminating Chicago from consideration.

"When I came to Washington last week," said Mr. Upham, "I saw a wonderful painting here. It was a Chicago sunrise emblazoned with the

pledged votes of committeemen from thirty-seven states. Then I was interviewed by two gentlemen from Boston, who said that the picture was not a good painting at all and that it was not a sunrise at all. I conceded, of course, that Boston was the art center of the country and pressed them for their criticism. 'Turn the picture over,' they said. 'You are looking at it upside down.' I did so and lo, I discovered that my picture was a Chicago sunset instead of a sunrise."

Mr. Upham added that Chicago had been well treated in the past by the Republican national committee, and voiced the hope that in retiring this time from the convention contest Chicago would find the national committee glad to come back to it four years hence.

Chairman Praises Harding.

John T. Adams, chairman of the national committee, paid high tribute to President Harding in opening the meeting of the committee.

"Warren Harding," he said, "is not with us today in the mortal form, but the glow of his personality, the purity of his patriotism, and the high example of manliness devoted to national needs linger everywhere about. They are here in this room. They abound throughout the entire governmental structure. They are the acknowledged and pledged inspiration of the man who has taken his place and power."

"It is therefore possible, even with this sense of personal loss, to greet you wholehearted, secure in the faith that all is well with our nation and our party. We have only to 'carry on' and to make sure that he who has died, died not in vain. With this reassurance in our hearts, we cordially welcome you."

Protest Dixie Reduction.

Protests against reducing southern delegate strength, as proposed by the Republican executive committee, were loud and long from colored Republican leaders from the south, north, and middle west. Roscoe Conkling Simmons of Chicago made an impassioned plea against what he described as "Republican disfranchisement."

The women of the Republican executive committee were discovered in open revolt against domination by the men of the appointment and control of women on Republican committees and for office generally.

Mrs. Henrietta L. Livermore of New York was roundly applauded when she charged that "men have a tendency to appoint women of inferior minds who can be controlled by them. They do not want women who can think for themselves and are not afraid to say what they think."

Republican State Central Committee Ignores Colored Voters Petition.

Candidate Who Said "Darkey" Has No Sense Remains on Ticket

What Will The Negro Do?

Louisville News
Scratching the name of Wallace will not be sufficient. Mr. Wallace spoke for the Morrow administration when he said "no darkey" should hold the job of head janitor of the State House and that the job was a white man's job. Upon being reminded by old Negro Republican wheel horses that the time might come when he would need the "darkey" vote, he is reported as saying, "I don't think so." Nevertheless the time seems to be here and the Kentucky Negroes, as is usually the case, have not forgotten. The Negro pulpit, press, and leadership, generally of the State are calling upon the Negro vote to resent the insult to the race, even at the hazzard of defeating the entire Republican ticket.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Louisville Thursday. A petition was presented to the Committee signed by a number of colored men and voters asking that the name of James Wallace, candidate on the Republican ticket for State Auditor, be withdrawn. Wallace is the man who, as State Treasurer and who as a Republican received thousands of Negro votes said to a committee of colored men: "No darkey has sense enough to be custodian of the State House. It is a white man's job." And when it was suggested to him he might need the "darkey" vote some time replied, "I guess not."

The petition, presented by Rev. J. C. Dean, declared the nomination of Wallace on the Republican ticket was an insult to the Negroes of Kentucky. It said since the State Convention was scalled by the Republican State Central Committee that it was the creature of the Committee and the Committee could remove the obnoxious Wallace if it so desired. *7-21-23*

The Republican State Central Committee refused to remove Wallace and refused to have him make any apology to the Negro voters.

So the "slap in the face" to the Negroes of Kentucky is emphasized. It remains to be seen whether the Negro preachers, teachers and other leaders will resent this insult to their race by advising Negroes not to support the Republican ticket.

Kentucky
Here's what out-of-the State papers say:
If Afro-American Republicans of

Kentucky do not defeat one James Wallace, state treasurer, Republican candidate for state auditor, they ought to forever hang their heads in shame. His insulting references to them, made to a committee of intelligent members of the race and quoted in the Louisville News of July 7, '23, are enough to damn him, politically, until the end of time. Cross his name from the ticket if you have to fight to do so. Such a man is unfit to hold public office in this country or anywhere else. Sink the editorial knife, up to the hilt, into the vitals of his political carcass, Editor Warley!—Cleveland, O., Gazette.

The Negro Republicans of Kentucky are all up in arms over the nomination of James Wallace as State Auditor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Wallace is charged with having said, four years ago, that no "darkey" had sense enough to be the custodian or head janitor of the State House and that the job was a white man's job. Upon being reminded by old Negro Republican wheel horses that the time might come when he would need the "darkey" vote, he is reported as saying, "I don't think so." Nevertheless the time seems to be here and the Kentucky Negroes, as is usually the case, have not forgotten. The Negro pulpit, press, and leadership, generally of the State are calling upon the Negro vote to resent the insult to the race, even at the hazzard of defeating the entire Republican ticket.

The Negro leadership of Kentucky is to be commended for its manly stand. Here is hoping that its power and influence shall be increased. The Republican party all over the country does not hesitate to buffet about, neglect or otherwise insult its Negro constituency, nor have the nerve to expect its support. Usually the Negro leadership has found some excuse for apologizing for such mistreatment. It is a healthy sign that these cowardly charlatans, more and more, are being repudiated. The good work should go on, at all cost, until no party dares to insult the Negro race with impunity. A leadership in other States may well take note of the gallant fight of their Kentucky brethren, for all of unbridled audacity of so-called Re-

publicanism is not limited to Kentucky.—Indianapolis Freeman.

NEGRO MIGRATION AIDS G.O.P. PLANS IN PIVOT STATES

But Many Thoughtful Politicians See End of Civil War Tradition in Next Campaign.

McADOO POPULAR WITH ALL CLASSES

League of Nations and Personality of Wilson Loom as Important Factors in Race.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

One of the factors counted on to help the Republicans in the election next year is the redistribution of the colored population of the country. For example, it is said that there are in Missouri 75,000 colored people of voting age, more than were in that state before the recent immigration from the south began. Inasmuch as the colored voters are almost universally republican, it can be realized the effect this addition of 75,000 republican votes will have on Missouri, which up to less than twenty years ago was a safely democratic state and recently has been a doubtful state.

What is true of Missouri is true of several other states. In Ohio and in Indiana it is estimated that the colored vote of those states is the decisive factor every time those states go republican. That is to say, it is claimed that these two big doubtful states have never gone republican except by majorities less than the amount of the negro vote. This is the equivalent of saying that in every election for a generation Ohio and Indiana would have gone democratic if the colored voters of the state had either refrained from voting or had voted with the democrats.

Negro Migration Aids. In Illinois it is estimated that up-

ward of 150,000 votes have been added to the republican strength in that state by the migration of negroes into it during and since the war.

The entire colored vote outside the solid south—that is to say, the colored vote in the states north of the Mason and Dixon line, and also in such border states as Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee—runs into millions. In the past these millions of votes have always been a permanent asset to the republican party. In every election they constitute a handicap against the democrats. Some politicians of a thoughtful turn of mind are beginning to see the possibility that this condition may change. The reason the colored voters are always on the republican side is founded wholly on the memory of the civil war. Sooner or later this memory will fade; sooner or later the negroes will vote according to other dictates—according to specific issues in the pending elections, or else they will come to distribute themselves between the two parties normally.

men and white brakemen and a lower rate for colored brakemen and firemen. This was an accepted institution. The management of the railroads practiced it as a part of the custom of the country and the colored workmen did not resent it. It was a normal incident of the law of supply and demand in southern communities, where colored labor is more abundant and therefore to be had at a lower price than white labor. *11-25-23*

Negroes Were Jubilant. But when McAdoo took charge of the railroads he changed all this by a single ukase. He had a slogan, "Equal pay for equal work." He declared that colored brakemen and firemen should have the same wages as white brakemen and firemen. He also decreed that both races should have higher wages than before. The news of this action on McAdoo's part has spread by word of mouth throughout the entire colored population of the country. They think of McAdoo as having a point of view toward their race more friendly and more just than any leader they ever knew, either in industry or in politics. Travelers occasionally meet colored families which, in a familiar way of expressing honor, have named their children after McAdoo. This is a tribute frequently made to republican presidents and republican candidates for president, but probably never before paid by colored families to a democratic candidate for president.

Inasmuch as many of the colored voters of the country are railroad men—Pullman porters and what not—and inasmuch as the colored colonies of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and elsewhere are largely railroad men or the families and friends of railroad men, it is possible to see the potentialities in favor of McAdoo in this situation.

Political—1923.

Party Reconciliation.
Protests and Votes

The Associated Negro Press

IT MUST SURELY become apparent to thinking Negroes that the good to be derived from continued protests is limited and that that limit has about been reached. We protest against every wrong inflicted upon us and most of the time our action stops there. Meanwhile, our fate is in the hands of "practical politicians" who have never been known to make a decision as the result of a protest or a million of them. When our actions against wrongs stop with protests, the protests go into the waste basket and the wrongs go on as before.

A RAFT OF THESE PROTESTS are now going up against the appointment of C. Bascom Slemm as Secretary to President Coolidge, a "lily-white" of Virginia who opposed the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Of course, Slemm's reputation happens to be a little tainted as a result of his being accused of accepting bribes for positions in the U. S. Civil Service, which is unfortunate, even if the charges are false.

IF SLEMM is the "practical politician" he is credited with being, he is entirely subservient to the will of his bosses and his party. He will support the Dyer Anti-Lynching or any other bill his party demands that he support, but remember that this demand must be backed up, not with protests, but with votes.

HERE IN HARLEM we have 150,000 people but the actual voting in the two districts in which colored people live is far below what it should be for so many people. Here in New York more than in any other city and state in the nation, politicians listen to voters and to voters only. While decent and so-called intelligent people are sending protests to the Mayor, the Governor or the President, crooks, thieves, gunmen, selfish Negro leaders and whites who wish to place stumbling blocks in our paths, are voting, voting, voting, one, two and three times, early and often.

IF YOU WANT TO VOTE you must register between October 8-13. If you do not register you cannot vote. Requirements are one year in the state, four months in the county and thirty days in the district. Then should you have occasion to protest against a wrong or to endorse a right, you will be in a position to do so as a voter and not as a protestor alone. Join a political organization, vote in the primaries and the regular elections.

PROTEST WITH YOUR BALLOT.

LITERACY TESTS

SO FAR 21 states have enacted literacy requirements for voting. New York is one of the states. In order to qualify the new voter must present when he seeks to register a certificate showing that he can read and write and understand familiar English words. Or proof of his or her graduation from a public or approved private school will suffice. In some states it is sufficient for the applicant to be able to read off-hand selected passages of the Constitution.

IT IS CERTAINLY essential that every voter shall be able to read and write the language of the country in which he desires to live and help rule, but when the enforcement of these laws is left in the hands of unscrupulous, cheap ward politicians who lack much in an educational way themselves it can readily be seen the harm that will result. We venture to say that there is no other group of people living in the United States that has been honored (as we have by special state legislation, such as "grandfather clauses" designed to fit our case alone. Some states also have "unwritten laws"—the might makes right kind—equally as effective and as legal.

A LITERACY TEST is not necessarily bad within itself if it is not made and enforced with a view of evading the provisions, intent and meaning of the Constitution. The different schemes that have been inaugurated by several Southern state governments, such as the "grandfather clause" and the "understanding clause," are intended to evade the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits racial discrimination in prescribing the qualification of electors.

"THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE" provides, for example, that no one shall be eligible to vote unless he can read and write the English language or can plainly and legibly write his own name on the registration list. This would be legal and valid if it stopped there, but it provides that this shall not be applicable to any person whose grandfather was a qualified voter. Since the grandfathers of all white men were voters and our grandfathers were no voters the intent of this provision is to exclude all illiterate members of our group and include all illiterate whites.

"THE UNDERSTANDING CLAUSE," which is a product of Mississippi democracy, provides that no one shall be eligible to register or vote, if registered, unless he can read any section of the state constitution that may be submitted to him by the registration or election officers and interpret the same to their satisfaction. It is just as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as it is for an applicant for registration to understand the constitution to the satisfaction of these ignorant officers if they do not want the applicant to vote.

THIS EXPLAINS why so few votes are polled in states where these vicious provisions have been adopted and are in force. In Northern states where there is a qualification prescribed as a condition precedent to voting the intent is to exclude those who are not only ignorant and degraded, but most of whom have an imperfect knowledge of our governmental system and contribute nothing in the way of taxes for the support of the government.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
DECEMBER 14, 1923
LILY-WHITES BOW TO NEGROES.

The Republican National Committee, which has fixed June 10 as the date and Cleveland, Ohio, as the place for the National Convention, sur-

Republican.

prised a lot of politicians when the Lily-White notions naturally attributed to Secretary Slemm after what he did in Virginia, were repudiated along with a mandate from the last convention, and the plan to cut the representation of Southern States was abandoned. The compromise of adding something to the vote of Northern States had little opposition.

Moreover, the surrender is credited to nervousness at the White House, in which Mr. Slemm himself probably shared. The negro race, as a race, made itself felt. Most Republicans believe, and not without some reason, that by State laws made for the purpose, or by fraud, or by force, a large number of negro Republicans are having their votes on Election Day suppressed in Dixieland. To base representation in convention on the recorded vote of the party would be to extend the suppression to the Republican party organization. This would have been accomplished if the convention mandate had been carried out.

What was the White House afraid of? Not the feeling of negroes in Cotton States, manifestly. These negroes were negligible politically. But within a few years something like 700,000 of their relatives, neighbors and friends have moved north and are very largely voters in Republican primaries. Also their votes on Election Day are cast and counted. To offend them needlessly would be to risk both primary and election success in a number of States. They had all been chilled toward President Coolidge by the Slemm appointment. To go farther toward Lily-Whiteism was a dangerous experiment.

Incidentally a neat little political trap was set for Hiram W. Johnson who has fallen into it delightfully. He denounces what was done as illegal. He points out that 14,000 Republican votes in Mississippi and South Carolina combined got twenty-three delegates in convention. He is in fighting mood. He lines himself up with the Lily-White idea. His chance of getting Negro votes in northern primaries grows small by degrees, and beautifully less. In essence Mr. Slemm of Virginia has stooped to conquer and the honors of strategy go to him by common consent.

Frankly considered, of course, the attitude of the negroes was academic

and sentimental; the attitude of the last national convention was practical. In almost every convention since the Civil War a good part of the negro—and of the white—delegations from States where the party organization was a mere shell has been a purchasable bloc, demoralizing to the party and an evil to be gotten rid of if possible. The victory of theory and sentiment over practical reform is not altogether grateful to the Republican leaders, who chose to help it along as the lesser of two unpleasant conditions. They know precisely what it will mean at Cleveland.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE HAS CONFIDENCE OF NEGROES OF COUNTRY

Race Has No Doubt of His
Courage in Conviction
Through Their Knowledge
of His Acts and Experience

Pittsburgh American Special
Correspondence

NEW YORK, August 7.—Negroes of New York City and the Empire State feel safe in the hands of the new President. His character and experience in government hitherto are steady influences. New Yorkers are unanimous in the opinion that the country is safe; that the country will go good, and the Republican Party continue to maintain its prestige and power in government. New York leaders are in sympathy with President Coolidge and the indications are that he will have their support in his administration.

(By The Associated Negro Press)
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Political chaos has come as a result of Mr. Harding's death. The immediate consideration, to Negro citizens, as to Americans generally, points to new alignments of voters and political workers as a result of the assumption of the duties and office of President by Mr. Coolidge. What, most men are asking, is he going to mean to us?

In one respect the new president is felt to be widely understood. The public seems content for the present to base its estimates of the character of this dyed-in-the-wool Yankee and red-headed president by his pre-emp-

tory, definite and effective action in strength. There is some indication that he may develop Napoleon-like tendencies in the firmness and forthrightness of his policies. There is no sign, according to those who have expressed themselves, of the straddler in Coolidge. He will meet of both races, declares Coolidge, a man of strong personal convictions issues as they come up to him and they look upon him as a little man physically, big inside and full of

EXPRESS THEIR SORROW IN DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARDING AND DEEP SYMPATHY FOR MRS. HARDING IN MEMORIALS, ADDRESSES, MESSAGES

The Pittsburgh American
**Americans of African Descent and People
of African Blood the World Over Join
All Other Races and Nations Who Bow
In Grief at Passing of Nation's Chief**

8/23 Pittsburgh Pa.
Pittsburgh American Special Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7.—Americans of African de-
scendent throughout the country, and people of African blood from
the world over, are joining other races and nations in expressing
their sorrow and sympathy for Mrs. Harding, at the sudden and
unexpected death of President Harding. Telegrams and letters of
regret and sympathy from representative people and organizations
of the race continue to pour into Washington, thus signifying the
hold of the lamented Chief Magistrate of the Nation upon the
affections of people of Negro blood everywhere.

The various divisions of the Universal Negro Improvement
Association have been following the act of Marcus Garvey—Presi-
dent General and Founder of the Association, who in expressing
his regret, said:

"The world has lost one of its greatest advocates for peace
and justice, and America, one of her truest and noblest sons. The
world of Negroes at this hour mourn and pray for the entrance
of the president's soul into the realms of paradise."

"I thought always of President Harding in a large measure to the satisfaction
ing as a tender, single-minded, Chris- of all, notwithstanding the many
tian President. The most marked ele-handicaps that confronted him upon
ment of his charity was his patienceentering the office and shortly there
and desire to be right and affable inafter. If our group will study the
dealing with all. He was deeply im-situation and read all things that have
pressed with the place and power ofbeen written, the people will conclude
America in adjusting the present un-that he did quite well under the cir-
settled conditions of the world. His-cumstances," is the expression of
was a contention for a world brother-Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant
hood," is the expression of Dr. L. K. United States Attorney.

Williams, President of the National
Baptist Convention.
Dr. Charles E. Bentley, Chicago
Branch, N. A. A. C. P. said:

"All classes of citizens were pro-
foundly shocked at the death of Presi-
dent Harding. In many ways he has
disappointed our group, but none can
deny that within the last eight months
he had displayed a grasp upon ques-
tions, national and international, that
challenged the admiration of many
who had formerly criticised him. I
believe, from what I know, he ulti-
mately intended to adjust the affairs
of the hospital at Tuskegee to the
satisfaction of the Colored people."

"Our group will not fully appreciate
the attitude of the late President
Harding for some time to come. In-
stead as in life I had an abiding faith
he would work out the problem

my people are today wet with tears, policies, national and international
on account of his untimely death, for which provoked criticism and opposi-
he was our President."—Adelbert H. Roberts, Member, Illinois General
Assembly.

"From the flower garden of the mas-
ter was plucked the most beautiful
flower that has gone into the heavenly
bouquet when Warren G. Harding
President of all the people of the
United States, was transposed from
earth to glory. He was one who loved
he served from the lowest up."—
John L. Webb, Supreme Custodian of
W. O. U. and President of the Nationa
Insurance Association, Hot Springs
Ark.

"In the death of President Warren
Gamaliel Harding the country has sus-
tained a severe loss. He was one of
the most distinguished figures in the history
of our times and will be remembered
for his genial attitude toward all mat-
ters of public moment which as he
saw them, affected the well-being of
the nation."—W. H. A. Moore.

"Men of different political beliefs,
of different races, of different
have seen these differences fade away
into insignificance when news of the
sudden and unexpected death of the
nation's chief came to them. It is
proper and fitting at this time that we
an integral part of the nation of which
he was the head, pay dignified and
sorrowful reverence to the memory of
the man whose passing we must so
keenly feel."—F. L. Gillespie, Presi-
dent Liberty Life Insurance Co.

"To the many expressions concern-
ing our lamented President, Warren
G. Harding, I sorrowfully add a con-
tribution. From a close personal ac-
quaintance extending over some years,
I always found him cordial, courteous,
and conscientious. His consideration
of and loyalty to all pertaining to the
Fourth Estate at all times shall ever
remain an inspiration."—Nahum
Brascher.

Innumerable other expressions of
sorrow, sympathy and regret express-
ed by individuals and organizations
of the Negro race, may be summed up
in the following:

The nation shall be calm in this
hour of great distress. Men die but
God lives.

The nation's loss is the Negro's loss.
We are one with the nation, one with
Humanity throughout the world.

America must live, Democracy must
thrive. It is ordained by God that
"Men rise on stepping stones of their
dead selves to higher things."

Time will make clear Warren
Gamaliel Harding's place in history.
Our duty is to mourn his loss and emu-
late his good example of life.

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of
Happiness are the faiths upon which
the Republic was founded. In this
hour of sadness let us aim to realize
these bounties of social faith for all
the people all the time.

"The death of President Harding is
a national calamity. It is always a
misfortune to the country to have any
president die in office. He was the
originator and champion of several

censes. Three new public street markets were
established, on Cannon Street, on
Sheriff Street and on Columbus Avenue
from Ninety-seventh to 101st Streets.
All elevated posts and pillars and
similar street obstructions will hereafter
be striped, according to a resolution
adopted by the board. Important points
as designated by the Borough Presidents
will be lighted at night to safeguard
against accidents.

A motion to discharge a special com-
mittee on traffic which has been con-
sidering a report dealing with the taxi-
cab problem, was lost. The motion was
made by Alderman Bruce M. Falconer,
Republican, who declared that the mat-
ter was so important that the Alder-
manic body should have made its report
long ago.

"You're a lot o' wooden men,"
shouted Alderman Wirth, Republican, of
Brooklyn. "There isn't a more impor-
tant matter in the city than this taxi-
cab problem, and you should do some-
thing to help."

He was shouted down by the Demo-
cratic majority, who voted to continue
the committee.

\$12,000 a Year for Buckley.
The Board formally established the
salary of the Commissioner of Purchase
at \$12,000 a year. The office is now
held by Edward W. Buckley, who was
recently appointed by the Mayor. Alder-
man Falconer criticised the large salary
on the ground that it was unfair to Gro-
ver A. Whalen and other department
heads who receive only \$7,500 a year.
"It is even unfair to Commissioner
of Accounts David Hirschfeld," said the
Alderman. "But at that, if Hirschfeld
is worth \$7,500 a year, Commissioner
Buckley is worth fully \$12,000."
The board voted to adjourn until Tues-
day, Oct. 9.

ALDERMEN UNSEAT A REPUBLICAN NEGRO

George W. Harris's Place Given
to His Democratic Opponent
by a Party Vote.

HE LOSES FIGHT IN COURT

Board Grants \$100,000 for Experts
In City's Fight Against
Gas Companies.

The Republican minority in the Board
of Aldermen was reduced to eleven yes-
terday when by a strictly party vote of
46 to 7 the board unseated George W.
Harris, a negro Republican member,
whose election in 1921, following a re-
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**ATLANTA INDEPENDENT DIS-
CLOSES IMPORTANT FACTS
CONCERNING A GEORGIA
ORGANIZATION'**

representatives of the Republican party. With this well oiled and highly polished political buncoing machine, Mr. Mil-
lison, chosen by the electorate of that state, proceeded to put the regular or-
ganization of the Republican party in Georgia. Not one of these men had a vestige of legal stand-out of business and sat up in it
ing in Georgia. Not one of these men had any legal right to do what they did. The laws of the state of Georgia require that, before one may participate in the politics of that state, that one must be twenty-one years of age. The laws further

HOW MEETING WAS HELD.

More than a hundred white men were provided with credentials which were signed with the names of John Adams and Clarence Miller, Chairman and Secretary of the Republican National Committee. These credentials authorized the holders thereof to meet in mass in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on July 26, 1921, for the purpose of reorganizing the Republican party of that state. None of the aforesaid holders of credentials were chosen by Georgia electors—the meeting having been ordered called by Mr. Adams, the National Chairman of the party, and Feeling, Miller, Houston, McGuinness and Company, were sent down from Washington to pull off the meanest dirty job ever committed in the history of the party.

Joe Keeling, of Indiana, nominated Clarence Miller, of Minnesota, to preside and Mr. Miller was elected and did preside; Mr. McGuinness, of Ohio, served as doorkeeper; admitting only those who held the spurious credentials signed by Messrs. Adams and Miller; C. H. Houston acted as parliamentarian, while Joe Keeling served as manipulator and floor leader.

With this well oiled and highly political buncoing machine, Mr. Miller proceeded to put the regular or-

organization of the Republican party
out of business and sat up in its
stead an outlaw gang whom the
party in Washington now recognizes
as the bona fide organization.

And whom did they set up as the
head of this outlaw outfit? Mr. J.
L. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, and
sometimes lumber dealer in North

and South Carolina, Tennessee and

Georgia; that same Mr. Phillips who stands indicted by a federal grand jury for having defrauded the government out of a million eight hundred thousand dollars in a crooked, surplus lumber deal; this same Mr. Phillips, since that cock-eyed meeting was held, has been and is now the dispenser of patronage for and in the State of Georgia.

NEGROES PROTEST CUT IN DELEGATES BY REPUBLICANS

Henry Lincoln Johnson,
Georgia Committeeman,
Among Those Appearing
at G. O. P. Meeting.

NEW PLAN IS CALLED "UNJUST AND UNFAIR"

Negro Speakers Claim Result Amounts to "Approval of Democratic Disfranchisement" in South.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, December 11.—Selection of Cleveland for the 1924 republican convention as favored by administration leaders was foreshadowed today at the opening session of the republican national committee. With the Cleveland movement strongly in evidence, representatives of Des Moines and San Francisco went through the formalities of presenting invitations, but as another indication of the expected result, added their invitation for the 1928 republican gathering. 12-12-23
The vote on the convention city went over until tomorrow, together with other questions before the committee. June 10 was regarded general

ly as the probable date for the 1924 gathering. While the committee was engaged

While the committee was engaged largely on routine business today, the tide of the campaign was flowing underground with political strategy and plans of the 1924 campaign under discussion on all sides. Mingling among the committee members was Frank H. Hitchcock, campaign manager for Senator Hiram Johnson, while President Coolidge's manager, William M. Butler, attended the meeting as the Massachusetts member. The Virginia member, C. Bascom Slemph, secretary to the president, was represented by proxy.

Prepare for Battle.

In preparation for the party's fight next year, the committee today named several general committees, including one large body to consider policies and platform. Another will thresh out delegation contests to come before the national committee prior to its convention. Others will formulate recommendations on rules and make arrangements for the convention.

Nearly all of the committeemen today answered the gavel of Chairman Adams, together with a large majority of associate women members. All gathered together tonight at a banquet tendered by committee officers.

At the banquet tonight republican doctrine was expounded in addresses by Chairman Adams, Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, H. L. Rummel, Arkansas committeeman, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio, committee vice chairman.

Through the proceedings today ran a constant note of the republican loss in the death of President Harding and tomorrow the committee will adopt formal memorial resolutions.

Reapportionment Delegates

The only controversy in today's proceedings was over the new reapportionment of delegates to the 1934 convention, ordered by the 1922 convention, by which the southern states suffer a cut of 25 votes, while those of some southern and northern states are increased. This was attacked and defended at the meeting but action went over until tomorrow. The reapportionment calls for 1,036 votes as against 984 in the convention.

Leading the attack upon the reduced southern representation were a delegation of negroes, headed by Perry Howard, of Mississippi; Roscoe Conklin Simmons, of Chicago, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia committeeman. They were supported by Mr. Remmel of Arkansas and M. J. Mulvihill, Mississippi committeeman. They demanded that every congressional district be allowed at least one delegate.

Asserting he had been "robbed" of four delegates in the reapportionment, Mr. Rummel, in a heated address, declared the new plan was "unjust and unfair." He said he would take the fight to the 1924 convention if the committee should not readjust the

south's representation. Mr. Remmel warned the committee that negroes hold the balance of power in many northern states.

Negroes Deny "Threat."

The negro speakers said there was no threat in their protests, but a sense of injustice. The result, they said amounted to approval of democratic disfranchisement of the negro in the south. One speaker recalled that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, was reelected by a majority of 5,000 and declared that Mr. Lodge would have been defeated but for votes of \$15,000 journeying Georgians."

Senator Howell, of Nebraska, chairman of the subcommittee in charge, said it was designed to meet longstanding complaints of "scandals" relating to southern delegates and their control in past convention. Exploring reopening of the controversy, he declared the reapportionment was a closed matter and could be changed only by the 1924 convention.

"It would be disastrous to change it now in the face of a convention," Senator Howell said, reciting the history of the movement to adjust the strength of northern Republican voters with that of the "solid south." "We should do injustice to the northern republican voters as well as the southern," he concluded.

REPUBLICANS WILL CONVENE JUNE 10

Convention to be Held at Cleveland, and There Will be 1109

Delegates in Body
Montgomery
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—By the Associated Press.—The 1924 republican national convention will be held at Cleveland, as favored by administration leaders and will assemble on June 16.

10. *Edw. J. [unclear]*
In making this decision today the republican national committee in annual meeting also upset its delegate reappointment, designed to decrease the power of Southern states in the convention and voted after a sharp fight to maintain the South's representation while at the same time increasing largely the voting strength of northern republican states. Under the new reapportionment there will be 1,109 delegates in the 1924 convention, the largest in the party's history, as compared with 984 in 1920. *12-13-23*
Cleveland with the administration backing was an easy winner of the convention. With Chicago withdrawn under administration behest the vote was 39 for Cleveland, 10 for San Francisco, and one for Des Moines, but Cleveland's selection later was made unanimous.

Chicago will now attempt to obtain the democratic national convention which is to be fixed here at a meeting of the democratic national committee January 15.

apportionment furnished the chief interest of the final meeting today of the reapportionment committee. The proposal for reapportionment of the South's delegates, promptly developed into a new campaign issue. It was attacked vigorously by Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, who led a successful fight against its adoption as a "disfranchising backward step." He expressed fear that the "seeds sown" might reap a harvest similar to the Bull Moose branch of 1912.

Supporters of the new reapportionment plan, however, declared it was "just and fair," giving no political advantage anywhere, in that much larger increase was given northern republican states than those of the "Solid South."

Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, author of the committee resolution revising through the large proportionate increase for the North and the restoration of a delegate to each congressional district of the country it was a fair and equitable basis.

C. TIFFANY TOLIVER WASHINGTON VISITS WHITE HOUSE Eagle-9-22-23

C. Tiffany Toliver, of Roanoke, Va., called at the White House today and had a conference lasting thirty minutes with C. Bascom Slem, secretary to President Coolidge. It is understood that they talked over the political situation in the State of Virginia as it affects the Negro. Coming out of the Executive Offices, Mr. Toliver would not disclose the nature of their conversation, but stated that he would have a statement for the press later on.

Mr. Toliver is a young man of a progressive type and is particularly interested in the development of interests among the younger colored people of his state in politics. His conference with Mr. Slem is very significant, for it indicates a change of heart on the part of the President's secretary.

TWO DELEGATIONS "EASE BY" SLEMI

Staff Correspondence, A. N. P.

Washington, Oct. 13.—President Coolidge is "seeing" the "Brother" and the "Sister." Is this indicative of Puritan good will in the face of the "Slump of Slem?"

Henry Lincoln Johnson, from Georgia, sir, is the latest individual of national prominence to be received at the White House. Johnson was preceded by William H. Lewis, of Massachusetts and Boston—an alumnus of Amherst, the alma mater of the President.

A group of colored women, and

delegation from a secret state, are among those who have been able to "ease by" the Virginia Secretary and opponent of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and the immediate and direct ear of President Coolidge. All visitors came away smiling, and with hope in their hearts.

JOHNSON OPENS WAR ON SOUTH'S INCREASE OF PARTY DELEGATES

Senator Declares That the National Committee Flouted the Will of Republicans.

CLEVELAND FIGHT SHAPING

Adams Defends the Old Guard Action as an Offset to Negro Disfranchisement.

COOLIDGE PRESSURE DENIED

But Hull, Democratic Chairman Says the Administration Steam Roller Was at Work.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A factional fight in the Republican Party, which some expect will reach big proportions in the Presidential nominating convention at Cleveland June 10, developed today over the National Committee's decision to restore the representation of Southern States in that convention. Senator Hiram Johnson entered the lists with a vigorous attack on the committee's action, and John T. Adams, the party Chairman, defended it. Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, denounced the course taken as dictated by the Republican Old Guard in the interest of the Coolidge candidacy. The Republican committeemen who engineered the coup by which the national convention's mandate was overridden, became known today, were not influenced by the President. Mr. Coolidge, one of the prime movers said, was not informed of the decision to restore the

South's representation. Party leaders from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania were impelled to act in upholding the South's quota, it was said, by the threat of negro leaders that they would lead a revolt of the race in these States, where they are powerful and in a close election would hold the balance of power against the Republican Party.

The immediate effect of the committee's action, according to those opposed to it, is that it has angered the Progressives, who see in it a move to benefit the Administration in the convention. Another aspect is the fear expressed by some Republicans that the effect of satisfying the negroes in the North will be a movement of the Ku Klux Klan against the Republican Party in the States where the negro vote is strong.

Party Wish Flouted, Johnson Says.

Senator Johnson said: "The unfair and unjust representation from Southern States in the Republican national conventions and the scandals connected with delegates from certain of those States, after many years of agitation, led finally to the resolution of June 12, 1920, of the Republican national convention directing the Republican National Committee within a year to adopt a just and equitable basis of representation in future conventions. Within a year the National Committee did adopt a new basis of representation and ever since the Republican National Committee has distributed as part of its literature the representation thus agreed upon.

"I take two States as illustrating what was done and what has been done. 'South Carolina polled 3,600 votes for President Harding and Mississippi 11,500 votes. Under the mandate of the Republican National Committee South Carolina was awarded four delegates and Mississippi five. The former action was yesterday rescinded, the mandate of the last Republican Convention contemptuously ignored, and South Carolina is now given eleven and Mississippi twelve, a total for the two States polling 14,000 Harding votes of twenty-three delegates. 'In these States there is no real Republican Party. There is nothing Republican in them except a few officeholders absolutely under the direction and control of the Administration.

"South Carolina polled 110,000 votes for Harding and is given thirteen delegates. Michigan polled 162,000 Harding votes, fifty times as many as South Carolina and Mississippi, and is given thirty-three delegates. Nebraska polled 250,000 Harding votes, nearly eighteen times as many as these two Southern States, and has nineteen delegates. Indiana with 606,100 Harding votes, 43 times as many as 33 delegates. California, polling 625,100 Harding votes, 44 times as many, has 29 delegates. New Jersey, with 611,000 Republican votes, is given 31 delegates, and so it runs throughout the list of Republican States. 'The Republican States are penalized. The Southern States, where there is no Republican Party and where delegations

sometimes are a farc and a scandal, are rewarded. The resolution of the National Convention, has been disregarded; the will of Republicans flouted. This kind of politics needs no characterization. The campaign commences with an act repugnant to every sense of fair dealing and just representation.

Adams Defends Action as Just.

In defending the committee's action which he influenced, Chairman Adams said: "The apportionment of delegates to the 1920 Republican National Convention gave every Congressional district—North and South—one delegate regardless of its Republican votes in the preceding Presidential election. The apportionment of delegates to the 1924 Republican National Conventions maintains the principle of giving one delegate to every Congressional district. It does this out of justice to Congressional districts in the South where the Democratic Party refuses a free ballot and an honest count to Republicans, both black and white.

"For the Republican Party to abandon that principle would be equivalent to its denying Republicans of those Southern districts any voice whatever in party conventions because the Democrats had first denied them the right of citizenship at home. This would work a double injustice to Republicans of such districts and would lend encouragement to further disfranchisement of the South's representation. "In spite of the increase of 2,500 in the basic vote necessary to give any district two delegates, the 'Solid South' gains nine district delegates over 1920. This proves a healthy increase of Republican Party strength in the South, which should be rewarded.

"Another very important change in the 1924 apportionment is the granting of three additional delegates at large to every State which cast its electoral vote for the Republican Party candidate. "While this does not decrease the actual Southern representation in the next Republican National Convention, it does decrease its relative strength. The best way to visualize this fact is to compare the net result of the 1924 apportionment with that of 1920. There were 84 delegates in the 1920 convention. There will be 1,109 in the 1924 convention, an increase of 125. Of this increase the States carried by the Republican Presidential candidate in 1920 will get 116, while the Democratic States of the 'Solid South' will get only nine."

Hull Charges Steam Roller Tactics.

Chairman Hull of the Democratic committee characterized the Republican action as savoring of steam roller methods. He said: "More than a majority of the delegates to the next Republican National Convention will owe their selection to the steam-roller machine methods of the Republican National Committee at the behest of the White House group of old guard politicians in the interest of Calvin Coolidge. The inventor of the steam roller in politics was the late Murray Crane of Massachusetts and its latest use by the Republican National Committee was in behalf of one of Mr. Crane's former lieutenants, President Coolidge. "By bold manipulation, the Republican Old Guard has insured for Mr. Coolidge

in advance a majority exceeding 140 from the South, the States along the border and those in the Northeast—all of which are regarded as territory that the President can have and hold against any other candidate.

"The new quotas were apparently so distributed that by a combination of 'black' delegates from the South with those of the borderland and the Northeast, Senator Hiram Johnson or any other aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination might win every State in the Middle West and the Far West and still be a hopeless contender. "Under this 'Pepper plan' adopted by the Republican National Committee the traditional eleven Southern States are to have a total of 183 delegates in the next convention as against 167 in 1920. With the addition of Oklahoma, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri—all dominated by Federal henchmen—there will be 318 delegates from the South and the border States next year compared with 287 in 1920.

"The Northeastern States, which are confidently counted by the Old Guard as safe in its column, will have 307 votes in the next convention. These States are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Delegates from these States, plus those from the South and the States in the twilight zone, total 625—some 140 more than are needed in a Republican convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. "In fixing this apportionment of delegates to the various States, the Republican National Committee has flouted the instructions of the last Republican National Convention, which ordered a reduction of the South's representation.

Assails Switch on Convention City.

"This repudiation by the National Committee of the party's previous decision and commands follows closely the substitution of Cleveland for Chicago as the place of the next Republican Convention, and this in the face of the fact that a majority of the committee had already pledged themselves in favor of the latter city. Practical politicians see in this change of convention cities at the dictation of the White House Old Guard group a prostitution of the functions and powers of the Republican National Committee which is supposed to represent all elements in the party, candidates, leaders and the rank and file.

"Onlookers in both the big parties have expressed astonishment at the ruthlessness of the National Committee's methods. By its action with respect to the apportionment of delegates, they are saying, the committee has not only rejected and defied the mandate of the last Republican National Convention, but has practically disfranchised the Middle West and the Far West and all sections outside of the South and Northeast by resort to the most detestable Republican machine methods. "It is now as useless, these commentators declare, for great States like Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to elect and send delegates to the next Republican National Convention to choose a nominee for their party as it was for the Republican National Committee to meet after the Old Guard, behind the President and speaking for him, had directed in advance where the National Convention should be held.

"This step was not taken in the interest of the negro voter or to further any principle, political observers are saying, as is shown by the fact that the Republican National Committee applied one rule in the South and another in the Northeastern States. Negro representation was only a pretext. The action of the Republican National Committee was an arbitrary readjustment of the delegate votes, it is declared, in behalf of President Coolidge, taken at the dictation of the White House and of the reactionary Old Guard leaders managing his campaign.

Dakota that papers had been signed to enter Johnson's name in the South Dakota primary, it was announced that Senator Norbeck of South Dakota would head the Johnson primary candidates. The Johnson will be a candidate for the Delegate-at-Large on the Johnson campaign upon ticket. receipt of telegraphic advices from South Dakota.

Political — 1923.
Party Affiliation.

National Conference Of Colored Republicans Hold Session At Atlantic City

Baltimore, Md.
NEGROES NO LONGER HIDE BOUND REPUBLICANS

Baltimore Herald & Commonwealth
**Many States Represented And National Organization
Effected With Dr. George E. Cannon As Head**

The National Conference called by prominent New Jersey colored Republicans was a record breaker for bold and independent expression of the new political thought of the Negro and following the trend of race sentiment giving notice to Republican party that leaders that they can no longer look into a Negro's face and determine how he will vote.

The States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maryland, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina and Texas were represented.

Dr. Geo. E. Cannon of Jersey City called the conference to order and delivered the opening speech, a model of frankness and manly independence.

He said in part:

"American race prejudice, drunk with power, is seeking to rob us of all political prestige," declared Dr. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, temporary president of the National Colored Republican Conference, in opening the convention of that body at Fitzgerald's Auditorium. "For years the Democratic party of the South has been stripping us of every vestige of citizenship by its disfranchising Jim Crow and peonage system. To this procedure the Republican party has looked on with silent consent, but now a vicious policy looms up within our own party.

"It is only fair to give President Harding credit for what recognition he has given the race, and we have no desire not to do so, but when we look the facts in the face we are compelled to admit it is far below that given by previous Republican Presidents. Neither can we, as true American citizens, subscribe to the policy he has pursued the first two years of his administration of not appointing colored men to office in the South.

"Our platform must demand equality of membership in the Republican party, both North and South, and the abolition of the lily-white policy. Our party must stand for the equality of all citizens, and hold the ballot as sacred to the black man as to the white. The Federal Government must not only enforce the Eighteenth amendment, but also the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments as well.

"It has been extremely difficult to get any measure bearing on the denial of our citizenship before the Senate, and none has passed. Certainly the conduct of the recently overwhelming Republican Senate is not calculated to inspire confidence. It allowed 'Senatorial Courtesy' to be used by Southern Democrats as a cloak for their race prejudice, and prevent the confirmation of some of the Presidential Negro appointments, the granting of the Liberian loan, and the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.

"And now because of opposition by some who are absurdly prejudiced and greedy, the National administration is hesitating to keep its promise to put a colored personnel in full charge of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. Our cause is so just that even most of the press of the South condemn the opposition to a colored personnel."

Dr. Wm. H. Byrd of Jersey City, addressed the conference and declared that "there is one thing that the black American shall be equal politically as a citizen with any other American. There will be no pace in America until the white man concedes to the black what is rightly his."

W. T. Andrews of Baltimore, who was invited to address the conference, declared that "Negroes no longer were vassals of the Republican party and would hereafter as indicated in elections in New York, Chicago and Baltimore, cast their vote for the men, Republican or Democratic, who stood for a square deal to the Negro."

A bitter fight was precipitated over the platform. A very small minority insisted that the conference should commit itself to the support of the Republican party, but the overwhelming voice of the conference was for independence in choice of candidates for office and they won out in the Resolutions Committee 11 to 2.

Republican.

The fight for the adoption of the majority report for independence in political affiliation was led by Jas. Weldon Johnson, John C. Asbury, Geo. Edward Dickerson, Warner T. McGuinn, Dr. Hawkins of Atlantic City and W. T. Andrews.

A permanent national organization was effected with the following officers: Dr. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, president; Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, Pittsburgh; vice-president; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange, N. J., executive secretary; James E. Kefford, Waterbury, Conn., recording secretary; Lawyer C. C. Fitzgerald, Baltimore, treasurer. The executive committee in addition to all of the general officers, is composed of J. R. Pollard, Virginia; F. B. McKinney, Conn.; James Weldon Johnson, New York; W. T. Andrews, Maryland and Assemblyman J. C. Asbury, Pa. Delegations from each State will elect a vice-president to represent their State.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

We realize that the Negro in America has reached a crisis in his political life, a crisis which must be met by definite and constructive action.

As an American citizen, he finds himself in a large section of the country disfranchised, jim crowed, subjected to peonage, mobbed and lynched; and in other sections, under limitations to which other groups are not subjected.

We believe that colored citizens in the States where their votes are counted, should use to the fullest extent all the political power they can command, to abolish such conditions, and for the greatest benefit to the entire race.

To this end we urge that in every State, colored citizens, where they have the privilege of voting, organize themselves into political groups, who in casting their votes, will hold the interest of the race paramount to any party organization.

To make these steps effective, we, as colored Republicans, urge upon colored voters that the next fifteen months be devoted to forming and perfecting these political groups, through which the masses of Negro voters should be educated and trained in the qualifications for voting, and aroused to take the concerted

action necessary to bring about the maximum political pressure.

Amendment 1.—The Tuskegee National Hospital is a vital issue. If the Administration fails us in this, it forfeits every claim upon our allegiance and we shall regard it as such.

We call upon the Administration to keep this hospital in every respect or raze it.

Amendment 2.—We urge the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Signed: W. H. Jackson, R. I.; W. T. Andrews, Md.; Warner T. McGuinn, Md.; Daisy E. Lampkin, Pa.; J. R. Pollard, Va.; John C. Asbury, Pa.; J. R. Levy, S. C.; Wm. A. Byrd, New Jersey; F. B. McKinney, Conn.; D. M. Miller, Mo.; George Philip Taylor, Mass.; James Weldon Johnson, New York; Florence Randolph, New Jersey.

THE WHY OF A "SOLID SOUTH."

Commenting upon The Advertiser's recent remark that "Northern people do not object to Southern statesmen, provided Southern statesmen are of big calibre," the New York Times says:

There is no doubt, at least, about to be believed that Northern people of these would object to him as a Presidential candidate, or to Senator Carter Glass, for example, for geographical reasons. Sixty years after the war the "solid South" in the saddle," is ridiculous. Yet the politicians never neglect an opportunity of raising that preposterous ghost. What a rother and screech there was in Mr. Wilson's time over the number of Congressional chairmanships held by Southern Democrats. It may be admitted that some of these gentlemen were a little trying; but that peculiarity isn't confined to Southern Chairmen, as Mr. Fordney and Mr. McCumber, to mention no others, proved so amply in the last Congress.

So long as the Republican party remains weak in the South, so long the political power of the South will be viewed with alarm. But these gentlemen laugh at the spooks they themselves raise. They believe that there are still timorous and ignorant persons in the North and West who are slaves of the old superstition. It is not unlikely that this belief is itself a superstition. It will be a good fortune for the whole country as well as the South when the proscription of Southern statesmen ceases. There are plenty of new follies and credulities. There are also plenty of live and salient questions by which Americans who

have advanced beyond the stage of primitive political animism are keenly stirred. They want for President the man most capable of dealing with those questions from their point of view. Most of them do not care a rap "what State he hails from."

Unfortunately, the Republican superstition, seen from another angle, is useful to Democratic politicians outside the South. Mr. So-and-So, Southerner, is "a good man"; none better. "I should love to vote for him if he came from any other section. But—" The friends of other candidates expostulate and intrigue; the bosses garner delegates; the comedy goes on exactly in the ancient way. Yet we have just seen Massachusetts, whose name seemed expunged from the map of eligibility, suddenly restored. The South, once and long the controlling centre of American politics, may yet see annulled the unwritten exclusion act that bars her sons, however worthy, from the Presidency.

A broader and more pleasant view than the silly remark of the Wall Street Journal to the effect that "the South is still voting for Jefferson Davis", and that the South boasts "that its school girls arrive at the age of fifteen before they realize that damned Yankee is not all one word."

This airy persiflage reveals a superficial understanding of Southern political psychology; but since the belief affected by the Journal is also in the minds of some other people not acquainted with the reasons for the Solid South, perhaps these reasons should be restated here.

The South is not solid because its people take a perverse delight in voting against "damned Yankees." Surely only a fool really believes that. The Solid South has repeatedly voted for "damned Yankees" for President, Mr. Wilson being the only exception to the rule since the War Between the States.

The South is regarded purely and simply as a social and political necessity.

For a half century a Solid South has been the chief instrument for the conservation of the Southern white man's civilization. It has meant peace, contentment and progress for our people.

It has been the defensive shield of this people.

The original solidifying influence was not the War Between the States—absolutely not. The original solidifying influence in the South was the Republican party, the father of Reconstruction.

If only moderate men in the Republican party could have been in power at the close of that war, or Thad Stevens and others who went out to "make treason odious" the South would never have been solidified. It would have gone on voting independently for whatever parties pleased it, just as it did before the War Between the

States. A certain consequence of that peaceful political division would have been the election of more than one Southern man to the Presidency since 1865. Before then the Government had been dominated most of the time by Southern men.

But the South has feared internal division. The South has feared to put a premium upon a voting population which but yesterday was in the state of servitude and barbarity. This has not been an academic question to Southerners as to the people of other regions. Southern white men and their families had to live in the midst of a condition, not a theory.

But for this local condition, undoubtedly it would have been better for the South if it had prospered two major political parties for the past half century. The South has always known that—it remembers how much better off politically it was before the war. But it has felt that it dared not suffer a break in its lines.

If with the first election of Grover Cleveland the Republican party had gone to smash and reorganized under a new name, and new leaders, the political history of the South and the country, since that time, would have been different.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN
SEPTEMBER 16, 1923

An Old Scandal Dealt With

The latest reduction of the number of delegates apportioned to certain of the southern states in the Republican national convention caps, for the present at least, a progressive effort to eliminate a long-standing political evil. There has been obvious impropriety in giving these states a representation based on their total population when, as a matter of fact, the Republican party has been almost nonexistent in them except for a few grateful holders of federal offices.

Such a situation was bound, from time to time, to be productive of scandal and to create at all times suspicion of scandal. It gave an improper influence to a few men or, in franker language, put a higher price upon their votes. In so far as these men were Negroes, the net result was a doubtful advantage to their race. Some white delegates to Republican conventions have been of questionable honesty; there have been many Negro delegates as incorruptible as the most incorruptible white man. But the Negro delegate who was for sale was a familiar figure of political derision and was not always imaginary.

Various attempts to correct southern representation in the Republican convention had already been made, with little or no result, when the Taft-Roosevelt charges and counter-charges in 1912 brought the matter most forcibly to national attention. It is clear that on the present basis Taft would not have had control and that Roosevelt would have been nominated. On the ballot for the chairmanship of that convention Elihu Root, representing the Taft forces, received 558 votes to 502 for Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, the Roosevelt representative. But it was believed that Root's personal strength in this poll was greater than Taft could rely on for the presidential nomination. On the day following Root's selection Roosevelt announced his historic bolt from the Republican party. It was recognized that his delegates were in the minority, but Taft's majority, on a show-down, was commonly estimated at about 18, or less than the deductions since made in the delegations of the southern states which Taft controlled.

The Taft-Roosevelt fight was made under the rules of the game as they then existed. The Roosevelt work-overs not only tried for the southern delegations, but, as later on was admitted, claimed them for "psychological effect" without having a real basis for the claim. If they had succeeded in their efforts in the South, the established system of representation would have seemed to them a sacred institution instead of an abomination. As it was, the control of the Taft administration through the party machine and the federal officeholders was too great to be overcome. This is the phase of the matter which is now of chief interest.

There still are enough southern delegates to be worth going after. But in further reducing their number the national committee has reduced the advantage which Calvin Coolidge or any other President may have in that quarter if seeking the party nomination. Reduction of the advantage should fairly mean a reduction of the criticism. The fact that Virginia, Secretary Slemp's state, has been given one more delegate because of the number of its enrolled Republicans, should not weigh heavily against a large reduction of the total number

of those delegates always most easily procurable for an office-holding Republican President. Whether the reduction ought to go still further is a question which must wait opportunity for more detailed analysis.

Southern Representation Further Reduced

The Southern delegate will not play quite so important a part in the next republican convention as in the olden days, when the uniform basis of representation was two delegates for each senator and representative in congress. In those days, the Southern delegations wielded proportionately as much power as the reliable republican States of the North, and there was great activity among presidential aspirants to win their support. Indeed, quite a number of nominations were dictated by the Southern delegations, and large were the sums of money expended to secure them.

In those days, too, the colored brother was a factor, and still in every Southern State the negroes form the actual majority among republicans, although they have been "lily-whited" and manipulated out or any important part in party government.

Chairman Adams has again revised the basis of representation with the result that there will be even fewer Southern delegates in the convention of 1924 than in the convention of 1920. In the aggregate, the South will have next year but 154 votes out of a possible 1036, whereas at one time it had more than a third of the total. This is a loss of twenty-three votes from the allotment of 1920. Texas, which will have forty votes in the democratic convention, will have but seventeen in the 1924 republican convention, whereas it had twenty-three in 1920. South Carolina and Mississippi have but four each. Georgia drops from seventeen to eight. On the other hand, Tennessee, having gone republican in 1920, will have twenty-eight, its normal quota based upon its congressional representation, and a gain of eight delegates, but, as later on was admitted, claimed them for "psychological effect" without having connection with the selection of Southern delegates. Many were real basis for the claim. If they bought outright. The long line of negroes in Austin after midnight, had succeeded in their efforts in the during the convention of 1896, waiting for a distinguished Ohioan, now South, the established system of representation would have seemed to McKinley Texas victory, is still remembered in Texas. It has not been forgotten how the tills of all the saloons in Austin were emptied to get an abomination. As it was, the control of the Taft administration through the party machine and the federal officeholders was too great to be overcome. This is the phase of the matter which is now of chief interest.

There is a basis in reason for this reduction of representation by the admitted, claimed them for "psychological effect" without having connection with the selection of Southern delegates. Many were real basis for the claim. If they bought outright. The long line of negroes in Austin after midnight, had succeeded in their efforts in the during the convention of 1896, waiting for a distinguished Ohioan, now South, the established system of representation would have seemed to McKinley Texas victory, is still remembered in Texas. It has not been forgotten how the tills of all the saloons in Austin were emptied to get an abomination. As it was, the control of the Taft administration through the party machine and the federal officeholders was too great to be overcome. This is the phase of the matter which is now of chief interest.

We may at least be thankful that these outrageous practices have ceased, although it is a sorrowful commentary on modern politics when one beholds a tight minority excluding the majority of Texas republican voters from a voice in the affairs of the party.

But as for the "representative" character of the seventeen republican delegates who will speak for Texas in the national convention next year, there is no such thing. It is a small group of bosses, patronage umpires and Federal officeholders. It represents nothing, but it does possess some of the elements of personal respectability.

Political—1923.
Party Reconciliation.

ONLY FEW HEAR SENATOR EDGE LAUD HARDING

"Republican" Convention At Atlantic City Captured

By "Young Turks"
and Radicals

American
SPLIT VOTE FORCASTE

Baltimore, Md.
Put "Race Welfare Above

Party," is New Note
Sounded. 7-27-23

By Edgar G. Brown
Staff Correspondent

Fitzgerald's Auditorium, Atlantic City, July 26.—Sixty delegates representing eighteen States met in Republican Convention here this week.

There was something doing from the time Dr. George W. Cannon, of Jersey City, called the session together, until the curtain rang down on the sessions yesterday.

A decidedly cool reception was given Senator Walter E. Edge by the delegates to the first national political convention held by the colored voters since 1918.

Only one of the 20 members of the resolutions committee emerged from the private room in which they were meeting when Senator Edge's arrival in the main auditorium was announced. All, however, listened attentively to his defense of the Harding Administration and his plea for continued patience under rather trying situation, the latest being the Tuskegee wrangle.

Magistrate Page, of the New Jersey delegation, in his address replying to the Senator's words of welcome, got somewhat away from his main subject and brought up the absence of Mr. Edge on the second roll-call on the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill in the Senate. Whereupon the Senator, evidently somewhat embarrassed, retired unceremoniously and did not return.

"YOUNG TURKS IN POWER

Ostensibly the delegates were called together by the leading Republicans of New Jersey with the idea of "cussing out" the Republican party at long range in a lengthy resolution and wind up by saying, nevertheless we will all vote the straight Republican ticket as usual. If this were the intention, things went sadly astray, for the majority report adopted by the convention failed to use the word Republican and called upon colored people everywhere to put racial welfare above party in voting.

This report which inferred that Negroes should vote the Democratic ticket under certain circumstances, nearly caused a rupture. It had been written by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who asked for the name of every delegate who voted against such a resolution.

Johnson, known as an independent, was a tower of strength to the convention and rallied the so-called Young Turks and radicals to his side. He was backed up by Warner T. McGinn and the other delegates from Maryland, who included Wm. L. Fitzgerald, C. C. Fitzgerald, W. T. Anderson and D. M. Miller.

The majority resolution read:

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED

The attitude of the assembled colored leaders is set forth in the following resolutions adopted by the convention. It is a group of representatives from New York, Philadelphia, Maryland, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and West Virginia:

We realize that the Negro in America has reached a crisis in his political life, a crisis which must be met by definite and constructive action. As an American citizen he finds himself in a large section of the country disfranchised, jim-crowed, subjected to peonage, mobbed and lynched, and in other sections, under limitations to which other groups are not subjected.

We believe that colored citizens in the States where they vote and where their votes are counted should use to the fullest extent all the political power they can command, to abolish such conditions and for the greatest benefit to the entire race.

To this end we urge, that in every State colored citizens, where they have the privilege of voting, organize themselves into political groups, who in casting their votes will hold the interest of the race paramount to any party organization.

To make these steps effective, we urge upon colored voters that the next 15 months be devoted to forming and perfecting these political groups, through which the masses of Negro voters

should be educated and trained in the qualifications for voting, and aroused to take the concerted action necessary to bring about the maximum political pressure.

MINORITY REPORT KILLED

The minority report which delayed the adoption for over half an hour of the above resolution was bitterly assailed by several speakers, who branded such statements as "wisdom dictates that we stick to the Republican party" as silly and pitiable ignorance. Even Rev. W. A. Byrd, of New Jersey, who shouted, "I am an unadulterated pure Republican," was forced to yield the floor amid the confusion caused by hisses and general commotion as the chairmen unsuccessfully rapped for order. When the doctor spoke again it was to cry out emphatically, "I have no confidence in Harding; he has been rotten; the whole Administration has failed to do what it promised to do."

The new political independence of the colored vote was directed by James Weldon Johnson, of New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and for the first time in history the colored voters represented, failed to renew their allegiance to the Republican party. Mr. Johnson took the lead last year in the fight to secure the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill by Congress. It was largely through his influence and special efforts in Delaware that the Democratic statesman, Mr. Bayard, was elected United States Senator, decisively defeating General Coleman duPont.

OLD-TIMERS NOT PRESENT

This new independence of thought among colored voters and their unprecedented success of upstanding and fair-minded Democrats in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio and New York, accounts also for the absence of such party wheel horses ballyhoo gentlemen and jobholders as our old friends, Perry Howard, Mississippi; Attorney General's office; Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simons, nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, and erstwhile Republican news and propaganda artist; "Link" (Henry Lincoln) Johnson, disfranchised and ostracised national committeeman from Georgia; Bill McDonald, of Texas, who a fair-faced woman, Mrs. Pinkney, of the Lone Star State, answered for at the convention's roll-call; Phil Brown, Labor Department; Dr. Crossland, of the Interior Department, who was scheduled for the post at Base Hospital 91, Tuskegee, Ala., until President Harding went to Alaska, leaving the Ku Klux Klan in control.

DELEGATION TO HARDING

Oddly enough, such good Quaker Republicans as Representative Asbury and his Philadelphia associates were out in the open declaring for new deal and agreeing that the only

Republican.

way to make a successful campaign was to support the best man and the soundest measures, regardless of policy. Representative Asbury went so far as to intimate that the colored voters in Philadelphia never received any consideration until they forced the hand of the inside ring of Republican bosses. Other speakers took an outright stand to support Democratic candidates in the future. The Mayoralty races, just as the colored people did in Chicago, Baltimore and New York City recently. The Old Guard holdovers got a resolution through for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and acquaint him with the universal dissatisfaction with his Administration, and to urge further consideration of the Dyer bill and the manning of Base Hospital 91 at Tuskegee, by colored physicians, dentists, and nurses.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

A telegram was sent to W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, president of the Inter-Racial Commission, to not overlook this opportunity for his organization to function in the settling of the Tuskegee affair and the threat against the life of its president, Dr. R. R. Moton, who is now in Virginia under the protection of the Governor.

Plans were taken up in executive session to actively start the immediate promotion of non-partisan clubs in every Northern State, where every committeeman will appoint a woman member to work on absolute equality with him in perfecting the organization by 1924.

In the Southern States an effort will be made to force the National Republican Committee to give equal representation to the colored delegates.

DELEGATES PRESENT

Wm. H. Jackson, R. IG. E. Dickerson, Pa.
F. B. McKinney, Conn. L. A. Pinkney, D. C.
Geo. P. Taylor, Mass. Dr. C. A. Lewis, Pa.
Minnie J. Carr, Pa. N. D. Brascher, Ill.
J. R. Pollard, Va. Jas. Kefford, Conn.
Dr. J. R. Levy, S. C. Arthur W. Lynch, Pa.
J. C. Asbury, Pa. Judge Sidney M. John
Daisy Lampkin, Pa. Hartford, Conn.
Louis Casselle, Pa. Edgar G. Brown, Ind.
Clifford Boyd, Mo. Jas. Weldon Johnson
Mamie Graves, N. Y. New York

NEW JERSEY

Judge Wm. R. Page R. A. Walker
Dr. P. L. Hawkins L. G. White
John A. Huggs Rev. S. D. Turner
Dr. Wm. A. Byrd H. G. Southall
Mrs. M. E. Burrell Oliver Radolph
Geo. E. Cannon Jas. L. Everett
Dr. G. Warren Hooper Mrs. A. H. Douglass
Thos. B. James John Walls
Catherine Bell Bessie Waites
Arthur Finney M. A. Edwards
J. E. Sadler Robert Burrell
Chas. E. Cox R. W. Stewart
Ida Brown I. H. Nutter
Naomi Young W. H. DePaur
Florence Randolph Mrs. Vivian Brock
Elizabeth T. Walker Mrs. Viola Simpson
J. E. Fleming S. A. Donnell
W. G. Alexander Elbert F. Henderson
John H. Kennedy
Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri represented by proxies.

PERMANENT OFFICERS

Dr. George E. Cannon, N. J., President.
Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburg, Pa., Vice-President.
Mrs. M. E. Burrell, Newark, N. J., Asst. Secretary.
Jas. E. Kefford, Conn., Secretary.
Wm. L. Fitzgerald, Baltimore, Treasurer

Southern Representation in Convention

Slashed
The beginning of the end has been made in adjusting representation in the South, not on the basis of population but on the number of votes cast for delegates in convention, or in the Congress. We say in Congress, because that will follow logically and as it serves the interests of the Republican party. But in doing it finally, the basis of representation on the adult population will have to be changed.

The Republican National Committee, having Lilywhitized the Republican party of the South, has now gone further in the work, by reducing the number of Southern delegates by 32. The States losing delegates are Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. South Carolina and Mississippi have only four votes at large. Gains are allowed as follows: Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma, 2 each; Tennessee and Kentucky, 6 each; Virginia, 1. To get district delegates the new rule required that 2,500 votes be cast in each district at the last election. An additional delegate is allowed for each additional 10,000 votes in a District. In the convention next year there will be 1,036 delegates as against 984 in the convention of 1920.

It is expected that there will be mighty few Afro-American delegates in the Republican National Convention next year. There will be but few if we accept tamely the rule of the Lilywhites which will not allow our delegates elected to State and District conventions to qualify. We should not allow it in any Southern State, without one of the gamest political fights we ever made. It is a time to fight.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION

Representation in the lower house of Congress is based upon population and each State divides this population equally into congressional districts. Georgia has twelve congressional districts and is represented by twelve congressmen. These twelve congressmen are enjoying their great honor on account of the large Negro population of the state, but not one of them would favor any vital legislation that would be of benefit to the Negro. Not only that these congressmen are holding their position based on the count of the Negro, yet they and those in charge are denying these same Negro the right of being a registered voter. This flagrant injustice is fully apparent, and half hearted attempts have been made to cut down this representation and base it upon votes cast instead of population. Recently the Republican National Committee has ordered its delegates to the National Convention to be rated on the number of votes cast in the previous election. If it is right for this to be done, then the leaders of this party should carry the idea farther by having the congressional representation thus based.

Claims To Be Vitally Interested In Race Problems

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19 (Associated Negro Press)—President Coolidge is wide awake—and he is playing a careful and clever game of politics. When Bascom Slep was appointed Secretary to the President, protest went up from every section of the country. Immediately there was consternation among the leaders who hope to see the Eagle soar in 1924 rather than the Donkey and the Rooster join forces in victory.

One of the big kicks about Secretary Slep is the fact that he was absolutely opposed to the Anti-Lynching bill. Very shortly after Slep was sworn in, a statement was issued from the White House through Mr. Slep to the effect that President Coolidge proposed to "sit at the throttle," regardless of the personal opinions of his secretary; second, that such an announcement at this time, through Secretary Slep, would be like pouring oil on the proverbial troubled waters. Added to this comes a story from the "Lincoln News Service," said to be sponsored by Phil. H. Brown of the Department of Labor, and backed by the Republican National Committee, telling of the fine traditions and patriotism of Slep and his father.

Mixing Up The Game

With Phil Brown handling the "low down" on Republican publicity again in his inimitable way, it is very obvious that the "1216 Pennsylvania" combination, despite its presumed close relation with the committee, is out of luck in so far as having pleasant things said of their efforts by the "Lincoln News Service" is concerned. But gossip from the Whitelaw by way of "U" Street and drifting hazily to the propaganda emanating from a post office "Lock Box," 9-22-23.

However, it is altogether likely that as long as the Federal office-holders continue to draw the semi-monthly stipend, they will be for the nomination and election of Calvin Coolidge.

That the President is destined to have others who will compete with him for the exalted position is certain. As during the Wilson administration the howl went up that the "South is in the saddle," so during the present administration the howl is going up that the "East is in the saddle." It is going up from places that count in nominations and elections. The President, leader of the Senate, and Speaker of the House all from one state; Ambassadors, chairmen of prominent committees, and other dignitaries, a majority hailing from the East, the West desires to be "seen and heard."

President Writes A Letter

President Coolidge has written a letter to John E. Bruce of the staff of the Negro World, New York, in which he assures Mr. Bruce, in response to a letter of inquiry, that he is deeply interested in the "Race Problem," and especially since the migration from the South makes the troubles national rather than sectional, and the hope is indulged that there be a cheerful way out. The President confessed to being a close student of racial difficulties and has been for a long time.

Hiram Johnson of California, is destined to be a candidate for President in 1924. That he will be formidable, leading opinion agrees. Former Governor Lowden will likely consent for his hat to be thrown in the ring; and then there will be other favorite sons, with a group of surprises. Senator Willis of Ohio has eliminated himself by declaring for President Coolidge. But New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and probably New Jersey will have "favorite sons."

In the meantime, the Independent gathering of colored voters recently held in Chicago has been receiving international publicity by being commented on by newspapers in England and France particularly, as showing the new slant of thought among citizens of colored America.

REBEL SOLDIER CALLED PATRIOT BY LINK JOHNSON

The Washington National Committeeman

"From" Georgia Fighting For Recognition

Braying like a jackass, Henry Lincoln Johnson, self appointed political leader and non-functioning National Committeeman from Georgia, is again making a desperate fight to gain recognition as the political cards are being shuffled for a new deal in 1924.

In order to get a hand in the pot, the cunning Henry Lincoln Johnson is ready and willing to swallow anything, if by doing so, the powers-that-be will only recognize him as a leader, and again permit him to eat out of the slush fund trough.

So desperate is Johnson to gain recognition, that he came out a few

days ago, in a long article, lauding the Confederate soldier, James Longstreet, and making a plea that Longstreet's widow be placed on the Georgia state committee as the woman representative.

In speaking of General Longstreet, who fought in the Seven Day's Battle; in the second Battle of Bull Run; at Fredericksburg; at Gettysburg; at Chickamauga, and in the Battle of the Wilderness; "Link" lauds him as a great soldier and patriot. And, too, "Link" Johnson makes the above statement with no apologies. Neither does "Link" offer apologies for nominating other white women in Georgia for responsible Federal jobs.

In his new role, Johnson is playing politics of the worst sort, and it is certain to redound to his disadvantage rather than to his advantage.

Just how any sane Negro could call a Confederate General a patriot is beyond comprehension. It may be true that time heals all wounds, but we fail to see where time has healed the wound created by 250 years of slavery which General Longstreet and his compatriots are responsible for, especially when the descendants of Longstreet, think no more of Henry Lincoln Johnson and his children than they do of an ordinary backyard dog.

Today, the very woman "Link" is insisting on being placed on his (?) committee, denies him common courtesies. How many times has she ever called you "Mr. Johnson," "Link"? Does she call your wife "Mrs. Henry Lincoln Johnson" or "Georgia"? Then how in the name of common decency can you come out and support her for any kind of office, let alone call her husband "a great patriot."

Henry Lincoln Johnson, can you stoop so low as to call Longstreet a patriot—a man who bought and sold your mother and father like they were cattle? A man who fought to prevent you from enjoying such privileges as you enjoy today? A man who opposed anything that in any shape or form would cause you and your race to be treated like human beings?

Surely, "Link", being the student of history that you are, and as well conversant with the aims of Longstreet, then how in the name of all that's holy, can you, a supposed leader of your people, ask them to support you and such a program as you propose?

If you are playing to the galleries, you had better look out. If you think the Negroes have forgotten how spineless you have been during the Harding administration, when the Negroes' rights were being grossly violated at every turn, you are barking up the wrong tree. What the Negroes in Georgia want is relief from the economic bondage that holds them hopeless in a deathlike grip; your insisting on white women and men being appointed to political positions, does not alter these unfortunate peoples' circumstances. If anything, it aggravates them.

As between what you call a regular Republican Committee and the non-regulars, headed by Phillips, the Negroes of Georgia have little choice.

They expected nothing from Phillips, but from you they certainly did not expect to see you capitulate so readily to those whites who are avowed enemies.

Are you trying to become "a good nigger" in the eyes of the whites so you can return to Georgia and call your committee together and have them make some kind of endorsement of your policies, so that you can bring it back to Washington and show it to John R. Adams and other party leaders?

Where are the Negroes you have nominated for offices? If you have so much power, why were you not confirmed by the Senate for Recorder of Deeds? Then if you admit that the Democrats defeated you, why, then, are you now fighting for people who make up the Democratic party?

Henry Lincoln Johnson, you know good and well that you are misrepresenting the facts to your people when you say, "from the day of my election and installation (as National Committeeman) I have been given every courtesy and respect of the members of the committee, and have functioned as a committeeman."

Please explain to a waiting public, just how and when have you functioned in this office; when and how were you recognized by the Harding administration.

Surely you do not consider all the humiliation you have been made to suffer by the G. O. P., a recognition of your office?

If what you say about functioning is true, then why are you just telling it to the public? Perhaps you may

say, that the people outside of Georgia have no right to ask you for an account of your stewardship. That would possibly be true if you lived in Georgia, but seeing that you seem to be from Georgia and from every indication it seems as though you intend to stay from Georgia), we think the people among whom you make your abode, and claim to represent also, certainly have a right to ask you for some kind of an accounting.

"Link" Johnson, you are floating on a sea of political inertia. You have your sails up but they are not holding the wind. As a good seaman, why don't you investigate and find out why? You have been on this sea for a number of years, now, and you haven't left port yet. Is there something wrong with the wind or is there something wrong with your sails? Inasmuch as the wind of opportunity is forever blowing, then there surely must be something wrong with your sails.

Why do try out new sails? Take down your present sails of chicanery and pussyfooting and run up the sail of honest dealing with your people; let this be your mainsail. On your foresail staff, take down the sail of deceit and run up the sail of truth; take down your fore staystail of inertia and put up the sail of action.

The Negroes are not nearly as much concerned about who is to be postmaster at Jessup Cut as they are about getting the benefit of some of the taxes they pay.

What have you done as National Committeeman to get an overwhelming Republican Congress to consider and pass legislation restoring the ballot to Negroes in the South? The race would far more appreciate your efforts in this direction than they do in your fight for a place on an inconsequential committee for Mrs. Longstreet.

As National Committeeman, what have you done to get a Republican controlled Inter-State Commerce Commission to do away with the Jim crow cars?

Your Republican Department of Justice found Marcus Garvey guilty, but what about the murderers of the fifteen Negroes lynched during the six months just passed? Are these lynchings not more dangerous to the country than Garvey?

"Link," you have deceived your own people long enough. Put aside the

drug of self-aggrandizement and your people or else retire from the wage a fight with a clear brain for public activities.

Political — 1923.

Party Affiliation.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Several weeks ago all of the Washington correspondents of daily newspapers wrote articles to the effect that the forthcoming contest for presidential nominee in the U. S. P. would be a "love feast" at which Calvin Coolidge would be the most highly honored guest without any other to contest his right to the honor. But the recent announcement that the Honorable Hiram Johnson of California is also an aspirant for presidential honors has upset all of the "dope," it seems.

And what does it mean to us? Much more in every way than a love feast.

It of course has not been forgotten that the overwhelming Republican success of 1920 led the leaders of that party to put into operation a policy of favoritism toward Lily Whites which, effective in the majority of Southern states, well nigh reduced the "Colored brother" to the political boneyard.

In the event that no strong contender arose and the nomination proved easy the Colored brother would still have been guaranteed a place outside. He would not have been particularly needed.

But a contest for nomination makes matters a little bit different. Rival candidates make state contests for seats in the convention. Much more interesting. And at the same time give better opportunity for "airing out" the Lily White policy of party leaders.

Johnson as a presidential candidate may prove formidable. Who can tell?

In the meantime it is for us to again don our political fighting clothes and do our best to regain some of the ground lost by poor manipulation and the overmastering power of prejudice.

We must never forget the menace of Lily Whitism. We are as true Republicans as live in America and as such are entitled to every right and privilege which other members of that party enjoy.

Why not another Black and Tan contest in Texas against Lily Whitism? Why not another contested delegation to the convention?

Politics makes strange bedfellows and even stranger situations. Who knows but that the hat of Johnson in the presidential ring will have its effect in our behalf? Let us look, listen and think, studying events with a view to our own political well-being.

KELLY MILLER SAYS

Since the days of Andrew Johnson, no President has failed to secure a second nomination if he wanted it. The band wagon is passing by. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. Choice is between McAdoo and Coolidge. For my part, I like Vermont granite.

The President's

Message to Congress.
For many years following the Civil War the President of the United States always mentioned the claims of the Negro in his annual

message to Congress.

At first he went into extensive discussion of the rights and wrongs of the colored race, and expressed the determination of the administration to uphold the constitution and the law intended for his especial benefit. The break came in the early nineties, after the defeat of the so-called force bill.

Republican.

After that time, reference to the Negro in the annual message of the President became fainter and fainter, until it was finally omitted altogether.

President after president has been besieged by race leaders to give due and proportionate consideration in his annual message. But there has been the greatest hesitancy in handling this delicate and disagreeable question.

President Coolidge deserves great credit for the courage to face the question squarely and bring it to the fore as an issue for public discussion and action. Several features of the problems are touched upon in the concise, comprehensive Coolidge fashion. The whole question is projected against the background of righteousness, which Mr. Coolidge would make the policy of the nation.

Race Commission

The president recommends the appointment of a race commission composed of white and colored men to make a careful study of the question and to formulate some plan of national legislation.

The importance of such a commission can be judged from the valuable report of the race commission appointed by the governor of Illinois to investigate conditions leading up to and culminating in the Chicago riot. This document furnished a store-house of invaluable material and suggestions for the guidance of the student of the race problem.

Such a commission with a national range and scope would go a long way towards furnishing the proper guidance and direction for race adjustment.

CALLS SOUTH'S VOTES PERIL TO CONVENTION

Crampton, Johnson Backer, Asserts Negroes May Hold Balance of Power There.

HINTS OF SPLITS IN PARTY

And Calls Upon Republican Committee to Rescind "Illegal and Unwise Action."

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Louis C. Crampton of Michigan, a Johnson leader, declared today that the

action of the Republican National Committee in increasing the Southern representation in the convention was unfair and unlawful and might bring about a situation in a close convention giving the negroes of the South the balance of power. The action, he said, would develop factional strife and contests similar to those of 1912, which led to the formation of a third party.

That such a party may develop from this and other conditions present is the belief of many radical Republicans. Senator La Follette, who may have at least 100 delegates in the Republican convention, is ready to bring together the discordant elements, including the Farmer-Labor Party, and create a new party for the 1924 campaign.

He intends to make his chief bid for a third party in the fight he will wage against the railroads. He believes that the freight issue will strengthen him not only in the radical West, but, at least among radicals and members of organized labor in the East.

Discussing the increase in Southern representation in the convention, Mr. Crampton said: "The action of the Republican National Committee this week in giving increased representation to the South and elsewhere in the 1924 convention is unfair, unwise and unlawful."

"It is unfair in that it proposes to increase the number of delegates who will come from districts where no real party exists."

"It is unwise because it increases the danger of that again occurring which in 1912 led to party schism. It is true that the total number of delegates proposed from Southern States is not sufficiently great to give any danger of that Southern representation alone controlling the convention. The danger is that the delegates from States where the Republican Party is a living organization may be so evenly divided as between two or more candidates as to permit this block of delegates from the South to exercise the balance of power. A nomination in 1924 brought about in that way would mean disaster in the election following. The suggestion that the evil is alleviated by additional delegates in States where the party is strong overlooks the fact that the evil to be eliminated is the possible exercise of a balance of power by delegates from 'rotten boroughs,' and this evil is just as great and the danger just as acute with the distribution of additional delegates to the other States."

"It is unlawful because the National Committee has not had since June, 1921, any power or authority to change the basis of representation then formulated by it. In December, 1913, the National Committee adopted and approved the report of a special law committee. That committee included Hon. Charles B. Warren, Senator Jones of Washington, Senator James R. Mann of Illinois, James A. Fowler of Tennessee, Roy O. West of Illinois, Sherman Granger of Ohio and William Marshall Bullitt of Kentucky. That committee made an exhaustive review of party precedents and practice from the formation of the party and held:

"That the National Committee has no power to change the basis of representation and voting in future conventions without the specific grant of authority by a national Convention; for such power cannot be presumed or implied, inasmuch as the proceedings of the various conventions disclose that the National Conventions of the party from that of 1856 to that of 1912 have each in turn determined the basis of representation and voting in national conventions. 'At a time when party unity is most to be desired the National Committee

opens the door wide to contests galore before the Credentials Committee and to strife and resentment nationwide. It should take early occasion to reconvene and rescind its illegal, unwise and unfair action."

NEW HAVEN CONN REGISTER
NOVEMBER 18, 1923

THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Representative Dyer of St. Louis has made a special trip to New Haven to ask our community to support his anti-lynching bill. It failed of passage when it reached the Senate at the last session of Congress, but he intends to renew his campaign for it this year.

We have in the movement for this bill one of those tragic instances where a wholly commendable object is pursued in a wholly wrong way. Though the opposition that killed it in the last Congress may have been inspired by unworthy motives, the truth is that the bill ought not to pass. Persons whose feelings overpower their minds are always ready to commit themselves to anything with a humanitarian object, and even to become incensed when anybody ventures to protest. It is true that lynchings are horrible things; they are every whit as disgraceful as the pogroms that stain Eastern Europe. There is no more appalling thought than that men and women, who on the surface are much like ourselves, can suddenly run amok, reverting to the lowest levels of barbarism, and torture often innocent victims to death.

But a federal enforcement law is not the way to stop lynchings. Representative Dyer himself in his New Haven address really gave away his case. He said that just as the Volstead Act was needed to make the 18th amendment effective, so his enforcement act was needed to reinforce the 14th amendment. His argument is doubly defective. He ignores the great lesson taught by the Volstead Act, which is that no law can make even a constitutional amendment effective in parts of the country where the weight of public sympathy is not behind the amendment. This would be equally well as to a liquor law.

Secondly, Mr. Dyer forgets that the 14th amendment contains an enforcement provision. It stipulates that any state depriving male adult citizens of the vote shall have its representation in Congress reduced proportionately. The southern states have disfranchised the Negro, but the sanction of the amendment has never been invoked. If an enforcement provision enshrined in the

august Constitution itself fails to be operative, why should we expect more from a statute?

For law to be effective it must express the moral sentiment of a community. The tragic thing about lynchings is that the states where they occur condone them. Lynchings are not the crime of a few individuals who outrage the feelings of the neighborhood; the whole moral sense of the south is so poisoned that it believes them to be necessary. It is the exception to find a southerner who condemns mob law when applied to Negroes. No statute can cure this perverted conscience; the Dyer act would only irritate the South. Instead of protecting the Negro, it might accentuate the ill-feeling toward him. We should turn to the churches and the schools, rather than to legislative assemblies, for help in abolishing lynch law.

From another, still broader, viewpoint the Dyer act is inadvisable. It is the theory of our country that we are made up of a federation of largely autonomous units. In order to carry on together, we have to assume that these units are intelligent and moral enough to manage their local affairs. It would be intolerable arrogance for the federal government to presume to meddle with the enforcement of criminal law in any section of the country. It would mean that one section of the country was constituting itself the keeper of another section. Once this precedent was established, there is no telling what outrageous tyranny transient majority blocs in Congress might exert over sections of the country whose conduct they did not approve.

ATLANTIC CITY N J GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 5 1922

Reformers Enemy Of Negroes And Italians Alike

Democrats Also Oppose These
Classes, Say Republican
Speakers

KU KLUX KLAN CONDEMNED

Joseph A. Corio and Anthony
J. Siracusa Hailed Through-
out the County as Victors

"The negroes of the United
States have been cruelly persecuted

by the Democratic party and by the Ku Klux Klan. The reform candidates have admitted alignment with the Klan. Therefore, the negroes of Atlantic County cannot do otherwise, for their own welfare, than vote for the candidates of the Republican organization."

This was declared yesterday by James Lightfoot, colored attorney, speaking before gatherings throughout the county at which all of the Republican candidates appeared and were enthusiastically received, particularly Joseph A. Corio, candidate for the Assembly.

The county communities visited not only declared strong resentment at the mud-slinging attacks of the reformers, but flung outspoken defiance at the Ku Klux Klan, the feeling against this latter organization running high.

At several of the gatherings, Mr. Corio was heralded as a future Governor of New Jersey, the infant boom gathering strength with remarkable rapidity and being received by hundreds of the voters assembled with vociferous acclaim.

Upon every mention of proposed modification of the Volstead Act, the gatherings rose as one and roared their approval, indicating that a considerable portion, at least, of Atlantic County favors such a step.

Both members of the colored race and Italians joined in condemning the reform candidates, not only for their attack upon the reputation of the county, but for their tacit co-operation in an endeavor to foster religious and racial prejudice.

During his address, Attorney Lightfoot pointed out that people of all religions and races had given freely of their blood and means to defend this country and that to attack any citizen because of his racial origin or religious belief was not to be endured, but should be condemned by the vote of the people at the poll.

"They are telling the white people not to vote for Joseph Corio or Anthony Siracusa," he said, "because they are Dagoes and Catholics. Well, that same attack might fit anyone whom these reformers or Democrats might oppose, and it is ridiculous."

Harry H. Harrison, candidate for coroner, asked why it is that the ministers of Atlantic City have not come out openly in support of the Rev. Marna S. Poulson, if they approve of his actions.

"Apparently," said Mr. Harrison, "they do not approve of Dr. Poulson. I do not blame them. You cannot mix Church with politics. If Dr. Poulson wishes to reform anyone, let him start in his own congregation. Let him open his own closet door where, perhaps, a skeleton swings."

Mr. Corio declared that the Democratic party stands for a state as well as federal income tax and that the Republican party is determined to do without the former. After describing the various constructive policies advocated by the Republicans Mr. Corio asserted that no party but the Republican would ever effect a modification of the Volstead Act.

Speaking at the Garibaldi Club, 4 South Missouri avenue, Rocco Delesantro, shore attorney, urged

the Italians of the community to unite in support of the Republican organization through which they could best work for their own advancement.

Candidates who spoke during the day and night included Howard R. Cloud, for sheriff; Anthony Siracusa, for assembly; William A. Blair, for county clerk, and Dr. T. H. Boyson, for coroner.

Meetings were held at East Vineland, on Wheat Road; Mays Landing and at the Garibaldi Club. A humorous incident of the Republican campaign yesterday was the singing of quartette selections by Joseph A. Corio, Anthony J. Siracusa, Harry H. Harrison and a newspaper man present. The vocal offerings were roundly applauded.

COMMITTEE ACTION ON SOUTHERN DELEGATION DUE TO NEGRO POWER

Shows the Growing Political
Strength of Negro.

AFRAID TO OFFEND HIM

He Now Holds Balance of
Power In Several Great
Republican States.

G. O. P. NEEDS HIS VOTE

Much Criticism Heard of Committee
Action—Nonsense To Charge It
To President and His Manag-
ers—A Real Danger

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)
By C. W. GILBERT

(Copyright, 1923, by Philadelphia Public Ledger)
Washington, Dec. 13. — Much criticism is heard here today of the last minute decision of the Republican national committee not to reduce the southern representation in the national convention.

The negro delegates from the south have caused a scandal in conventions from 1904 on, reaching a climax in 1912 when the nomination turned on the southern contests and there were charges of much money being used on both sides. Finally in 1920 the national convention instructed the national committee to reduce the representation of the south where there are few Republican voters.

By the action of the committee yesterday this reform was beaten, although in effect the committee cut

down the importance of the south.

The sudden change of plans by the committee is a proof of the increasing power of the negro politically. One may dismiss as nonsense all the stories that the decision was forced by the Coolidge managers who expect to control the southern delegates. This charge springs from the fact that Mr. Coolidge's friends were in the majority and from the further fact that one of Mr. Coolidge's managers is private secretary C. Bascom Slomp, who is credited with great influence in the south.

Coolidge Not Consulted

But the truth is that President Coolidge was not consulted about southern representation, and the action was taken not in the interests of any candidacy at Cleveland but in order to assure the negro vote in the north to whomever is nominated there.

The negro leaders who presented the case for the southern delegations simply frightened the national committee out of cutting down the southern delegations. They pointed out that more than 300,000 negroes had gone north this last year and that this flood of immigration had been going on for several years. The negroes now hold the balance of power normally in many northern states. Especially is this true in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and New York. And on close elections they would control in Illinois, Michigan and even in Massachusetts. Roscoe Conklyn Simmons, the negro spokesman, pointed out that Senator Lodge owed his election last time to the negro vote. Besides in the border states like Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri the only hope of Republican success lies in the negro vote.

The negro spokesmen threatened to influence the northern negroes to vote the Democratic ticket this year if the southern representation was cut down. There has been much agitation in the negro press on the subject and the hold of the Republican party on the leading negroes has weakened. The rank and file is still Republican but there is danger of the disaffection spreading.

Political Necessity

It was a plain case of political necessity which led the national committee to reverse the decision of the national convention and refuse to cut down negro representation in the south. The Republican party has weakened in the west and in the northwest. It is generally admitted that the election will be close in states like Indiana, Ohio, New York and New Jersey. The Republican organization needs every vote there that it can get. It could not afford to do anything which negro editors and speakers would turn against it in the north.

There is not any danger that the action of the national committee yesterday will be reversed by the Cleveland convention. The negro has won a definite political victory. His migration north, the spread of education, the increased power of his press, has made him a factor not to be ignored.

At a matter of fact there will be a steadily increasing representation of the negroes in Republican national conventions. There is a negro in the legislature of New Jersey. There are

others in other northern states. In northern states where negro voters control it will be found necessary in the future to send negro delegates to the convention. Some of the increased northern representation voted yesterday will go to the black voters.

Political — 1923.

Party Affiliation.

AS WE SEE IT.

The Savannah Journal 8-25-23
The stock of the former President of the nation jumped one hundred per cent. after the announcement by the Associated Press that Mr. Coolidge had appointed C. Bascomb Slemph as his private secretary. With all the criticism heaped against Mr. Harding during his incumbency of office, no such sin as the appointment of Mr. Slemph can be laid to him.

Miller, Kealing and McGinnis flim-flammed the President into discarding the only Republican organization that ever was in the State of Georgia. In doing this he cannot be accused of breaking the trio by adding Mr. Slemph. He knew, if he knew many things, that of all the political errors known to political activities, the greatest of such errors would have been the appointment of Bascomb Slemph as a part of that committee. He knew of the activities of the former representative of the Ninth Virginia District. Even in the sanctioning of the grave wrong of sending men into the State—into a sovereign State—to disorganize a regularly organized Republican party, the President refused to make this appointment because he was cognizant of the methods of Mr. Slemph and by failing to make the selection, he did escape public criticism and open condemnation.

But the views of Mr. Coolidge are different. He seeks no counsel, said Mr. Lawrence. He acts upon his own initiative and is ready and willing to take public criticism. In making this appointment Mr. Coolidge may find that he has arrayed the Negro vote against him and that the colored brother all over the nation will vote their protest against the appointment. Mr. Slemph is a rabid lilywhite who seems to hate every Negro on earth simply because the Negro is a Negro. He was beaten in Virginia because of the fact that the people decided that he was not broad enough to square with the masses. And now he is private secretary to the President of the United States, a position that largely determines who shall or shall not see the President. A shrewd politician acting as private secretary to the President can largely effect the respect the anxious public holds for the chief of the nation. If he is a smooth artist at the trade, he can seriously interfere with those who would for any cause desire to see the President and sure, we are of the opinion, that if one of our group should desire an audience with the President it would be extremely problematical as to whether the trial would or would not be a failure or be so seriously delayed as to prove disgusting.

Savannah Ga.
The colored Republicans of the nation regret that the President saw fit to make this selection. The only hope of our group rests in the determined disposition of the President. We cannot help but remember his actions in the memorable Boston police strike. He did not wait for advice. He took time by the forelock, acted in the grave emergency and put an end to the disorder. He brought peace out of confusion, protection out of a dire calamity and restored confidence to those who dispaired of such results as follow such periods of unrest.

As much as we regretted the sad ending of the President of the nation, we had hopes renewed by the coming of President Coolidge. We do not yet despair and go forth doing the work that the administration saw fit to undo. We shall endeavor to give to Georgia another real Republican party; not a party of Negroes alone, but a party of Republicans that do not claim the faith for the sake of spoil but that believe in the funda-

Republican.

mental principles of republicanism as exemplified by the conduct of Lincoln and Grant and Sumner and of the splendid coterie of statesmen who have helped to make history for the nation of which the nation is proud. We do not, however, like to be slemphed. We have had enough of Philips and company. We want to bring back the days of Buck, Locke, Blun, Deveaux, Pledger and Pleasant, who if they erred it was more of the hand than of the heart.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST APPOINTMENT

The New York Herald Tribune
OF SLEMP, OF VIRGINIA—EQUAL RIGHTS

8-25-23 **LEAGUE HITS SQUARE AT PREJUDICE**

New York citizens Sunday subscribed to the protest national leaders will make against the appointment of C. Bascom Slemph, of Virginia, as secretary to President Coolidge, and appointed a committee "for further action."

New York N.Y.
The New York-Harlem Branch of the National Equal Rights League, at Grace Congregational Church, 250 West 136th street, indorsed an anti-Slemph memorial for presentation to President Coolidge which appealed for full citizenship rights for the Negro race and "deprecated selection of an avowed political enemy of the race from a Southern State as his private secretary." The memorial was prepared by executives of the national organization, who closed a three-day session Saturday at 206 West 133d street.

The New York-Harlem branch also approved the following additional resolutions drawn up by the national body:

One addressed to the Program Committee of the American Bar Association urged that the committee include in the proposed celebration of Constitution Week the danger to respect for law that lay in "tolerated nullifications of parts of the Federal Constitution." The resolution further asked the committee "to formulate Federal legislation designed to stop murders by mobs."

Another asked, as a condition to recognition of Mexico, that no bar of race or color be raised against immigration.

The third appealed to President Coolidge to see that members of our race were placed at the head of the staff of the Tuskegee Hospital in Alabama. This was warranted, according to the resolution, by the interest the Chief Executive had expressed in the best interests of the institution when he had officiated at its dedication and by his pledge to continue the policies of President Harding who, it was said, had promised this concession.

**LINCOLN LEAGUE
HEARS SIMMONS,
ABBOTT, CHURCH**

Chicago
Meet to Shape Political Destiny

of Race; Henry Lincoln

Johnson Case Taken Up

Defender
The executive committee of the Lincoln League of America, recognized organization of the responsible leadership of Americans of color, held its annual meeting Friday in the lecture room of the South Park church, demanded a Colored personnel for the Tuskegee hospital and White House recognition for Henry Lincoln Johnson.

The sanest and strongest statement of conditions ever made by any organization was adopted by the committee following a long and interesting debate.

The committee was called to order by its chairman, Robert R. Church, of Memphis; Rev. Dr. N. D. Shambourger, pastor of South Park, offered prayer and the organist and soloist of South Park surprised the committee with a musical program.

Chairman Church asked the president of the Lincoln league, Roscoe Simmons, to preside over the deliberations. Mr. Simmons outlined the work of the league and plans for the future.

9-5-23
Reports of political and racial conditions were made by Homer Phillips and C. H. Calloway of Missouri, William C. Mathews of Massachusetts, Edward W. Henry of Pennsylvania, Frank B. Smith of Louisiana, Dr. J. L. Leach of Michigan, R. L. Johnson of Mississippi, Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia, Wayman Wilkerson and A. W. Fite of Tennessee, Dr. Charles B. Wickham of Oklahoma, J. A. Josey of Wisconsin.

The committee not only took notice of the movement of southern people, but advanced a step in the declaration that men and women of color should offer themselves for public office at every opportunity. "Run for office" is the slogan.

The late President Harding was praised by several members of the committee and referred to as "a hounded man," while President Coolidge was called the "flower of American liberty."

Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of Customs at New Orleans, and Perry Howard, assistant attorney general, took leading parts in the debate on the report of the committee on resolutions as read by George W. Lee of Memphis.

The Lincoln league will undertake to arouse former soldiers to start an organization of their own and "go into politics with the American Legion," in the language of the Lincoln league president, since the legion has shut the door in the face of soldiers not white.

The coming convention of the league which will be held in Chicago on Lincoln's birthday, in 1924, promises to outstrip the convention held here in 1920.

The statement to the country, touching important public matter reads:

"The executive committee of the Lincoln League of America, in conference in Chicago, reiterates the faith of the Lincoln league and the millions of Americans it represents in our country, in the fair play of our countrymen, in the ultimate vindication of law over lawlessness and in the approach of the full season of justice.

"We are Americans, citizens of the greatest government in history. No unkind administration of the law can shake our confidence in God, nor turn us against the promise of orderly progress of freedom under freedom's banner.

"We voice the hearts of our millions in the declaration that we are proud of our nativity and are determined to fight our way to liberty and recognition in our land.

"Our fight is to stand under the law, hand in hand with all our countrymen, and secure to those for whom Lincoln died all Lincoln died to secure.

"We pledge our hands and hearts to the memory of Lincoln and to the principles enunciated in his death, more than in his life. We stand with those who stand under his banner. The hope of the people is in the law.

"The recent death of Warren G. Harding, president of our country, statesman and patriot, brought grief to a people whose true sentiment is often drowned in noisy acclaim of a boasting few. In the hour of noblest promise, President Harding was cut down. The officers of the Lincoln league will remember him as patient in counsel, wise in judgment, an American worthy of the title of chief magistrate of our country.

"We pledge our support to President Coolidge and express our confidence in him as the finest example of American manhood. In common with all Americans, and neither asking nor expecting any special favors, we turn to him for justice and for only such consideration as loyal American citizens may properly request from the highest seat of authority.

"President Coolidge is the flower of the earliest bud of American liberty. His life is a lesson in the rise of worth. We have never disappointed our country and we have no reason to believe that President Coolidge will disappoint us.

"This committee, representing the loyalty of a people whose loyalty is a household word, petitions the Republican national committee to lift its endorsement of the disfranchising laws of southern states by rescinding the resolution cutting down representation

of those states in the Republican national committee.

"This committee petitions the Congress to pass the Dyer bill, or a measure in keeping with the provisions of that bill, and thus put the power of the federal government behind the effort to break up mob law in our country before mob law breaks up this government.

"This committee submits to President Coolidge the wisdom and justice of standing by the pledge and determination of the late President Harding to put a Colored personnel at the government hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. Good morals, simple justice and every propriety dictate such a course. Every reason foreign to an insane asylum appeals to President Coolidge to stand by the judgment of his illustrious predecessor.

Appeals to South

"This committee appeals to the conscience of the South to accept and do the law, to stop mob law and educate all of its children before it is too late. Unless this is done, we must speak the people to arise and look for peace and liberty.

"We call upon our soldiers of the war to take steps immediately to form an organization of their own, since organizations controlled by their fellow soldiers deny them the privilege of assembly or organization in states where our boys were drafted by thousands and tens of thousands. We pledge them our assistance, moral, financial and political.

"We ask President Coolidge for the appointment of Americans of Color to public office in every state where they are taxed to maintain the government and from which they are called to arms in defense of our country, and we call upon the United States Senate to support by confirmation the President in such appointments.

"We bid our people to watch and fight and pray and guard every right Lincoln bequeathed them in his death. We speak them to unceasingly endeavor for their children to register and vote wherever the free ballot box is found, to present themselves as candidates for office wherever opportunity presents, to buy land, build homes, strike out in trade and commerce, support the public press and keep the lamp of faith trimmed and filled with oil.

"The Lincoln League of America represents a people as ancient as the first story of our country. It speaks no fiery words of hate and brag, but gives expression to the millions knocking at the door of equality in their own land and determined not to take no for an answer."

The committee was composed of George W. Lee, Tennessee; William C. Matthews, Massachusetts; Edward W. Henry, Pennsylvania; Chas. B. Wickham, Oklahoma; J. L. Leach, Michigan; J. Anthony Josey, Wisconsin; Homer Phillips, Missouri, and Robert S. Abbott, Illinois.

Stands by "Link"

After a hot debate the committee voted to inform President Coolidge and the Republican National committee that honor and political wisdom dictated the necessity of yielding to Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican national committeeman from Georgia every right, privilege and honor attached to an office to which he was elected by the people of Georgia.

Mr. Johnson, who is secretary of the Lincoln league, made a statement to the executive committee on matters of vital importance

TIMELY EDITORIALS SUBJECTS OF INTEREST

"THE COLORED BROTHER" and "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"

The Mobile Forum

"The Colored Brother" in his perambulations is almost omnipresent; he is found from the "cook pot to the senate, and at the north pole by the side of the great discoverer, and on the battle field on both sides of the mighty deep.

The Mobile Register observes his meanderings and makes the following statement: 9-27-23

"The frequency with which the colored brother drops in to see President Coolidge is another sign that a campaign year is coming on." Mobile, Ala.

The statement is very interesting and reminds us of the visit made by Henry W. Grady, who was invited to speak in Boston on the race problem. Mr. Grady accepted the invitation, went to Boston, and in his great address said, "Slavery existed in the South and one reason why it did not exist in the north is this: it did not pay in the north; and we of the south must not be blamed for knowing a paying thing when we saw it, and you you must not be blamed for parting with a thing which did not pay."

Mr. Grady was invincible in his argument and the Bostonians were silent.

The whole truth is the "Colored Brother" knows or thinks he knows "a paying thing" when he sees it; and this may, in a measure, account for his frequent visits to the White House whose doors from a stand point of justice must be opened to every law abiding citizen, irrespective of race or color.

The President's Message

President Coolidge's message to congress will go down in history as one of the greatest state papers ever stowed in the archives of the state department at Washington. It was a straightforward statement of the conditions of the country, and a suggestion of remedies for the relief of all of the people. There was no sidestepping or straddling of any issue, but a plain, business-like address, taking care of every interest of the greatest country on earth. He did not play politics, but addressed himself to the economic, industrial and foreign policy of the republic. He showed himself a great statesman, and master of all subjects and questions affecting the state. He sought no party advantage, but addressed himself to the interest of all the people. In short, he displayed statesmanship, not politics. His discussion was brave and fearless, and uttered without fear or favor. The things he favored, he said "Yes," and those he did not favor, he said "No." Not a single insinuation or evasion, but a frank, clear, positive or affirmative statement of the case.

The League of Nations, he said, with America is a closed question, and there is no reason why it should be reopened; that it was a foreign agency that he hoped would do good and serve the purposes for which it was intended; but, so far as America was concerned, we would stay out of it. 12-13-23

In discussing the soldier bonus question, he was plain, simple and to the point. He stated unmistakably that he was opposed to it. That it would mean an increase in taxation, and the people were neither able nor in a humor to shoulder additional tax burdens. Yet, he believed

at the government should afford those who made the supreme sacrifice every necessary facility for care, relief and compensation for services patriotically and uncomplainingly rendered. He suggested that the government work out this problem along the lines of rehabilitation, hospital relief and vocational training for all those whom the war made unable to follow their usual employment.

In discussing the Negro problem, he mentioned the suggestion of Senator Medill McCormack, of Illinois, who suggested that, in lieu of the Dyer bill, a commission be appointed to investigate racial conditions and report to congress remedies or suggestions for the settlement of the many vexatious racial and inter-racial problems. The president well stated our views when he expressed the doubt of the wisdom of such a commission when he said, "But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems, which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference."

The president's view on this question is our view, and we do not believe that the remedy for racial ills in this country lie in political or legislative enactment, but in solution peculiar to the locality in which the problems exist. Yet we do not mean that legislation ought not to be enacted which will largely regulate and distribute the rights of the citizens upon a basis of equality before the law. But we do mean that no commission can fix a general rule for the permanent settlement of racial ills throughout the country.

On the tariff, the president took the stand best for America—protection for home industry, manufacturer and laborer. The tariff now in force not only protects the manufacturer, but it saves the working man from European pauper labor, gives the American worker a living wage, keeps out pauper labor, affords American factories and industries ample protection to build up their business and increase the working man's economic opportunity. And at the same time affords ample revenue to meet the expenses of the government, wisely and economically administered, and lays the foundation for a great reduction in taxation.

The president's discussion of the agricultural situation was most sound and sane. He took the position that the government must not lose sight of the farmer's best interest, which was to have an eye single to affording him as much opportunity to stay out of debt as to get into debt. We agree with the president that the farmer now, so far as the government is concerned, has more opportunity to get into debt, and to stay in debt, than he has to get out of debt and to stay out of debt. The farmer must depend more on the laws of supply and demand than he does on the political demagogue. The remedy for the evils of which he complains is not in politics, but in wise production and economic saving. If the farmer will rely more on his own ability to produce than he does on the political quack, he will find a shorter road to prosperity. The prosperity of the farmer is not in congress or the legislature, but in the soil at home. He must use the same wisdom and judicious foresight that the business man uses in the handling of his business. Organizations among farmers to take charge of politics for the purpose of increasing production and raising prices at the same time always ends in disorganization, inflation and in some demagogue landing in congress or the governorship of some state, and the farmer taxed to death to keep up high-salaried officers, unions and organizations promoted by demagogues and calamity howlers.

On the whole, the address was a sane, business discussion of the nation's affairs, and suggestive of remedies looking to the elimination of evils hindering the prosperity of all the people. The document was simply a state paper written by a statesman and delivered to an anxious and patriotic country by a man in whom the nation believes.

Political — 1923.

Party Affiliation.

RACE PRESS NOT FAVORABLE TO MESSAGE

The general tone of the press is against the President's Message. Some of the old line "me too, boss" type straddled the issue or said nothing. However, there is a group of semi-progressives and progressives who are outspoken against that part of the message referring to the Negro.

The Negro World says:

The President could have said something about wholesale disfranchisement, Jim Crow laws, race discrimination in the public service, and the vile Harding policy of excluding Negro Republicans from appointment to public offices at home and abroad, and of forcing them out of political leadership and association in the higher councils of the party, but he said nothing, so that the discontent and rebellion of Negro Republicans remain and are likely to go on and menace Republican success in the Presidential elections next year. The Negro has grown weary of Republican neglect and insults and kicks.

The Amsterdam News says:

"There is nothing particularly new in his utterances on the subject. Nothing about which we should be jubilant or about which we should be sad."

The Savannah Tribune (Ga.) demands action:

"The president is noted for his sincerity, but in dealing with our group this sincerity must be shown in a concrete manner and within the coming months."

"Woefully disappointing" says The Afro-American.

The Philadelphia Tribune would add to the message:

We again quote the President: "The world has had enough of the curse of hatred and selfishness of destruction and war."

We add: America has had enough of lynching, "Jim Crow Cars," degradation of womanhood and the subjugation of twelve million citizens. May America with a strong courageous President backed by a loyal justice-loving people arise in their strength to blot out the continuation of this evil.

"Enforce the Constitutional Amendments," says The Star of Zion.

Mr. Coolidge and his party will only give the Negro the rights which he

Race Press Not Favorable

(Continued from page 1)

says "under the Constitution are just as sacred as those of any other citizen" when he and his party come squarely out and enforce the Constitutional amendments that made the black man a full-fledged citizen.

The Freeman says "The President gave the Negro a bone"

However, the message with reference to the Negro, to our mind, lacks punch, and is capable of more than one interpretation. Most of the statement above quoted is but a statement of what has been said time and time again and the last paragraph of this remarkable statement leaves us considerably up in the air as to just what the President really did mean. At first glance it looks all right. Analysed however, it suggests state rights, a compromise with the South that has always insisted that the South alone should settle the Negro question. The President seems to clearly realize the need of action on the part of the Federal government and at the same time seems willing to pass the responsibility on the sections and communities actually facing the problem. This is just the thing that the Negro complains of, that is, the failure of the United States government to recognize the fact that the race problem is a national problem and should be nationally adjusted.

The President failed to square up to the Negro problem as it exists today in this country. In other words, it appears to us, that the President gave the Negro a bone to gnaw, when the hopes and the hearts cry of the Negro was and is for food to eat.

The Whip says: "Coolidge says nothing."

Those who have read President Coolidge's message to congress and who have made any intelligent attempts to analyze the same have concluded that as far as we, black people, were concerned, that he said nothing that was worth while or was worthy of our commendation. His speech was ostensibly prepared with much deliberation, much balancing of issues, much cool and calm calculation. Mr. Coolidge attempted to reiterate the late President Harding's policies in such a skillful and adroit manner that he would not arouse the displeasure

that Mr. Harding did. "He either staddled every important issue or camouflaged it with sweet sounding but meaningless phrases, but when the substance of President Calvin Coolidge's remarks concerning the darker Americans is summed up it will be fairly decided that he said nothing—a mere jargon of patronizing words."

The Whip Thinks very little of the "Commission"

In conclusion the federal head of this republican government advocates the creation of a "commission" composed of members of both races to outline policies to meet the immigration problems. The commission idea has already proven to be a rank failure but it sound good to the pure minded and simple hearted. Governor Lowden's Chicago race riot commission wasted both time and money and nobody benefited except the "paid secretaries and investigators," but race commissions, like the League of Nations and the "World Court" will never satisfy and suffice while the discrimination and the foster children of race hatred and prejudice abide. How would such a commission react upon the Ku Klux Klan? Mr. Coolidge had nothing to say about the Klan and here is another evidence of his political wisdom.

The St. Louis Argus is averse to the President's Commission.

Of course, the ARGUS does not approve of the "Commission" to study the proper relations of the races toward each other. We contend that a Commission could not tell more than is generally known to the least informed person of the country. It's findings could only be, if truthfully reported, that the colored people are lynched and sometimes burned at the stake because of the most trivial offense. This could be broken up entirely by making lynching a Federal offense.

Then there is also that abominable Jim-Crow car system. We hold that if the government can protect cattle and freight under an Inter-State law, surely, Uncle Sam can protect citizens in their rights to a first-class accommodation while traveling. Those are two of the most outstanding evils that vex the very soul of every colored person in the United States. The very fact that Uncle Sam does nothing for the protection of the colored people in cases where it is the government's plain duty, that in itself gives encouragement to all kinds of other evils, such as injustice in the courts and other petty discriminations.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate puts the finishing touches on

Republican.

the analysis of the President's Message.

These references to the Negro thrown into Mr. Coolidge's message revealing as they do the "milk of human kindness" in the man, are nevertheless not one whit in advance of the message of Republican presidents for the last quarter of a century. It is the same stereotyped reactionary wording which we have been hearing, only hardly as aggressive, every four years on the eve of the vote getting campaign. In fact, hardly does it compare with those high-sounding words of the last successful standardbearer of the Republican party in courage and progressive-ness.

What does Mr. Coolidge speak with the language of national

ination or distinction such as he assumes and seeks to make provisions for. However it may be vitiated by wrong policy and time serving politicians, the genius of our American government and its institutions lies in their inclusiveness, without discrimination, of all men on the basis of freedom and equality of opportunity. The growing tendency to legislate for the Negro as a special group in American political life is anomalous in democracy and tends to multiplied difficulties and increased confusion in national life. All legislation should be enacted for all the people alike, and enforced on all with no group distinctions formed on the basis of color or race.

COOLIDGE PRAISED BY TUSKEGEE PRINCIPAL

Washington, Dec. 19.—Declaring that the colored people of America have every reason to expect from President Coolidge "calm, deliberate, high-souled action," Dr. Robert Russa Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, has paid a glowing tribute to the nation's Chief Executive in a fifteen-hundred-word editorial which appears in "The Tuskegee Student," the official organ of the Institute.

A deep feeling of loyalty must have inspired the educator when he wrote his estimate of the President, for kindly reference is made to Mr. Coolidge's remarks at the dedication of the Government Hospital for Colored Veterans of the World War at Tuskegee on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1923, and emphasis is given to the sentiment which caused Mr. Coolidge to reverse the policies of the martyred Abraham Lincoln.

In other paragraphs of his editorial tribute to the President, Dr. Moton wrote: "Behind him there is the weight of New England tradition and the advantage of an extended career

of construction and leadership powers of discernment. Like most of the nation's leaders, Mr. Coolidge reveals an erroneous philosophy of the nation's most vexing problems of race adjustment. His errors are fundamental and fatal to ethical adjustment. He speaks of the Negro as though the group were extraneous to the American body politic; whereas, in history or statute there is absolutely no provision in our American political institutions for race discrim-

of effective public service. He brings to the presidency the atmosphere of traditions of liberty, of liberal education, of constitutional government and lofty ideals of citizenship. The transfer of those traditions and ideals to the sphere of the presidency of these United States must be the occasion of profound satisfaction to all those who wish to see America maintain her foremost position as the exemplar of enlightened democracy.

"He comes to power when momentous decisions must be made,—decisions involving the foundation principles of our social order, the effects of which will be felt in the immediate future as well as in the long years which are to follow."

"Heretofore, our presidents have been chosen largely for their ability to hold things together, to maintain the status quo, if not indeed to brake the wheels of swiftly moving progress and forestall any sudden or radical change in the accustomed order of life. But twice now has Providence intervened to choose a president whom the politicians had rejected. Coolidge is an idealist, as was Roosevelt, and both are nevertheless regarded as practical men, though of almost opposite temperaments. It was the problem of the politicians to keep Roosevelt from talking. It seems to be their problem now to get Coolidge to talk. Yet, each is alike capable of resolute, determined action and both base their conduct upon the lofty principles of public duty. Both chart their course by the Constitution."

"Twelve million black Americans are interested as never before in the man who occupies the Presidential chair. The accession of Calvin Coolidge to the Presidency bids fair to strengthen the hold of the Republican Party upon the Negro vote throughout the country."

"Touching upon a number of public utterances of the President, wherein he strongly set forth his beliefs in justice, reason, and the avoidance of class distinctions, Dr. Moton said: "Negroes need not fear to give their confidence to a man whose conduct is based on principles such as these."

After alluding to Mr. Coolidge's "Appoint-Negro-Policemen" order when Boston was in the toils of police strike difficulties and Coolidge was Governor of the Massachusetts Commonwealth, Dr. Moton concluded by saying: "Calvin Coolidge may therefore be expected to preserve inviolate those early traditions of the Republic and to be, after nearly one hundred and fifty years of common

struggle, sacrifice and achievement, the President of every section of the country and of all the people who pay allegiance to its flag."

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The necessity for effective and efficient organization of the Republican people in Georgia has long been apparent, and the Atlanta Independent has not hesitated to sound the alarm and to call those who believe in the policies and principles of the Republican party together for the purpose of effective organization.

This is an age of organization, of co-operation and of combination of forces, and it is just as necessary for active, efficient organization in politics as it is in business. In the South we have only one party—the Democratic party—and that party is as busy organizing in Georgia and elsewhere, as if it were confronted with the same stern and effective opposition that the democrats in the North are confronted with. If the Democrats find it necessary in the South to organize when there is no opposition in sight, it is far more necessary that the Republican people organize for the purpose of maintaining their rights. Peace is the time to prepare for war, and with that sentiment in view, the Democrats are continually on the job getting ready for Republican or other opposition wherever it springs up. So let us get busy and organize Republican Clubs throughout the state, that we may be ready for the battle of ballots in 1924. The only reason we are not felt is because our forces are not organized. There are at least two hundred thousand Republicans in Georgia, white and black, who could qualify, if they would take the time and pains to do so, and who could present an opposition to the Democratic party that would not only be corrective in effect, but would bring about a better day industrially, economically and politically for all forces at interest.

Let Fulton County lead, as all the state looks to Atlanta for her lead. If the white Republicans are lacking in initiative, let the Negro Republicans take the lead. What we want is effective organizations—county, district and state. It is time to quit whining and complaining, and sitting idly by and expect-

ing something to happen. Things only happen as men turn them up. They are not going to turn up themselves. Reward is the result of labor, and unless we labor, we need not expect reward.

The only qualifications for admission into the Republican Clubs should be those prescribed by the National Committee every four years. Without regard to past party affiliation or factionalism, race or color, all are invited to join the Republican Clubs and to assist in their organization who believe in the principles and policies of the Republican party as enunciated by Lincoln and made immortal by Grant, Douglass and Roosevelt. There are thousands of white men in the party who believe in Republican policies and principles, but for social and business reasons, they decline to participate locally in Republican affairs, but want to dictate and run things nationally. They overlook the one fundamental essential to party success, and that is, you cannot function nationally unless you function locally. Local activity is the foundation for national results, and unless we effectuate locally, we will always prove a nonentity nationally.

There is nothing in the charge that the party is a Negro party. How can it be a Negro party when every elective office in the country is filled by a white man as much so as the Democratic party? The white man ought to have the courage of his convictions and get big enough some day to place principle above prejudice and do those things for the party that will contribute most to the welfare of the country. White men cannot always vote the Democratic ticket when Democratic policies are prejudicial to their private and public interest. The question of the tariff, money, industry, foreign affairs and every other economic problem must be figured out and settled in the right way, and not upon partisan lines. And men must grow large enough in mind and broad enough in soul to settle questions upon a basis of right and justice. There is no reason why prominent men like Dr. Joe Jacobs, Chas. Adamson, H. G. Hastings, W. M. Scott, David Woodard, Mr. Wickersham, J. E. Peterson, C. P. Goree, C. W. Ha-

gar, Walter Akerman, D. C. Heath, Henry Blun and many others should be ashamed to be exponents of the principles and policies of the Republican party. They should take the lead, and it would not be long before they would be rewarded by a following of black and white men who would follow them because they believe that the policies and principles of the Republican party are best for the country.

But a coward never got anywhere or served any purpose well. The Republican party is the party of the people and stands for the Jeffersonian principle that there is no just government without the consent of the governed. It is the party which Lincoln declared stood for a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and it is the party which the people of this country have trusted with the government since 1860, with two exceptions—Cleveland and Wilson. So let the Republicans of Fulton County set the pace by organizing a Fulton County Republican Club, that we may have some school in which to train our young men and women in the science of government, that political responsibility as much incumbent and imperative as industrial and economic responsibility; that industrial, economic and social success is largely dependent upon a sound and sane political policy.

We must not be discouraged when we are right, and we must fight the harder for the triumph of right and justice, for in the end the principles of peace shall triumph. We may be defeated for a day, but in the years that are to come, truth will triumph over error.

Let us organize; let us have a mass meeting, and if we do not get together but one hundred persons, the number will grow as we prove worthy and efficient in leadership. The white women are busy, and why not the colored women get busy, organize and qualify to vote in self-defense? Next year is the presidential election, and only those can vote and have a voice in the selection of the President and the 59th Congress who are qualified

under the laws of the state in which they reside. A voteless people will never be consulted or figure in the results accruing from any political question. Their votes will not be sought and they will not be placed upon the program of their country in the selection of their officers or the making of the laws. If you would be recognized by any political organization, you must be part and parcel of it. Or, in other words, you must have what the organization needs essentially to put across its program—votes. So let us get on the job.

N. Y. OFFICIAL FOR NEGRO IN CONGRESS

New York, Dec. 26.—John J. Lyons, secretary of state for the state of New York, in an address delivered before the Appomatox Republican Club Thursday night, declared himself emphatically in favor of the election of a Negro to Congress to represent the Harlem district.

"I have the honor of being the first Republican leader," said Mr. Lyons, "to urge the election of members of your race to the state legislature and to the board of aldermen."

"I now wish to go further," he continued, "and to urge that the time is at hand when one of your numbers should represent this district in Congress. There will be opposition to this proposition, from within your race as well as from without, but in the same manner in which the party came to see the wisdom of nominating colored Republicans for local offices, it will come to see that the progress of your group and its value to the Republican party makes this demand a most modest one."

"There are men among you ably equipped for the office, and I urge that you agree among yourselves as to the most available candidate, and that you insist upon obtaining the party endorsement of that individual. I stand willing to co-operate with you to this end."

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DON'T DISFRANCHISE YOURSELF

With all the power at our command we urge every colored man in this State and city who cannot vote by reason of any disqualification to remove those disqualifications at once. It is not so much by reason of being opposed as it is by reason of negligence and indifference that not much more than one-half of the voting strength of the colored citizens of this State can be or is actually polled at any election in this State. We want to urge upon our West Indian brethren that they naturalize at once. Your future in this country is bound up inextricably with the future of every other colored man in this State. You cannot help yourself; you cannot realize the full advantage American citizenship is to you unless you become an American citizen. To the almost equally large number of native-born colored men who do not register and qualify, who thoughtlessly move out of their district before election, we say to you, you are equally unworthy of the ballot and the full advantages of citizenship in this State if you disfranchise yourself.

You complain about the political serf, yet in too large a measure those of us who come from the South are indifferent toward the opportunity which we have to strike a blow for our brethren in the South with the ballot that we here have in our hands. That the Ku Klux be forever extirpated from the nation at Washington; that the militant friends of justice and a square deal for colored citizens be put in power throughout the country, depends on the way you and I vote in the coming elections. They are pregnant with meaning of political life and death, of equal citizenship and liberty for your race's tomorrow and all time to come. It is a sacred duty which devolves upon you and me to prepare to vote and vote right.

NATURALIZE AND QUALIFY! Otherwise you cannot vote and YOU MUST VOTE.

Rev. T. F. Harten Delivers Coolidge Message to Boro Negroes; Lambastes G. O. P.

The Rev. Thomas F. Harten, back said: "I beg you to remember that from Washington with a message your group is not alone in that there from President Coolidge to the colored people of America, is today a hero among members of his race in Brooklyn. Spokesman for the delegation from the Equal Rights League of America, Harten plunged into the executive offices and spoke his mind to the President, he said. "I will do everything in my power," said Mr. Coolidge, according to Mr. Harten, "to stop the injustice you have complained about and to insure you the protection you are entitled to. You shall be given fair consideration in the matter of appointments to be made." The President said that his attitude remained unchanged from what it had been as Governor of Massachusetts, said the speaker. But he said: "I beg you to remember that your group is not alone in that there are many things you desire but cannot get." "It is unfair for us to bombard the President with unnecessary and untimely demands," said Harten, commenting on the message. "President Coolidge has not yet had a chance to give the Nation a program of his own. But there is one thing he can do. The same old Democratic Jim Crow placard hangs in the Treasury Department at Washington, and we demand that it be taken down. And we demand that immediate action be taken regarding the colored heroes of the 24th Regt., who were railroaded to a Federal prison during the war." Political candidates, who addressed the meeting prior to Harten's address, encountered an attitude of suspicion on the part of Harten and other colored speakers. District At-

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torney Charles J. Dodd, however, had the wholehearted support of Harten and his followers.

Immediately preceding Harten on the program was Arthur L. Hurley, candidate for District Attorney on the Republican ticket. Mr. Hurley, in his speech, emphatically avowed his intention to make no distinction as to race, color or creed. "If a man is square we ought to be for him, regardless of whether he is white or black," Hurley said, and his audience applauded enthusiastically. He said he regretted that it was only his candidacy for office which brought him before the meeting, and he expressed a hope that, though he had entered the hall as a candidate, he might depart as a citizen.

So far as the Rev. Harten is concerned the hope was not realized. "I am a Republican in principle," he said, "but locally I am a Democrat. I have always found we could get more recognition locally from the Democrats. Time and again the Republicans have promised us offices. We gave them our votes and then they forgot about it. I have advised you to stop to the present District Attorney, Charles J. Dodd. Dodd didn't go back on us, and he appointed a colored man as Assistant District Attorney."

"My speech may not suit," Harten continued, "but I'm speaking for my race. We've got to leave the Republican party once in a while to get their nerve up. When the Republicans have a banquet they have Italian Republicans, Jewish Republicans and every other kind, but no colored men. Then when election offer us the glad hand. If I had my time comes they come around and way I'd sink every Republican candidate so deep it would take from now to next election to dig him out."

Referring to the publicity given his arraignment before a City Magistrate on a charge of third degree assault, by two members of his congregation, Harten replied: "Let a black man be charged with a crime and they'll give it front page, big headlines. No man in my church can be a drunkard and a gambler and I know it and not say anything about it. There was an argument, and because I got the best of it the papers lied about it and said I threw a chair at them."

Already Forgotten

WRITING in the New York Tribune, last Sunday Mark Sullivan says in substance that Negroes who have recently moved north from the southern states will vote the Republican ticket in the next presidential election. "The entire colored vote," he writes, "outside the solid south—that is to say, the colored vote in the states north of the Mason and Dixon Line and also in such border states as Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee—runs into millions. In the past these millions of votes have always been a permanent asset to the Republican party. In every election they constitute a handicap against the Democrats." 11-28-23

THIS CONDITION is accounted for, the correspondent continues, because of a keen memory the Negro has of the Civil War. "Sooner or later this memory will fade; sooner or later the Negro will vote according to other dictates—according to specific issues in the pending elections, or else they will come to distribute themselves between the two parties normally."

MR. SULLIVAN may not know it but the Negro voter has already forgotten the incidents connected with the Civil War when it comes to casting his vote and is voting on specific issues. True, the majority of voters vote the Republican ticket, but in the last two presidential elections this has been done not because of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War, but in spite of both and because the Republican party represented the lesser of two evils. He will continue to vote the Republican ticket so long as the northern element of the Democratic party is dominated by the southern element or until the conduct of the northern white Republican becomes unbearable.

COL. SIMMONS ELECTS PAINE MEMPHIS MAYOR

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Roscoe Simmons turned Memphis upside down last week and the Race citizens responding to his appeal and brushing aside a few two-by-four tale-bearing would-be lined up election day with white people of law, order and wealth, and kept Memphis from going crazy.

The victory of Rowle present mayor, is a vic self-respect of this great Klan on one side and brokers' trust on the other campaign interesting Paine and his supporter.

Led by Wayman Wilk H. Hays, Bert M. Roddy Lee, J. B. Martin and of like character, Colored rallied to Paine and salvation of the South's first revolutionized conditions.

The speech of Roscoe South. A product of this mons, surrounded by leading white and Colored citizens, spoke for two hours in support "not of Paine but of law, of native land and of a hand-in-hand gospel for our country," as he said.

The daily papers opposed to Paine and law and order printed front page editorials on Simmons and page advertisements from Paine opponents against the "great pacification" but his wonderful plea to Memphis could not be answered.

The Venus theater, where "the mighty Roscoe" spoke, was packed to suffocation and hundreds of both races could not get in.

His speech was for Paine, but Col. Simmons went into the heart of the political conditions of the South, telling his white hearers that in the future, as in that contest, their only ally would be the Negro whom they now rejected and whom they allowed the common herd to abuse.

The stool pigeons of the Race in this city got a jolt they will never get over. Wayman Wilkerson conducted the Paine campaign with skill and his chief backers, George W. Lee, J. B. Martin, M. S. Stuart and Roddy, showed that the Race knows how to fight under leadership.

And Roscoe Simmons, matchless orator and our one statesman, showed the world how a Race man can speak his mind and get a hearing in the heart of the South.

MR. GOREE'S BAD BREAK

Just at the time when all factions in the state are getting together to make common cause against the Philips fiasco, Mr. Goree comes along and throws a monkey wrench into the machinery by announcing himself as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. The row in the Republican organization in Georgia has always been among the white people; the Negroes have always been in harmony and willing to follow leadership; and the confusion and factional fights inside and outside the organization have been among the white Republicans; white lilies and whatnots.

A few days ago, Honorable John W. Martin, State Chairman, resigned, and called the committee together to accept his resignation, to elect a successor and to transact such other business that might be urgent. The committee met November 21st, accepted his resignation and elected the Honorable Charles Adamson, of Polk county, to succeed Mr. Martin, resigning.

This action was not taken by the committee without consulting the factional leaders of the inside and outside of the organization. Before the election it was reported that all the white interests in the state opposed to the Philips regime would be satisfied if Mr. Adamson was made Chairman. Among the leaders so agreeing to the election of Mr. Adamson, was Mr. Goree, who claimed to be Chairman under election April 7, 1920. Mr. Goree personally assured the editor in the presence of other gentlemen, that he would not do anything to further confuse the situation or impede the progress of harmony within the party in the state. So, his letter to the old disorganized State Central Committee asking them whether they intended to act with him comes as

a surprise not only to the public, but to his personal and official may address to ex-members or friends. But his letter will have present members of the organization no effect for the reason that he is holding himself out as Chairman with no following and no title to man of the regular Republican organization of Georgia, is misleading. It is true that he was elected Chairman in April, 1920, for two years, and until the consideration of regular Republicans convention in 1922, and it is equal. And the Republicans of Georgia ly true he was removed from office will hardly pay any attention to fice for cause, and if he had not any communication coming from been removed, his term of office would have expired by limitation April 20, 1922, when the State Convention met in Atlanta and elected a new state central committee. So those of the old committee who are not members of the new committee, will hardly pay any attention to Mr. Goree's belated effort to stir up trouble at the very time when everybody wants harmony. The members who receive his mischief-making communication, could not render the party a greater service than to pass it to the waste basket without answer.

Under the rules of the committee, charges were regularly preferred against Mr. Goree and Karnes in writing, and they were called to answer said charges after having been duly served with copies, January 21, 1921. Mr. Goree refused and failed to put in his appearance by person, or attorney, or otherwise. The committee proceeded ex parte, found him guilty as charged, and he was accordingly asked to tender his resignation within sixty days, or that the committee would meet and remove him upon the charges which he had confessed to by failure to come into court and answer. Accordingly the committee met May 6, 1921, and removed him from office and expelled him from membership on the committee; so notified him and the Honorable John T. Adams, National Chairman at Washington. Now, if under this record Mr. Goree has a shadow of title to the Chairmanship or membership of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, we cannot conceive the fact in either morals or law. When he was charged with crime unbecoming an officer, it was his duty to answer; he could not set himself up as greater than the Committee; but he refused and he failed, and judgment was entered by default in accordance to American jurisprudence.

Mr. Goree setting himself up as Chairman. He is no more Chairman of the regular organization than Philips. Both are irregular and the Republican people of the state will serve under neither if permitted to determine for themselves.

We can only regret that Mr. Goree is further endangering his usefulness and imperilling the harmony of the party in the state by pursuing his suicidal policy of holding himself out as Chairman of the organization without a single member of the committee to preside over.

Pernicious activities in politics never paid anybody and it will not pay Mr. Goree. He will not only bring himself into the discard among regular Republicans, but will injure his usefulness as a capable officer with the government, which he is now so efficiently serving.

Let us hope that he will desist.

Southern Riled Over Committee Change

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 26.—The action of the Republican National Committee in changing its mind about reducing the Southern representation in the National Republican Convention has riled the Southern Republican representation remains unchanged. So men and women at the Committee those who have bought blocks of meeting was styled "disgusting" Southern Republican delegates and savoring of social equality by writers of the Southern Press. On "on the hoof" in other years will of these writers, Edward E. Brit have again an opportunity to report, who is Washington correspondent for a number of Southern dailies, had the following to say:

Angry Mob of Negroes Besieging the Meeting of the Republican Committee, and the small ball room of the New Willard, where society in Washington has been wont to display itself at dances and other notable functions, was a study in black and white and

The Negroes were there on equal terms with the white Republicans, men and women alike. The Negro 'Link Johnson' orated and snorted defiance at his white Republican colleagues and the Johnson outfit scared the National committee into reversing itself, this on the motion of Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania.

The presence of many colored men and women at the Committee those who have bought blocks of meeting was styled "disgusting" Southern Republican delegates and savoring of social equality by writers of the Southern Press. On "on the hoof" in other years will of these writers, Edward E. Brit have again an opportunity to report, who is Washington correspondent for a number of Southern dailies, had the following to say:

A Disgusting Scene

It was a scene to disgust Southern men at the close of the session this morning. Negro men stood or sat and talked with white Republicans, and tapped the white men on their chests or

Some of the Negroes were gushing in their expressions of delight to the white Republicans who had voted as they wanted, and were heard to exclaim: "God bless you," as they patted some of these on his back." They patted them on their backs, the while smoking cigars or cigarettes, while some Negro women sat with the associate white men of the committee. The Negro was in high feather with his white Republican associates, and the onlookers could but pity the white men and white women who had brought this political-social

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PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

The Atlanta Independent

Providence has placed the mantle of presidency on the shoulders of the Honorable Calvin Coolidge. The great plurality which elected him to the vice presidency in 1920 proves the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the American people. Mr. Coolidge is a man of great vision and righteous conclusion. His record as governor of Massachusetts abounds in evidence of real statesmanship and pure and undefiled service. He is known as the arch-supporter of law and order, which fact has been clearly demonstrated by actions rather than words. He has declared that "Laws must rest on the eternal foundation of righteousness, and that courts are established, not to determine the popularity of a cause, but to adjudicate and enforce rights * * * when the trial of causes goes outside the courtroom, Anglo-Saxon constitutional government ends." These statements were not empty, but a practice in the state of Massachusetts, when Mr. Coolidge was governor. Mr. Coolidge has the rare gift of "right feeling and clear thinking" on all subjects, a thing that eminently qualifies him for the great position he has ascended to. Any man is safe when his head is clear and his heart is right. 8-16-23

A great responsibility now rests upon President Coolidge. He must take up the work where it was left off by his predecessor. He must adjust himself to another man's policies, or change them in the midst of their operation. He must work with a cabinet of another man's selection, or change it when in full operation. The cabinet of President Harding is in the act of carrying out Mr. Harding's ideas; of propagating a well-defined policy of administrative effort; of settlement of numerous problems in keeping with the thoughts and opinions of President Harding. Some efforts are possibly consummated; others more nearly of consummation; promises have been made; agreements entered into; in fact, the whole governmental machinery is in operation to suit the ideas of a man who now is no more. Just how nearly in keeping with the present method of operation Mr. Coolidge's ideas are is known only to Mr. Coolidge. Suffice it to say that no two men's minds run along in the same channel enough to make them in complete agreement on all things.

The people are wondering if Mr. Coolidge will labor to the end of a World Court for the settlement by arbitration of world differences, a matter so vigorously prosecuted by Mr. Harding; or will he lean to entrance into the League of Nations, equally as vigorously prosecuted by Mr. Wilson. They are wondering if he will lean to the "wets" in their effort to nullify or modify the Eighteenth Amendment, or will be stick to the Bryanites. They are wondering if he will give counsel and support to a soldier bonus for world war veterans, and attempt to effectuate the same with adequate provisions for raising the funds. They are wondering what will be his attitude on the present effort to let down the immigration bars. They are wondering if he will be "councillor or dictator" of the senate. They are wondering if he will be as effective a peacemaker in strikes as was his predecessor. They are wondering how effectively will he support the armament agreement, possibly the greatest accomplishment of his predecessor. Upon these propositions we believe he will act wisely and judiciously, at all times adhering to the precept, America first, but humanly feeling the interest of the rest of the world.

Most interesting to Negroes is the question of what attitude Mr. Coolidge will assume toward their political status. They are wondering if he will assume the attitude of the Harding administration. They are wondering if he will suffer them to be destroyed by lily-whiters. They are wondering if he will permit carpetbaggers to enter the

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sanctum of an organization of fifty years' standing—an organization which had been approved by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, the highest party tribunal—and outlaw it for reasons of graft and patronage distribution. They are wondering if he will remain silent while men and women are hung by the neck and burned at the stake. They are wondering if he will suffer black folk to be menaced and terrified by hooded somethings and "close investigation with no findings." They are wondering if he will number them among the rightful beneficiaries of party immunities. They are wondering if he will sanction representation in congress upon votes that they are not allowed to cast. They are wondering if he will carry out the party pledge to "wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the name America." They are wondering if he will be too timid to nominate Negroes to positions formerly held by them under the Taft and Roosevelt administrations. They are wondering if he will admonish Negroes to forsake the Republican party. They are wondering if he will ignore life-long Republicans and place Democrats in offices that they (the Republicans) should hold. They are wondering if he will refuse to nominate a Negro to a position because of the protest by under-secretaries and clerks on the ground of color. They are wondering if he will let Alabama run the government in matters that appertain to the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital. They are wondering if he will permit segregation because of color in offices and toilets in government buildings. They are wondering if he will permit an organization to interfere with the rights of citizens to worship their God in the manner they desire. They are wondering if he will permit government employees to be summarily dismissed because of color. We would say no, most emphatically no. We have the greatest faith and confidence in Mr. Coolidge. We believe him to be right at heart and possessed with the vision to see right and the courage to effectuate his convictions. We believe that he believes in the principles enunciated by Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, and so vigorously prosecuted by the immortal Roosevelt; and we believe, further, that when time has ended his career as president he will have been as vigorous a prosecutor of the great principles of right and justice as was the Roosevelt who still lives in the hearts of his people.

The political complexion of the Negro is quite changed. He has begun to think on independent political terms. He is straying away from the Republican fold. He is grievously vexed over his meager consideration in matters political, and he feels that he is no longer a welcome member in the party he has served so long and so faithfully. He feels that somebody has struck him a lick below the belt, for which he is resentful in certain terms and actions. He no longer considers himself bound hand and foot to any party, and is content to cast his lot in a different political atmosphere. He is quite certain that no longer does he enjoy the rights and immunities of the party he has served, and that when he asked for bread he received a stone.

The new president can change this complexion, and we believe he will. We believe that he will be president of all the people, and that every race, class and creed will get a square deal under his leadership. We believe that his soul is imbued with the spirit of those illustrious sires who breathed the principles of the Grand Old Party for the righteous illumination of the paths of posterity, and that he will keep them as inviolable during his term of office as they were when first conceived. We believe, further, that he is endowed with that fine spirit of right and righteousness so exemplified in the life of the Divine Philosopher, and that he will recognize the scriptural injunction which declares that, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of them, ye have done it unto me."

It is the ardent hope of The Independent that President Coolidge will share liberally in the richest blessings of the Master, and that at all times will His guiding genius attend him, direct him, encourage him and give him that wisdom which will precede a righteous conclusion in all matters that appertain to the high office which he holds, and that his end will be crowned with the greatest of service to his people, to the world, and to the God of the universe.

Slemp's Appointment Disappoints Colored Americans Generally

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C.—President Coolidge has appointed C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia as his secretary. That's a flash that has "turned the world upside down," so far as colored America is concerned. Colored America from one end of the country to the other, the newspapers, public speakers, and political hopefuls had all joined the grand chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow," when—splash! Just like that, came the announcement from the White House. "What's it all about?" If the new president had taken a bucket of cold ice water and dumped it all on the populace, individually, the shock would not have been more terrific—"terrific" is a good word.

Bascom Slemp of Virginia, secretary to the president. There could not be more consternation had the announcement been made that Vardaman of Mississippi, Heflin of Alabama, or even Ben Tillman, were he alive, had been appointed secretary. That's how colored America feels about Bascom Slemp—the man "next to the throne," as it were.

Bascom Slemp of Virginia, secretary to the president. Everybody who first heard it yelped with dismay; they thought it was a mistake, or a joke. Their minds could not gyrate into the psychology of imagining a staid, conservative New England president, from Vermont and Massachusetts, picking out a Southern demagogue like Slemp for his secretary, according to practically unanimous opinion.

Slemp, Father of Lily-Whites.

Bascom Slemp of Virginia, secretary to the president. Slemp, according to the best informed people in Virginia, is a daddy of the lily white system in the republican party. Slemp denied this accusation in a personal interview with a representative of the Associated Negro Press. He claimed to be a friend of "cullud folks," and charged that he was being "misrepresented." But the accusation continued; and the Associated Negro Press representative observed that he was one of the most active participants at the meeting of the republican national committee at the Willard hotel in Washington, which cut down Southern representation.

Bascom Slemp of Virginia, secretary to the president. The Associated Negro Press has been informed from a

number of sources that Slemp is a member of the Ku Klux Klan and a strong sympathizer with that nefarious organization.

During the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill by the house of representatives, Bascom Slemp voted continuously with the democrats in opposition to the bill and in the final vote cast his against it. The A. N. P. representative in the gallery of the house observed the agility of Slemp in opposition to the anti-lynching measure.

Slemp Feared Last Election.

So universal was the opposition to Bascom Slemp in the last election that he sensed the trouble and declined to be a candidate from his Virginia district for re-election. A democrat was elected; but that was a foregone conclusion, as the colored people of the district had determined to knife Slemp.

Bascom Slemp was a close and cordial personal friend of the late President Harding. This is another fact that always set very heavily on the hearts of colored America. Weekly, and sometimes daily, in the announcement of visitors to the president, appeared the name of Bascom Slemp.

President Coolidge has either been sadly misled by his close political advisers, or else he had appointed Slemp was cool and calculating indifference as to the effect such an appointment

will have upon the mind of colored voters.

George B. Christian, Jr., retiring secretary of the late President Harding, although known as a democrat in politics, gained very generous and general approbation of colored citizens who had business at the White House. Secretary Christian was always courteous and respectful; he was always solicitous in arranging appointments, and in handling the affairs of the chief executive, so as to be of real service to all the people. One may only imagine what Slemp as secretary may now mean at the White House. "Great Caesar's ghost!"

Bascom Slemp was made a national issue with colored America. He was one congressman that people everywhere prayed might be defeated, and newspapers throughout the country condemned Slemp unmercifully. "It looks like we are really not wanted in the republican party," said one leader to the A. N. P. representative.

SLEMP OR SLUMP?

The new president certainly added up the right between the eyes when he appointed Slemp as his secretary. That means that so far as communication with the White House is concerned the brother might as well quit. He would be as popular as the German debt at a French house party. Slemp may have a reputation as a good political organizer, but the brother knows that he has been a leading exponent of the Lily Whites in the South, and so far as we are concerned his chief object will be to see to it that nothing is done to hurt the South. Harding had been persuaded that the solid South could be broken and had apparently set his heart upon doing it. Coolidge seems to think that he ought to continue this Harding policy at least. If the politicians wanted a sign as to Coolidge's interest in the coming party conven-

tion they have it. He has side-stepped all quarrels with Western recalcitrants and Eastern big-wigs and gone into the South to pick the man who will have much to do with building the preconvention machinery.

We are wondering what is going to happen to the delegates who come up from the rotten boroughs every four years to play at politics in the North and swap horses and other things. Coolidge is apt to need them and need them badly. But Slemp is hardly the man to deliver them. So far as our particular crowd is concerned we view the future at the capital with some apprehension. It looks like the party has taken a decided slump with Slemp at the helm. Of course, Coolidge may do equally surprising things for us, but we have our doubts as long as Slemp and the South are at the wheel.

Lowden, Borah or Henry Ford, or most anybody, is very apt to look good to the brother right now. And if the politicians run true to form we will gamble a little something that they will begin to shuffle the cards at once and call for a new deal. For our part we hope Governor Pinchot gets things lined up at the Pennsylvania capital so that he may come into the race with some good, strong backing and show some of the boys at the Grand Old Party convention what a real, wide-awake man can do. We believe that the Republican party can win the election with a man of Pinchot's type and record. He always has been a real, honest Progressive and a Roosevelt Progressive, at that. He has beaten the strongest state political machine in the country. He is a dry. Regardless of whether you drink the way you vote or not, the dries have the edge, and we think the control, when it comes to public sentiment. Moreover, Pinchot has nerve, character and proven ability. He is above the bread line, and that means that so far as the brother is concerned he cannot be reached. If he happens to be "agin" you he is "agin" you, that's all, but it won't be because he can be influenced against his better judgment. The next few months are going to see some real interesting doings in the political scrap and the coming convention begins to look like a real, honest, live affair instead of a stately parade of red fire and platitudinous resolutions.



A. L. Jackson.

STRONG PROTEST TO PRESIDENT FROM NEGROES

The Savannah Against Tuskegee A- fair And Slemp's Ap- pointment.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Two strong protests were made to President Coolidge today by Negroes, one against the plan to compromise the dispute over the Tuskegee Hospital by having white supervisors over a colored medical staff; the other against the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp as the new secretary to the President.

Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People entered an ultimatum on the first score at the White House today when Drs. J. O. Plummer, M. A. Dumas and George E. Cannon, of the Negro Medical Association, called and informed Mr. Coolidge that there would be no compromise on that basis.

If the Administration takes that tack the Negro physicians, who have agreed to serve, will withdraw and the Government will have to put white doctors in throughout, the President was notified. The physicians and the associations behind them demand, it was added, that the Republicans live up to their original promise to make Tuskegee a hospital for Negroes, run and managed by Negroes.

Failing to get that the Negroes will record their resentment by turning against the party, Mr. Coolidge was warned. His callers reported he agreed to discuss the situation with Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, and requested them to see Gen. Hines at the bureau tomorrow afternoon. Meanwhile, the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People is preparing a formal statement to Mr. Coolidge declaring Mr. Slemp highly objectionable to the colored race because of his long opposition to Negroes, his fight against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill last session and his alleged identification with the selling of post office jobs in the South.

"Mr. Slemp is opposed by every Negro in the United States," an Association official said this afternoon. "We will be as united in this fight as we were in the Tuskegee case."

The Slemp appointment, it is believed, will please White Republicans of the South. He is personally popular, regarded as capable, and is well acquainted with many men in office, in and out of Congress.

Political—1923.

Party Affiliation.

The Washington Tribune
THE NEGRO'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK

With the death of President Harding, as titular head of the Republican party and the elevation of Vice President Coolidge to the Presidency, unforeseen problems and conditions are projected into our national life.

Beginning with the death of the late Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, the "Old Guard" of the "Grand Old Party" has been passing rapidly. Senator Penrose's death last year was the straw that broke the camel's back and the Old Guard was forced into the background at the November election last fall. The passing of the President, and the evident slipping of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, produces a telling minority in a government where they have held sway since the days of Mark Hanna.

Along with the passing of the Old Guard among white Republicans, must of necessity go the Link Johnsons, the Perry Howards, the Roscoe Simmonses, the Phil Browns, the Andersons, the Motons and other pussy-footing political stevedores, of the race.

There is truly a new sentiment among the race in this country and that sentiment is based upon racial consciousness. This growing racial consciousness is demanding upstanding, clean-cut, unhampered and full-fledged leadership. After sixty years of unparalleled devotion to the Republican party, the Negro is awakening from his dream to find the stern reality of precious little difference between the professed friendship of the Republican party and the outspoken opposition of the Southern Democrats. The Democrats had the nerve to tell you so and the Republicans had the gall to play the hypocrite, patting you on the back before election and kicking you down in the cellar after the election. They have gotten away with it once too often.

The political outlook for the race points to men and measures; not undying affiliation to any party. We must select our men and our measures and throw our whole political strength behind them. But, be ever on the outlook for the opportunity to put one of our men over at every election possible.

President Coolidge looks like a man of action and one on whom one can depend to do whatever he says he will do. We shall watch his actions and listen to his words. If he proves the man of destiny and in whom we find a friend of justice and human rights, we are for him, and will support him.

However, not since Southern race prejudice began disfranchising the Negro in the eighties has the race had the big opportunity that confronted it, politically, last November and that will be ours in 1924.

It is an evident fact that political progress of the race must be made in the North. We cannot hope for very much from the South. As long as the 14th amendment is treated as a "scrap of paper" by the solid South, and consented to by the Republican party, there is no hope for the 10,000,000 Negroes of the South for political representation. Therefore, the Negro citizens of the North have a tremendous responsibility upon them to render a telling service for their unfortunate brothers in the South and deliver them from political serfdom and "taxation without representation." Last August The Tribune called the race's attention to the possibilities confronting them in the Congressional election for November 1922. Could the race have realized the conditions that now exist and the close margin of the Republicans in the next Congress, they could have had at least four men in Congress this fall who would have been a big factor in the

Republican.

balance of power. The coming election in 1924 is going to be too close for comfort. The Republicans are up against it and the large migration of Negroes from the South has enhanced our political power in the North until we are a big factor in a number of close states.

In New York City, Congressman Ansorge from the 21st district should be left at home and a Negro elected from that district in 1924. In Missouri, L. C. Dyer, of the 12th district, with only 142,189 inhabitants, could not possibly come back if the Negroes had the foresight to nominate and concentrate upon one of their own. The seat of Martin B. Madden, of the first district of Illinois, with 167,220 inhabitants, although the Negroes claim more than 150,000 in Chicago should be eliminated by a Negro. By all means Chicago should send a Negro to Congress. The Negroes of the 4th district of Maryland should nominate a man to oppose Sidney E. Mudd, who had the stomach ache when the Dyer bill was up in the House. If the Negroes in Philadelphia could send two state Representatives to Harrisburgh, why can they not send one man to Washington? If the Negroes of Delaware could throw the election to a Democrat then why not make a nomination of one of their own men? If the Negroes in Baltimore can elect two city aldermen, why cannot they concentrate upon a man to represent them in Washington? The concentration of Negroes in the Pittsburgh district should give them enough power to swing a man into Washington. In New Jersey, Negroes have been elected to the state legislature which should inspire them to nominate a man to represent them in Washington.

The above are the possibilities for Representatives for Negroes. We may not be able to get a Senator into Congress next year but we can be instrumental in seeing that some of them are left at home, as we did last November. The first one we should concentrate upon to see that he becomes a lame duck, is Senator McCormick of Illinois. His whitewashing of the Haitian conditions are enough for the Negroes to set down on him. It is possible that Mayor Dever of Chicago may oppose Senator McCormick. If so, vote for Judge Dever and leave McCormick in Chicago. Senator Capper's segregation marriage bill, is of importance sufficient to see that he remains in Kansas and looks his chain of papers. Senator Ball of Delaware also will be for re-election. The Negroes left Senator DuPont at home to think over his failure to measure up to his opportunity to present all the people of Delaware. Senator Ball is chairman of the Senate District Committee, and is responsible for many dignities to the Negroes of the District of Columbia. The lack of a bathing beach is an outstanding factor. Let Senator Ball enjoy the pleasures of the lame ducks.

With the above survey before the race, and in view of the fact that the present majority is so very small, four or five Negroes in Congress would wield wonderful power in the 68th Congress.

AUG - 1923

THE NEGROES AND MR. SLEMP.

Last Friday the New York Times printed an interesting letter from its Washington correspondent saying that negroes were expected to make a formal protest to President Coolidge in a few days against the appointment of Bascom Slemp to be his Secretary. Shelby J. Davidson,

Executive Secretary of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, declared that not only his organization but all others which included members of the colored race, were "dumb-founded" and considered that they had been "repudiated"; that "twelve million negroes feel that they have received a slap in the face. The story in The Times continued as follows:

lows:

"Every association of the race, political, social or otherwise, is opposed to Mr. Slemp because he has betrayed the confidence of that race in trying to put into a power a 'Lily White' Republican Party in his State of Virginia as well as elsewhere," Davidson said. "It has been a repudiation of negroes who supported the Republican Party before Mr. Slemp ever became known. Mr. Slemp voted against the anti-lynching bill, the real outlook for the negro."

"We intend to tell the President that we feel with other Republicans that we are forgotten and left through this appointment. The statement will be prepared within a few days, and the President will hear from the colored people of this country regardless of their alliance with the organization I represent or otherwise."

"There are two things we stand absolutely against: First, the segregation of the medical personnel at the Tuskegee Hospital into white and colored divisions, instead of a colored staff; and, second, the appointment of Mr. Slemp. We have a 'not wanted' sign ready for Mr. Slemp. To say that we were dumb-founded by the appointment is putting it mildly."

"Davidson conferred with Director Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau today, objecting to the installation of a mixed staff at Tuskegee."

"President Coolidge also received a protest of the same character, taken to him by the National Medical Association, composed of negro doctors, dentists and pharmacists. In this delegation were Drs. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City; M. O. Dumas, of Washington, and J. O. Plummer, of Raleigh, N. C. The delegation told the President that unless the staff was wholly colored the negroes did not want any recognition in appointments to posts. President Harding, the delegation said, gave a promise some time ago that all the doctors would be negroes."

"Mr. Coolidge, it is understood, told the visitors that he would take up the matter with Director Hines."

"We do not know what Mr. Coolidge will do about it; but he would find that while it might be possible for Mr. Slemp to round up the delegates from the South in the Republican National Convention at so much per, there is reason to believe that he would not be able to count upon any considerable vote from the South at the general election of President."

"Take the State of Virginia, for example—the State in which Mr. Slemp has his greatest political strength and where he did his 'best' work at the last Presidential election, with Henry Anderson in the race for Governor and a barrel of

money to expend in "legitimate" campaigning, and the official returns showed that in a total vote of \$228,126 for President, Mr. Slomp's candidate, Mr. Harding, received only 87,456 votes, while Mr. Cox, the Democratic candidate, received 141,670 votes. The last United States Census gave Virginia, Mr. Slomp's own State, a total population of 2,307,426—white, 1,617,909; colored, 690,017. Mr. Slomp is said to have been appointed Secretary to the President upon the recommendation of Mr. Weeks, Secretary of War, and Speaker Gillett. They thought, probably, that Mr. Slomp would be able to swing the negro vote of Virginia to Mr. Coolidge in the Republican Convention and at the election in November following the Convention. The Negro voters in Virginia do not seem to have broken their necks getting to the polls for Mr. Harding under the leadership of Mr. Slomp.

Then there is the case of South Carolina. In 1920 there were 818, the voting strength of his Party 538 white people in this State and 864,719 negroes. The vote at the Presidential election in 1920 stood 64,170 for Cox, Democratic candidate, and the vote for Harding was 2,610. Of this votes cast for Mr. Harding 366 were cast for him on an Independent Republican ticket, representing the number of white Republicans in South Carolina, who were not ashamed to stand up and be counted, and the rest of the votes cast for Mr. Harding, 2,244, it is fair to say, were in the main cast by Negro voters under the leadership of "Joe" Tolbert, with whom Mr. Slomp has been reported to be on working terms—2,244 Republican Negro voters in a total colored population in South Carolina of 864,719!

"The bearings of these observations," as Captain Bunsby would say if he were "in our midst" at this time, "lies in their application." Mr. Slomp may have had some success in "getting delegates" to the Republican National Convention—at what expenditure of coin we are not informed; but it can be said that he has not been able to increase among the colored people of the South, with whom he was supposed to be in intimate relations. Speaking in a large way, the votes on election day are the votes that count.

Whatever the result of the protest of the Negro Association against the appointment of Mr. Slomp to be the President's Secretary, the President may take it from us that the Republican Party in the South, Bascom Slomp or no Bascom Slomp, will never count for anything as a political force until it has been so thoroughly reorganized that respectable people who believe in the Republican way will not be ashamed to associate with it and work for it.

WHAT WILL NEW PRESIDENT MEAN TO RACE IS ASKED

The Norfolk
Political Chaos Results From

Harding's Death; Colored Electorate Bewildered; Express Confidence in Coolidge

Journal and
BELIEVE THAT HE WILL ADMINISTER LAW FAIRLY

Quote 8-1-23
(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 9.—Political chaos has come as a result of Mr. Harding's death. The immediate consideration, to Negro citizens, as to Americans generally, points to new alignments of voters and political workers as a result of the assumption of the duties and office of President by Mr. Coolidge. What, most men are asking, is he going to mean to us?

In one respect the new president is felt to be widely understood. The public seems content for the present to base its estimates of the character of this dyed-in-the-wool Yankee and red-headed president by his pre-emptory, definite and effective action in the Boston police strike of some years ago, action which resulted in his choice for the Vice-Presidency and his gaining of the name, "Law and Order" Coolidge. Political wisecracks of both races declare Coolidge to be a man of strong personal convictions. They look upon him as a little man physically, big inside and full of strength. There is some inclination to fear that he may develop Napoleonic tendencies in the firmness and forthrightness of his policies. There is no sign, according to those who have expressed themselves, of the straddler in Coolidge. He will meet issues as they come to him and dispose of them.

Not much so far has been written of the career of the new President as a politician. Despite the fact that he was governor of Massachusetts, little is known of what part he played in building the political organization in the Bay State which was responsible for his election, first by a 7,000 majority and again by 125,000. Those interested in the events of the next ten months preceding the Republican national convention are asking themselves with what efficacy Coolidge is going to be able to work in with the Republican leaders of the organization as it now is. Harding was the leader of the party in every way, the titular and actual head. Coolidge is now the titular head, but will he be able to assume the actual reins of leadership, a feat that depends on personality, strength of character, and the ability to force co-ordination of the motives and works of strong, big men who are working at variant angles to themselves and to the President. Will he be able to line up Borah, Johnson, La Follette, and the rest of the group? Which friends of Harding, active, powerful, and cohesive to the good of the party organization, will Coolidge be able to retain, or will he wish to? Has he anything up his sleeve, so to speak?

It is expected, among Negroes, that the group of Republican politicians who have labored with the new President in his less pretentious days are now to be heirs presumptive to Presidential favor. There is already in Boston the Coolidge Republican club, composed of the city's most influential, powerful, and astute Negro political leaders. Despite what is known as Coolidge's austerity, aloofness and quietness, it is also a point of knowledge that he has been close and intimate with this organization. Colored Americans may be compelled now to look in an entirely new direction for the amelioration of political ills. The boys who knew the President when he was a boy, who used to work for him, who have given him this and that advice, and so forth, no longer live in Ohio, but in Massachusetts. What now, it is wondered, will "Bill" Lewis, brilliant Massachusetts lawyer and former Assistant United States Attorney General do? What of Matthews and the rest of the bunch?

While there is every indication that Coolidge will look to Boston for his first pointers relative to his Negro supporters, it is well recognized that there will be persistent offers of advice from other points of the compass. The organization headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia National Committeeman, had just begun to function. Whatever Johnson may attempt to do will be significant because of the peculiar and inter-

minable ramifications of his political connections. He has at his beck and call some of the most astute among Negro politicians, the real professionals. No one, it is believed, can foretell just what influence these men may be able to exert.

It is a practical certainty that southern Negro voters, who are few, will follow Johnson and his coterie. The northern voters, represented by powerful knots in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, are equally sure to give first ear to Boston, should the new President show an early inclination toward that group.

EXPECTATIONS AS TO COOLIDGE.

The New York Age
A special dispatch to the New York "Evening Mail" by William Hard, an acute and analytical Washington correspondent, outlined the expectations of the best opinion in the National Capital regarding the consequences of the lamented death of President Harding and the accession of President Coolidge. It is expected that the new President will exhibit the same steadfast loyalty to the memory of Harding that he manifested during the two years of his administration. The most intimate Republican observers of Washington are convinced, according to this correspondent, that Mr. Coolidge's accession to the Presidency will make little change in the Republican party's views of foreign policy. *New York, N.Y.*

When it comes to internal affairs, however, a somewhat different situation may be expected. Says Mr. Hard:

In domestic affairs it is expected that Coolidge will take perhaps a more active and drastic attitude than Harding might have taken toward the threatened anthracite coal strike.

It is noted that Coolidge comes from New England, which would suffer most from such a strike; and it is remembered that his principal original political capital as a national character was his crushing attitude toward the Boston police strike.

It is believed next that Coolidge will perhaps go farther than Harding went toward a recognition of the claims of Negro Republicans within the Republican party organization and in the field of federal office.

Coolidge, say some of his most careful analyzers, is a New Englander of abolitionist traditions. He will try, they say, to restore fully to the Republican party the waning loyalty of the Negro voter.

In this respect, as in most other respects, he is expected to be an extremely traditional Republican—more so, by a certain margin, than his predecessor. Rightly or wrongly, he is expected to seek conference more often with party leaders.

He is expected to be for the party, for business, for the colored brethren, for the army and navy and law and order, and for an international policy which he can call, with a flourish, "American."

Mr. Hard admits that all of these expecta-

tions may be reversed by the course of events during Mr. Coolidge's presidency, but many of his admirers are confident that the outcome will justify these predictions. The belief is that unless Mr. Coolidge changes his character he will give this country a government in which party authority, party responsibility and party concerted action will have a revived importance.

~~The country needs that sort of government.~~

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR WARREN G. HARDING

The Nashville Tennessean
Thirty minutes of prayer was spent in a Memorial to the late Warren G. Harding by the employees of the National Baptist Publishing Board Friday morning and at 3:00 p. m., every wheel and every Department stopped for ten minutes as the hour for the funeral was on. At the morning services the Secretary read the following message which was an answer to the one they sent:

The White House, Washington
8-1-23 August 4, 1923.

Mr. Henry A. Boyd,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Mr. Boyd:

The President has received your kind telegram, and has asked me to express to you his sincere appreciation. *Nashville*

Such a message is a source of both encouragement and help at this time, and only the urgent press of other matters prevents a personal acknowledgement.

em
S. T. Clark, Secretary.

Political—1923.

Party Affiliation

Negro News

ST LOUIS MO STAR

FEBRUARY 25, 1923

The Sunday Star will devote a department to news of negro activities that the best endeavors of St. Louis' colored residents and their worth-while hopes and aspirations may be chronicled and a better understanding of their problems obtained.

According to a statement given out by Robert S. Cobb, executive secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, the Missouri negroes have indicated that they are solidly behind the legislative program of the commission. Many negroes visited Jefferson City to appear before various committees on bills affecting their race. Both negro Democrats and Republicans are opposed to Senate Bill No. 34, which would abolish the industrial commission. Should this act be repealed the negroes of Missouri would have no medium through which their needs would be brought to the attention of the law-making bodies.

The industrial commission's legislative program is as follows:

An act providing for a sanatorium for tubercular negroes.

An act providing for a separate reformatory for negro boys.

That adequate educational facilities be provided for all children of the state and that part of section 11145 R. S. Missouri, 1919, requiring fifteen negro children of school age in any one district to establish a school, be stricken out.

Adequate care of negro feeble-minded.

That the office of inspector of negro schools be continued.

Adequate appropriation for Lincoln University.

That negro teachers be given equal pay for equal grades of teaching work.

The negroes of Missouri feel that since negroes are natural farmers, an experiment farm should be provided so that they may learn farming on a scientific basis.

In commenting on the general outlook of the legislative situation, Cobb stated he felt that since the need of a tuberculosis sanatorium for negroes is so great, the general assembly, for the safety of the whole state, would pass Senate Bill No. 200, which provides for a sanatorium for negroes.

The Sumner High School Teachers' Association entertained Joseph H. B. Evans, a resigning member,

at a testimonial banquet at Poro College Friday evening.

Registration was held Friday and Saturday for negro playground instructors. About fifty young women have enrolled in the class, which, though separate and distinct, is held under the auspices of the School of Social Economy. The members will receive the same training and lectures given to other classes conducted for this branch of work. The class will be conducted at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A. At the outset, no provisions were made for the training of negro instructors, but Miss Bernice Wheeler, a teacher in the public schools, was instrumental in bringing about this arrangement.

Judge Crittenden Clark addressed the Waiters' Club Wednesday evening at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. A musical program and a gymnastic exhibition furnished part of the entertainment. This club has more than 100 members employed in hotels, clubs and restaurants. Its purpose is to promote a closer union and better understanding among the waiters of St. Louis and to provide wholesome recreation and a social and spiritual center for the men. The club maintains an employment agency, and also has organized a school for inexperienced waiters. The officers are James W. Sykes, president; James A. Sledge, vice president; C. E. Finney, secretary; C. J. Thompson, treasurer; and T. W. Rainey, general manager.

An exhibit of woodcraft is on display at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., which represents the work done by negro boys at Bellefontaine Farm.

Victor Gibbs, an ex-service man, of 4007 Cook avenue, was buried Thursday with a military funeral at Washington Park Cemetery. The funeral was in charge of the Calvin Hyde Post No. 149, American Legion. Private Gibbs was a member of the 369th Infantry, and was a companion of Sergts. Roberts and Johnson, the first Americans to receive the Croix de Guerre. Gibbs died at U. S. Base Hospital, 5800 Arsenal street, from the effects of gas. He had an enviable war record, and is survived by his wife, parents and a brother.

The Calvin Hyde Post at its "Promenade Militaire" distributed \$50 in prizes. The other negro post of the American Legion is the Tom

Powell Post, No. 77. The members of these posts have frequently given valuable assistance to the Veterans' Bureau in rehabilitation work among negro ex-service men.

The Men's Guild of All Saints Church entertained in honor of its retiring president, Joseph H. B. Evans. Addresses were made by A. J. Gossin, Dr. C. H. Phillips, and Albert Burgess. Homer Phillips was toastmaster.

A group of negro citizens visited the Pullman shops last Saturday, where they had been invited to study the economic and industrial conditions of the members of their race employed there. About two-thirds of the employees of the Pullman shops are negroes.

C. M. White, supreme commander of the American Woodmen addressed a large number of persons Wednesday night at the Pine St. Y. M. C. A. He said the bringing of the home office of that organization to St. Louis depended on an increase of membership here. There are now about 1,000 members in this city.

Roscoe Conklin Simmons spoke Tuesday night at the Galilee Baptist Church on race progress. He left St. Louis on Thursday for Tennessee.

Joseph L. Bowler, former instructor in history at the Sumner high school died last week. He taught at the high school for four years and was on a leave of absence studying for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy when he became ill with tuberculosis. He received his A. B. degree at Kansas University and his M. A. at the University of Wisconsin. He is survived by his wife.

The McFall Film Production Company, a negro enterprise, is owned and operated by negroes and negroes make up the cast, which is largely local. A playlet "Why Worry," has been released here, having been shown in several St. Louis theaters. Several new pictures are under way, Byron Smith playing the leading role. The officers of the company are: Harrison McFall, president, E. William Holman vice president, Samuel McFall secretary, Frank O. Brown, treasurer, and Samuel McFall, Jr., manager.

The H. B. Taxicab Company is negroes, and within a month or so being organized in St. Louis by will be operating.

Republican.

BAITIMORE MD NEWS

MAY 2, 1923

The Colored Vote

There is reported to be an "uprising" of the negro vote in Baltimore against the Republican organization leadership.

Some of the negroes will, it is asserted, vote for Mr. Jackson in the present contest and some of them will vote for Mr. Preston. However considerable the extent of the movement, Mr. Broening, of course, will not be deserted. He will receive his share of support.

The effort to break the alliance between the negroes and the Republican party has been made before in this State and has never been successful, but the time is coming (and this movement now under way is probably in the nature of a substantial forecast) when the negro will not allow himself to be used merely as a pawn of the Republican party, or of any other party. The blacks should divide upon pertinent issues, just as the whites do, and as the blacks become the more alive as to what pertinent issues are they will stop voting along lines of historic prejudice and start voting along lines of present intelligence. They are, or should be, just as much interested in taxes and rents as whites are, and it is of vastly more concern to them as a body that the government shall be run cheaply and efficiently than that a dozen of their number should be "honored" with political offices which, even if gained, benefit the negro population as an entity not at all.

The prospect of losing a substantial bloc of the negro vote may be alarming to Mayor Broening in this campaign, but the declination of the negro to continue as a rubber-stamp Republican will be in the long run a benefit to the Republican party as well as a benefit to the negro himself. Racial voting is an anomaly under our political scheme, and the sooner it is broken up the better off everybody will be. Prejudice is unintelligent, and unintelligent government is costly.

BAITIMORE MD NEWS

MAY 5, 1923

The Revolt Of The Colored Voter

In a letter printed in another column a negro voter explains the colored revolt against Mr. Broening and the local Republican party. What is even more significant, he explains the extraordinary lengths to which the Republican organization has gone in its effort to stem the tide of disaffection. When, in order to maintain the traditional docility of the colored vote, Mr. Broening's backers try to mislead the negro into thinking that the colored high school will not be built unless Broening is re-elected, it is easy

to see how important to Mr. Broening is the continuance of the blind regimentation of the colored vote.

The Republican organization in Baltimore has long leaned heavily on the solid black block. It has not been good for the Republican organization, and it has not been good for the negro. In return for a few irrelevant favors in the way of "recognition"—which means only an occasional appointment now and then—the negro has bound himself over as an organization hack. The negro community has reduced itself to a certain number of votes which will always be cast for the Republican machine, no matter who or what that machine stands for, and as a result it has eliminated itself from any real part in the control of its own welfare.

The negro can't have any real power to reduce his taxes, because organization politics eats up taxes. He can't have any real effect on schools; it was certainly not the Republican organization which was primarily responsible for the colored schools and Mr. Broening's political fortunes will have no effect upon the school program. The negro, like the white man, really benefits only through good and enlightened government, and no arrangement under which the negro vote is always at the command of politicians in return for "favors" can possibly assist toward getting good government.

As far as the Republican alliance goes, the negro is beginning to understand something of this. He is appreciating that it is bad business to be at the beck and call of Republican political leaders, and he is starting a revolt. Where the negro leaders are making their mistake, however, is in thinking that a deal with the rival organization will be of any real help. It is just as bad to be regimented under a Democratic organization standard as it is to be under a Republican one. The negro is equally degraded, whether he is a tool of the Democratic or of the Republican leaders.

The negroes will never really play their proper part until they drop the idea that their vote must be deliverable in solid blocks to one or the other set of party politicians. It is only when the individual negro voter begins to think and act for himself, to ask himself who is really the best candidate and what is really best for himself and the city, that the negro vote will be more than a regrettable misfortune in the politics of the city.

CHICAGO NEGROES BOLT REPUBLICAN TICKET

In the election Tuesday of last week for Mayor of Chicago, the Republican Party was defeated, the Democratic candidate winning by over 100,000 plurality. It is said that the McCormick interests combined against Mayor Thompson and forced him to withdraw as a candidate before the Republican primary. The colored politicians then switched to Judge Dever, the Democratic candidate, who is said to be devoid of racial prejudice. The Negroes who had normally carried the Second Ward by over 5000 for the Republicans, carried it by that same number for the Democratic mayoralty candidate. But showing that they were now voting without thinking, they gave a 14,000 majority for the Republican candidate for Congress, Morton D. Hull, whose record on the race question has been good. The revolt against the Republican party in Chicago is similar to that some years ago in New York City, and it is very probable that, if Judge Dever and the Democrats are wise, they can take this as an entering wedge for building up a Democratic organization among the Chicago colored people. It appears that the colored people are no longer being led in the North at least by the mere tradition of loyalty to the Republican party. Most of the people who were freed by Lincoln are dead and their children and their children's children know but little about slavery and are inclined more and more to vote on the issues of the day, rather than the tradition of the past.

BROOKLYN N. Y. CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 11, 1923

NEGROES PRAISE DODD FOR POST GIVEN TO RACE

Score Republicans for Ignoring Colored Men When in Power.

Colored Elks of Brooklyn last night wrote to District Attorney Charles J. Dodd praising him for appointing a colored man to his staff. At the outset of his term Judge Dodd made Sumner H. Lark an Assistant District Attorney. The Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World passed resolutions lauding Dodd for his recognition of the Negro race. The letter to the Prosecutor telling of the action of the order follows:

"At a recent meeting of Brooklyn Fraternal Lodge, No. 32, of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, a motion was made, and unanimously passed, extending to you the genuine appreciation of the members of the lodge for your liberal action in giving recognition to the Negro race by the appointment of a colored man on your staff as an assistant in the District Attorney's office. That you should have recognized the principle of giving the colored citizens of Kings County representation is to be commended.

"The colored people of Brooklyn for years have loyally supported Republican candidates, and because of their numbers in many districts have held the balance of power, and were responsible for Republican victories. Your action, therefore, stands out as a stern rebuke for the shabby and ungenerous treatment accorded them by the Republican organization, which failed to give them representation, although they were in possession of the District Attorney's office for quite a number of years.

"We wish your administration great success."

WILL THERE BE A NEGRO CANDIDATE?

All Absorbing Topic in Proliferous Colored Centers—Has Pittsburgh a Possibility? *The Pittsburgh Courier* 5/4/23.

(By The Associated Negro Press)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Will there be a Colored candidate for Congress from the North next year? That question has been asked. The answer can now be given, Yes.

If the program as now being outlined by grapevine telegraph continues to develop, there will probably be several candidates in northern states. "We are going to play the game off the boards; we have been asleep at the switch long enough," said one enthusiastic advocate of Congressional representation.

gressional representation.

Chicago furnishes the most definite suggestion for a Congressman. A plan is being seriously considered to have Congressman Martin B. Madden, of the First District, make the run for Governor of Illinois, and to have the Colored voters combine on a racial candidate, in all probability Edward H. Morris, with a possibility of E. H. Wright, O. DePriest, or some "dark horse."

It is stated publicly that William Hale Thompson, of Chicago, former mayor, will again lock horns with Senator Medill McCormick, in the dash for the United States Senate. Senator McCormick has tried politically hard, but seems to have politically failed to reach the good will of the rank and file of Colored voters. This is said to be due to the Senators frequent condescending manner of approach and dealing with those who would serve his cause.

New York May Enter
New York is seriously considering the entering of a candidate for Congress. The eastern metropolis has material in abundance, but much factionalism. But they demonstrated how the game could be played when many of them, last year, voted for a Republican Congress man, white, and also for a Democratic member of the legislature, Colored. "Blood is thicker than water," it has been discovered.

Then there is New Jersey, at Newark again; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, and one or two other centers where there may be an entrant.

REPUBLICANS END CAMPAIGN FRIDAY DEMOCRATS MONDAY

G. O. P. Brings Link Johnson Here for Mass Meeting at the Douglass Theatre

JACKSON TO SPEAK
The Afro American
Scheduled to Address the Douglass City Club Friday Night

In a whirlwind campaign both Democrats and Republicans are winding up their strenuous efforts to get out the voters in the election next Tuesday.

During the week Republicans held meetings at Psalmist, Mt. Zion and Mt. Sinai Baptist Churches, Fishermen's Hall and open air meetings in several parts of the city. They expect to wind up Friday with a monster meeting at the Douglass Theatre at which Mayor Broening will speak, and Progressive Hall, Warner and Annapolis streets.

Jackson supporters are equally active with meetings Wednesday night at the Elk's Hall, Metropolitan Baptist Church, Arch Social Club and thruout the Northwest section in trucks. Trucks will be sent into South Baltimore Thursday and East Baltimore Friday. Howard Jackson will address the Douglass City Club at Sharp St. Community House Friday night and on Monday the campaign will be ended with a big mass meeting for men and women at Liberty Hall.

Link Johnson Coming

Spice was injected into the campaign when it was announced that the G. O. P. would bring Link Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia, here for the Friday night meeting. When told that his coming had excited matters, and that it was being freely said that Baltimore could settle its local political affairs without the aid of Georgians, especially such Georgians as have never had the right to vote, Link, remarked: "Say for me that I can look out for myself whether the attacks come from the red necks of the South or the fools of the North." Rather het up over the matter Jackson supporters plan to retaliate by inviting Ferdinand Morton, leading New York Democrat and Fred Pollard, former candidate for Governor in Virginia, to address their closing meeting at Liberty Hall.

Preston Raises Race Issue

James H. Preston, Independent Candidate, wound up his campaign among colored voters with an address to the Douglass City Club, Wednesday night of last week. He spoke Monday night in an open air meeting at Hamburg and Warner streets to people of both races. In an address to white women at the Altamont Hotel, Mr. Preston is quoted as saying:

"Broening's administration has been marked by big salaries, short hours and high-priced buildings. Referring to increased salaries of school teachers and others, he asserted that he was more in favor of better paid teachers than million-dollar school buildings for Negro pupils."

Mel Chisum Here

Melvin Chisum of Washington was in the city, it is said to look over the land for Henry Lincoln Johnson. Phil Brown, Conciliator in the Department of Labor in Washington was here Wednesday, but declares that altho he is a Republican, he is not meddling in any politics outside his own state. Both Warner McGuinn and Wm. L. Fitzgerald are busy lining up voters urging them to vote the straight Republican ticket. They are telling audiences that every vote will be needed, and unless voters go to the polls next Tuesday, race representation in the City Council will be a thing of the past.

Jersey Republicans

Call Conference

15 States Asked to Send Leaders to Atlantic City

Newark, N. J., June 14.—(K. N. F. Service) The Colored Republican Conference of New Jersey has issued a call to all colored Republicans in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, to assemble in Atlantic City, July 20 and 21, 1923, to devise ways and means to promote the conservation of our political rights.

Some of the subjects to be considered are:

Absolute equality of membership in the party.

The "Lily White" policy.

Taxation without representation.

Enforcement of the constitution.

Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. William A. Byrd, Dr. P. L. Hawkins, Dr. C. T. Branch and Mrs. Bessie Mention are among the sponsors of the meeting. New Jersey Republicans will act as host.

Political — 1923.
Party Asciliation.

THE NEAR COLLAPSE OF THE G. O. P.

That the Republican party came so near a fatal collapse last November is due to the fact that it has strayed from the paths and principles of its founders. They who ascribe its downfall to its failure to respond to the people, to the progressive demand of the times, are simply saying in other words that it has surrendered its soul for a mess of pottage. It has waxed fat and slothful upon the protective tariff and corporation favoritism. It has forgotten the common people whom Abraham Lincoln said the Lord loved so well because he made so many; it has left the black man—for whose freedom the party was born—to the tender mercies of the enemy. The Republican party did not respond to the voice of the people June, 1916, in Chicago. It should have nominated their idol and peerless spokesman, Theodore Roosevelt. Deaf to their crying heart appeals the Old Guard nominated Charles E. Hughes. The Republican party arose; the Whig party is heard of no more in the land of the living because the former fought; the latter swallowed the fugitive slave law. Cowardly and hypocritical, the Republican party in power has permitted the solid South to disfranchise the black race. It has marched along when the party was united with many millions majority, unmindful of the time when the false Southern strength should arise to sweep it from success. The party has not cared that one man in the South, voting for himself and his black neighbor, was actually twice as strong politically as one in the North—so long as it was winning. It winked at the Constitution; it cared nothing for reducing Southern representation as enjoined by it. The black's rights were secondary. Justice could wait. The South now hands its President nearly 200 electoral votes on a platter. The National Congress will be Democratic in 1924 by reason not only of its theft, but as well by reason of the fact that the Republican party has allowed the Democratic party to get away with its stolen goods. The leaders of the party have ceased to preach the rights of man. They have prated to white men and black men about the full dinner pail. They have talked to black men of the value of property. They have appealed to the baser and not the nobler sentiments of the American people. The Republican party will continue to deserve to lose unless it turns about face.

Send Negroes to Congress in 1924

Afro American
Hon. Oliver Randolph, the only colored member of the New Jersey Legislature has introduced and pushed through the passage of an anti-lynching bill for that State. Ashbury and Stevens, of the Pennsylvania Legislature are working hard on a civil rights measure which they have reintroduced after failure during the last session.

These instances remind us of the importance of the Negro group having its own representatives inside the governmental circle. The white man, at best, cannot be expected to feel with keen incentive rights and wrongs of the race.

The man who wears the shoe feels the pinch. If the race does not safeguard its own interests it cannot expect the white man to safeguard them. At best he looks upon the sufferings of the race with altruistic aloofness.

We need Negroes in the Congress of the United States as

Republican.

well as in the legislatures of the several states. Now is the time for Negro statesmanship to get busy.

The next national campaign is going to be hotly contested. The Republican party will be put to its wit's ends to maintain its ascendancy. Despite its apostasy from the faith of the founders, the Republican organization is still the only national political agency which the Negro can use for racial advancement. The Republican party needs the Negro; the Negro needs the Republican party. There is mutuality of relationship.

Our political leaders should begin at once to make effective arrangements with the powers that be. The demands for 1924 should be formulated in 1923. It is needless to try to bind the party to any affirmative legislation; for such promise will hardly be fulfilled in face of stubborn partizan and sectional opposition. The lamentable failure of the Dyer Bill should furnish ample warning.

The race was given full assurance of appointive consideration by both President Wilson and President Harding, but the promised patronage failed of fruition in the fullness of time. Nothing is more futile than pre-election pledges.

Our political leaders should demand of the local party leaders, the nomination of race candidates in heavy Negro districts for alderman, state legislatures, and members of the Congress of the United States. New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Chicago should demand a Negro congressman in the next campaign. Indication of what might be accomplished for the race through such representatives is seen in the accomplishment of Randolph in New Jersey, and in the effort of Ashbury and Stevens in Pennsylvania.

Dean Tells Dawson G. O. P. Will Lose 20,000 Colored Votes

Republican Candidate For State Auditor Told Colored Men, "No Darkey Has Sense Enough To Be Custodian"—Head Janitor

The following letter from Rev. J. C. Dean, a lifelong Republican, to the Republican candidate for Governor, pretty well expresses the ideas and thoughts of thousands of Colored Republicans.

Nothing more clearly shows the contempt and disregard the lily-white Republicans have for the Ne-

groes of Kentucky than their placing of the name of James Wallace on the Republican ticket for the office of State Auditor.

Many leading Colored men and women declare they will not vote the Republican ticket with name of Wallace on it.

Here is the cause of their inlig-

When Mr. E. P. Morrow was a candidate for Governor four years ago he made promises before scores of Negro audiences that if elected he would do more for the Negro than his "illustrious uncle, W. O. Bradley ever did." He vowed he would appoint Colored men as clerks in every State office. He declared he would make Thomas Robb, a Colored man, custodian of the STATE house at Frankfort. Gov. Morrow never kept a single promise. He never gave a single Colored man a position or a job. After getting the office he ignored the Negroes entirely. A committee of Colored men went to Frankfort and insisted on the appointment of Mr. Robb as custodian of the State House—in other words as HEAD JANITOR.

Governor Morrow promised again to appoint Mr. Robb as soon as he could get rid of the Democratic holdover. But to encourage the Governor to keep his promise the aid of a number of State officers was sought.

When the Hon. James Wallace then State Treasurer, was approached he became very indignant and to the group of intelligent representative Colored men snorted: "WHAT, a darkey for custodian of the State House? No, I wouldn't recommend ANY DARKEY for custodian... That's a white man's job. NO DARKEY has got sense enough to be CUSTODIAN."

The Colored Committee was insulted. Every Negro voter in Kentucky was insulted. But before they left Mr. Ed. Chenault, of Lexington, a lifelong, dyed-in-the-wool Republican said: "Well, Mr. Wallace, you may need the 'darkey' vote some day." To which the Hon. James Wallace replied: "I guess not." Now the Honorable James Wallace wants to be State Auditor and despite what Negro voters think of him he is placed on the Republican ticket and HE DOES WANT THE "DARKEY" VOTE.

Will he get the Negro vote? Every Negro in Kentucky should go to the polls in November and not only scratch Wallace, but vote against the entire Republican ticket. For Wallace speaks for Dawson and

Morrow and all the rest of the lily-white bunch.

Here is a brazen insult offered to EVERY NEGRO VOTER by a Republican candidate for a State office.

What will you, Mr. Negro Voter, do about it? The world looks on to see if the Negro is capable of resenting an insult.

Rev. Dean is like Mr. Chenault, a life long, dyed-in-the-wool Republican. Up to this convention he could see nothing wrong in the Republican party, although it has been rotten as far as the Negro is concerned ever since William Howard Taft entered the White House. Even Rev. Dean sees in the nomination of Wallace a slap in the face to the Negro, and demands his name be taken off the Republican ballot. That will not be done—

What will the Negro do?

Rev. Dean's letter:

Louisville, Ky., July 3, 1923.

Hon. Chas. I. Dawson,
Present Nominee for Governor of

Kentucky, on
Republican Ticket.

Louisville, Ky.

Honored Sir:

We take this method of informing you that as the head of the Republican ticket in the State that the ticket nominated at Lexington is pretty well accepted among the Negro people of the State, of course some are disgruntled about the pre-

election promises that have failed to be fulfilled and especially is this true in the city of Louisville and Jefferson County, and dear sir it is needless for me to say that the time is far passed when ill-treatment and deception can be practiced longer on the Negro in the State and at the same time expect for them to be loyal to the party so far as voting is concerned, as it seems that voting is the only thing that the party seem to want from the Negro in Kentucky. To capture the climax the Lexington Convention by their acts made it incumbent upon the Negro voters of the State to vote for a man who they hold is more prejudiced to the race than any democrat in Georgia or South Carolina and makes no attempt to hide it. This man is Wallace, the present treasurer of Kentucky and nominee for Auditor of Public Accounts. The

Republican Convention not being in-as Wallace remains on this ticket, formed that the Negro has long and as certain as the Republican since decided to not vote for any party feels they can cool these Neman, be he ARepublican or Demogroes by a little pat on the back, a crat, who is not frinedly to his inter-little taffy and talking their good ests, while they went along and talk, the Scepter will depart from voted because they had no knowl-Judea and the Law-giver from under edge of of any particular objections his feet.

to the candidates, or had causes.

But here is a man who has placed himself on record as saying to a Committee who waited on him that he didn't believe that any Negro and using a little (n) was fit to be Custodian of the Public Buildings in Frankfort, and that he was opposed to it, and they would find all the members of the Public Sinkink Funds Commission stood just where he did and that he didn't believe that ne would ever need the Negro vote. Now he is nominated for office and expects for the Republican candidates for office to pull him through regardless of his previous statement to all the Negroes that can be insulted, loyal and disloyal, is going to it that he will not have the pleasure of getting the Negro vote. Now it is up to the Republican party to say whether they can lace, because we believe that Jor-spore 150,000 Negro votes and expect to win the victory in November, if they think they can let Mr. Wallace remain on the ticket, and if they don't think that way they had better at once get rid of Mr. Wallace. Now it will be a hard road to travel anyhow.

Now, if you desire to see some of the leading Negro Republicans in the city of Louisville and in the State, I as a life long Republican and have nexer bowed my knee to Bail, would advise that you as Chieftain in this race, ignore party advice because I think that I am expressing to you the situation of the public mind among the Negroes. Now, I stated that I had never bowed my knee to Bail, but the time has come now that Mohammed must come to the Mountain or the Mountain must go to Mohammed. It is true we have been very quiet, but we are not unmindful of our duty and strength toward the party and its interest. We hope that there will be a quiet settlement of this affair, and we are depending upon you to bring about a settlement of this affair, and that in November we can go and do our duty as in the past. But as certain

Remaining very respectfully,

J. C. DEAN,

920 West Chestnut Street.

Jersey Republicans

Issue Call for Meeting

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—(K. N. F. Service) The Colored Republican Conference of New Jersey has issued a call to all colored Republicans in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, to assemble in Atlantic City, July 20 and 21, 1923, to devise ways and means to promote the conservation of our political rights.

Some of the subjects to be considered are:

Absolute equality of membership in the party. The "Lily White" policy. Taxation without representation. Enforcement of the Constitution.

Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. William A. Byrd, Dr. P. L. Hawkins, Dr. C. T. Branch and Mrs. Bessie Mention are among the sponsors of the meeting. New Jersey Republicans will act as host.

I. H. Nutter Is Barred From New Political Clubs

(Special To The New York Age)

Atlantic City, N. J.—Reformation of the Republican party in Atlantic City was begun on the first of the year, and the colored clubs have been reorganizing and several new clubs have been formed. The Young Men's Republican Club, with Attorney Walter Comer as president, and the Atlantic City Independent Colored Citizen's League, with Dr. Wilson, president, are new political organizations among the colored citizens. It is alleged that Attorney Isaac H. Nutter, for a long time prominent in Republican politics here, made application for membership in each of these organizations, but both were unfavorably acted upon.

NEGRO POLITICIANS OF CHICAGO ARE WEIGHING 1924 SITUATION WITH CARE

(For The Associated Negro Press) Chicago, Ill., June 19.—A politician is a bird who is neither rare nor eatable. The political game is a game where everybody goes broke, finally, but the game. Just now it is being played in this big city by the lake with a gusto that is infectious if not truly wholesome. There appears to be a lively show of jockeying for position and a very general disposition to lay everything on the table but the cards. What few cards there are to see are turned face down with no one standing by with pluck enough to turn them face up. But the 1924 campaign is but a few months away and the remembrance of this fact is causing some uneasiness among the wise ones and consequently there is coming to the fore an inclination to give at least a mild inquiry into what may be the possibilities in store for the judicious and the faithful.

Men, Not Measures, Discussed.

As usual, men, not measures, are the more generally discussed. Who'll be what and what will be who are the centers of special interest. Will Oscar DePriest succeed Martin B. Madden in Congress? "Yes," is the answer, "if Louis B. Anderson, "Fighting Bob" Jackson, "Statesman" Adelbert H. Roberts, "Receptive" Edward H. Morris, "Special Attorney" Edward H. Wright and the thousand and one "Me-too-AIs" should happen to die and be buried between now and primary time.

Another view advanced is that DePriest, who is making the most noise just now about going to Congress, is playing the role of a stalking horse who is merely in the race to muddy the political waters and thereby make it conventionally easy for the Honorable Martin B. Madden to return to the lower national house on the back of the time honored tradition that "The time is not ripe for a colored man to represent the rich first district in Congress."

Colored Leaders Divided.

There may be a large measure of truth in this statement. One thing is certain, the colored leaders are not likely to get behind any particular colored man and push him for the nomination. Each one has his own lightning rod rigged and put up full ready to receive the bolt when it comes out of the political sky. No one is better posted on the real sit-

uation than the wily Martin B. himself who stands in the offing laughing up his left sleeve and patiently waiting for the call to once again "stand by the race" as the representative from the first Illinois district. This call is as sure to be his as the day follows the night.

But the most astounding thing about the whole situation is the rapid growth of the aforesaid DePriest from the role of an ordinary ward politician to the status of a national political figure. We have it on good authority that he has been visiting the national capitol and hobnobbing with the President himself. It is reported he has announced that he has told "Warren where he got off at" more than once during the past two years. This is important if true. It probably isn't true. But it is "big town stuff" and affords the redoubtable ex-alderman a good opportunity to "stalk" for his political benefactor by announcing his intention to stand for the congressional nomination in the first congressional district.

The General Political Situation.

The mo. general political situation is included in the continuance of the past few years' fight for the control of the local Republican organization. The one time powerful Thompson machine has gone to the four corners of the city. Attempts have been made and are still being put forth to bring about alignments that will create a new machine. The open fight that the colored voters made on the Chicago TRIBUNE and the Senator McCormick influences is still fresh in the minds of the political wiseacres and it makes for a somewhat clouded confusion of the political situation. Many are declaring that this defection is deep-seated enough to take the State out of the Republican column if the TRIBUNE and Senator McCormick continue to be dominating influences in the councils of the Republican party in Illinois. That remains to be seen. It promises to be a hot fight while it lasts. But, says you, maybe it will and maybe it won't. Many, many things can happen between now and next spring. Maybe DePriest will be the first colored congressman from the North. And then maybe he won't.

Political — 1923.

Party Affiliations.

Why We Should Vote For

BROENING FOR MAYOR

Maryland

Health Commissioner 4-23

Many of us who are not politicians find ourselves perplexed when it comes to deciding where to cast our votes in the coming mayoralty election.

Knowing that our only interest is the welfare of that community in which we work, several friends have asked us to make some statement. Respecting their wishes and in the interest of what seems to us the right, we have the following to say:

We have no desire to ferret out and hold up weaknesses that may be found in the other candidates. We only wish to state very frankly our reasons for supporting Broening.

From a Negro point of view, no white candidate has ever measured up to perfection. Broening is no exception to this rule.

When we discuss what Broening has done, or failed to do, we should remember that he has been a Republican Mayor over a Democratic City Council. When we remember that his every issue has had to pass through Democratic hands, we doubt very much if any man, white or black, could have done more for us than he has done.

And what has he done? Since being Mayor of Baltimore, Broening has placed numbers of colored workers in the various city departments. He has given us a swimming pool, the like of which is not to be found in the country, which is run altogether by colored workers.

Everybody knows of the new schools that have been built and of the new High School that is assured. Broening made it possible to name the colored supervisors of schools. A word from him and they would never have been named.

Broening is the backbone of that force that put colored Doctors and Nurses in colored schools. Some one has said that the Health Commissioner did this over the Mayor's head. Be it forever understood that Dr. Jones, in making these appointments, had the fullest backing of Mayor Broening, and to the credit of Dr. Jones, be it said that he would not have named one of these people against the advice of the Mayor.

We are urged to vote for Jackson because Broening allowed the Ku Klux Klan to parade in Baltimore. Does this mean that men have found out that Jackson would not have allowed this parade? This unworthy Klan was conceived and born in the Democratic South. Jackson is very much closer to the heart of the Klan than Broening would ever be, and if Jackson had been Mayor, who can say that the

Klan would not have paraded?

A thing that stands out is Broening's failure to name a colored man on the School Board, to represent the colored schools that are separate and distinct from the white schools of this city, and that cannot be represented and will never be represented by a person other than one who knows most intimately this separate group. Every atom of justice and right demands that these separate schools have a representation in that School Board.

But we know that if Broening had then named a colored member, it would have been at the risk of losing that Democratic support which was necessary to get over the whole school program. Would we want a School Board member nominated at the risk of losing our new High School?

Broening has actually done more for our group than any other mayor that Baltimore has ever had.

Just recently, Broening, working through his splendid city Board of Charities has turned over Sydenham Hospital for the treatment of colored tuberculosis patients. Do all know what a big thing this is to the health and the very life of our people? Do we know that our tubercular patients had no place to go for treatment? Do we know that nearly every time a tubercular patient is treated and dies in the home, some other member of that family contracts his disease and follows him to the grave? Do we know that whole families have been wiped out because one has not had a place to go for treatment?

Broening has given us this hospital, which is a big step forward. Not only that, but he wants it manned by colored nurses and by colored Doctors in so far as is possible, and he has asked us to begin to line up these nurses and Doctors. Some say this is being done because it is campaign time. Was it campaign time when we were asked to line up nurses and Doctors for our school work?

The men before us are Preston, Jackson, and Broening. Of these three, we have no difficulty in selecting Broening. Not as the perfect, but certainly as the best of the three.

We believe with Harding and everybody else, that we must stop voting the Republican ticket just because Lincoln freed the Negroes. But this does not mean that we should murder Lincoln because he freed us. It does not mean that we should kill Broening because he is actually doing something for us. It does mean that we should begin to think out these things for ourselves and stop following politicians who often are not so much interested in their people as they are in getting their prices.

We do not presume to say to anyone how he shall vote. We do urge all to think. In giving us our school supervisors, and our High School, for which we have labored so long, our Health Department, Doctors and nurses, our swimming pool, and a Tuberculosis Hospital, which will be a City Hospital run by us, has Broening not done well?

For our part we are firmly convinced that with either Preston or Jackson in office, not one of these things would have been actually done. Many a man with a different opinion could be as honest as we are. But too often our faithful and trusting people have been sacrificed by men who will hold up anything that will bring to them a little pay, regardless of truth and sincerity.

DR. B. M. RHETTA
DR. EDWARD J. WHEATLEY
DR. FRANCIS N. CARDOZO

DR. R. GARLAND CHISSELL
DR. ALBERT O. REID

LOUISVILLE KY POST
MAY 30, 1923

TWO NECESSARY REFORMS.

In furtherance of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor of Kentucky Mr. Chas. I. Dawson charges the Democratic party with planning, if successful in the coming State election, to push through the Legislature a law providing for general registration, and a law governing the marking of ballots for illiterate voters.

Mr. Dawson's charges are true. The Democratic party is committed to both of these measures. And that party is right in its advocacy of both. These laws should be passed. They are designed not to promote but to prevent fraud; not to promote but prevent unintelligent voting. Mr. Dawson's party stands opposed to both of these salutary reforms, and this fact affords a powerful argument for the election of the Democratic State ticket this November.

II.

The primary object of a general registration law is to prevent men from voting more than once. The Post confesses its inability to understand how the Republican party in our State justifies its opposition to this law. Under the proposed law the expense of elections will be enormously reduced because so much money is now absorbed annually by registration in the cities and towns. Under a general registration law the whole State, town and country, must register, but a man or a woman, once registered, will not have to register again unless he or she moves. The saving in money will be considerable, and the check against dishonest voting will be most valuable. There has been a great deal of dishonest voting in Kentucky during the last few years, and the worst of it has been in the city of Louisville. The instruments used to promote fraud in elections in Louisville have mostly been colored men, but let it be understood that our colored citizens are not as a race responsible for this. The Republican machine, engineered by white men, has

first, established racial solidarity, and has, second, gone to work to pile on top of racial solidarity fraud at the polls. The negroes have been used only as tools. Let us illustrate by a specific case how a general registration law could be used to prevent fraud in Louisville. Under a general registration law the man who registers must sign his name to the book and leave his description with the registering officers. In the heated municipal election of 1921 when Overton Harris carried the city by a majority of 20,000 among the whites the solid vote of 26,000 negroes gave the office of Mayor to Mr. Huston Quin. But there is abundant proof that some of this vote was fraudulent.

One of the leading business men of Louisville duly registered in 1921 and expected to vote for Mr. Harris. A day or two before the election he was called out of the city. He felt that he could afford to go, however, as he took with him on a private car a colored cook and a colored waiter, both of whom were duly registered and both expected to vote for Quin. The business man in question took with him his secretary, who was a white man and who expected to vote for Harris.

Under this arrangement neither party would have lost anything had the election been honest. But what happened? None of the four voted but the records at the courthouse show that the colored men were fraudulently voted in their absence. Their ballots were marked under the Republican emblem, and were counted for Huston Quin for Mayor and the rest of the Republican ticket.

Now we gain nothing by saying that Mr. Quin had nothing to do with this. Of course, he did not. Mr. Quin is a honest man. But dishonest votes were counted for Mr. Quin, and in large numbers.

It is to meet such situations that a general registration law is proposed. It must be adopted. Mr. Dawson says his party will oppose it, and that is one of the reasons why his party goes into this campaign handicapped.

III.

Less space need be given to the proposed law governing illiterate voters. Under this law a man may avow himself an illiterate and have his ballot marked for him. But he must know the names of those for whom he wishes to vote. He cannot come to the polling place and say "I wish to have my ballot marked for all of the Republican candidates" or for all the Democratic candidates as the case may be. This is certainly a mild restriction. And yet it is opposed by Mr. Dawson's party with a desperation that clearly proves the reliance that party places on the support of illiterates.

As a matter of fact both of these laws will, in the end, help both parties. The Republican party in our State contains thousands of the best men and women in Kentucky. These voters will have no objections to these changes when they understand them. But the Republican machine opposes them.

A WARNING TO REPUBLICAN LEADERS

IT DOES NOT necessarily follow that the reverses sustained by the Republican party in the state and congressional elections of November last mean that the party is destined to be defeated in the presidential election in 1924. But it is a fact which cannot escape public notice that the result clearly indicated the unavailability of President Harding as a candidate to succeed himself. This may not be his

fault, and it may have been due to circumstances which he could not conveniently control, but it is an undisputed fact all the same, let the reasons be what they may. *Chicago Defender*

IF, THEREFORE, the party leaders will allow the corporations and predatory interests to force his re-nomination the party will be as certain to be defeated as election day comes. If the President has the interests of his party at heart he will follow the example set by a previous President from Ohio in the person of R. B. Hayes, and will refuse to allow his name to be used as a candidate. The party will stand a much better show to win with a candidate unknown, untried and inexperienced, with no record to defend or explain, than with one who has a record that will put the party on the defensive. *11/3/23*

THE LEADERS must not assume that because the President was elected by an immense majority that his re-election would necessarily follow in consequence thereof. They cannot and should not overlook the fact that his election was more negative than affirmative. It was to get rid of Wilson and Wilsonism and not an indorsement of Harding and Hardingism, because very few people knew Harding or what he stood for. It was generally known that he had served as lieutenant governor of Ohio, had been an unsuccessful candidate for governor, and at the time of his nomination for President he was serving as one of the United States senators from that state, but his name had never been associated with any measure that brought him prominently and conspicuously before the public.

THE ONLY TIME he was brought before the public was in 1916 when he was selected to sound the Republican keynote for that campaign. As chairman of the national convention, in delivering the keynote speech, he used some beautiful and flowery language, as he usually does, but when carefully digested it was found that nothing out of the ordinary had been said; hence it attracted little attention and elicited few comments. As a senator during the World war he had an opportunity to demonstrate whatever there was in him, but even when the fight was raging over the League of Nations Mr. Harding's attitude was so doubtful that he was claimed by both the friends and the foes of this measure. In fact his position and attitude on most public questions is enigmatical.

SO FAR as the league is concerned his vote was hardly in harmony with his utterances, so that his actual attitude not only remained in doubt after the vote was taken, but continued to be such throughout the presidential campaign. Is this the type of a man the American public wants for President? We think not. Rather would they prefer a man of the late Roosevelt's type, positive, firm and aggressive in all things; weak, negative and passive in nothing. In other words, a man who had ideas, opinions and convictions of his own and who had the courage of his convictions. In short, a leader and not a follower. Such a man can always command the respect and admiration of the public whether they agree with him in all things or not. This is the type of a man the Republican party must bring forward if they expect to be successful in 1924.

INDIGNANT NEW JERSEY NEGRO REPUBLICANS

DR. WALTER G. ALEXANDER, spokesman, has voiced the dissatisfaction of New Jersey Republicans with the Harding administration's deference to the whims and wishes of the South in a statement embodying criticism of the short comings of the Republican Party and President Harding. This characterizes the disposition of Negro Republicans throughout the country. It is worthy of consideration because it is a reminder of the national weakness of the Negro politically, in spite of the voting population of the race in the United States.

Twelve million souls without a single representative in the legislative department of the government. What a pathetic spectacle of helplessness! What an impulse to clear thinking and constructive organization! Here is the primary and fundamental political need of American Negroes—a voice of their own in Congress to speak in behalf of 12,000,000 souls and their disfranchisement, one that will be heard above all others in the warfare against lynching and the mob and the door of opportunity shut in the face of every individual of African blood.

President Harding and the Republican Party cannot champion the cause of the Negro like one of their own blood. No man of another race can and will do so. No tears will be shed in the White House and none in Congress over the disabilities of the Negro or the failure of any legislation beneficial to the race. Indifference will characterize both parties and their leaders, until the day when Negroes make their influence felt substantially in Congress. That will be done by votes—and votes alone. Appeals to the hardened conscience of the leaders of both parties are vain, and under the circumstances make less impression than hungry babes crying for a milk bottle. *5-25-23*

Negro political leaders and politicians must do less thinking for themselves and more for the members of their race. They should do less talking and get down to serious business, mobilizing the voting power of the race in this country. They will get representation on the State Republican Committees throughout the country, when they have qualified voters to demand it. Voting power and that alone will secure Negroes representation upon any committee of the Republican Party. Voting power will not only secure them a candidate for Congress in any State, but will land the candidate that Negro voters choose in Congress. Voting power will also secure Negroes the appointments denied by the lack of it.

Most of the disappointment and indignation of some Negro Republican political "leaders" and ambitious office-seekers arise from the persistence with which they press their personal claims with nothing behind them except ambition for position. The game of politics is not played that way in State or Nation. It's a trading game in which the prize goes to the one able to make the highest bid. Many Negroes are fitted to fill the offices they seek, but they have nothing to offer the organization except their personal fitness, and this is not the rule governing the choice. Good politicians and candidates for office make no appeal to telegraph poles and tree-trunks. Men and women unqualified to vote in this day and time, are hardly anything more in a political sense. Political "leaders" and candidates for office talk to voters and deal with voters. And good political "leaders" are always active interesting men and women in qualifying themselves to vote at election time. The road is open before Dr. W. G. Alexander and his New Jersey fellow-Republicans and all other Negroes dissatisfied with the Harding administration. Stop talking. Go to work, and interest Negroes in qualifying to vote.

Political—1923.

Party Acciliation.

INTEREST GROWS AS TO THE ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN MATTERS DEALING WITH OUR DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

The Associated Negro Press
Washington, D. C., August 15th.

(Associated Negro Press)—President Coolidge has entered upon his unexpected duties as President of the United States with a scope of vision, firmness and determination that argues well for a most interesting evolution of the late President Harding's unfinished program. The President has publicly announced that he will continue the policies of President Harding. It need not be expected, however, that the new Chief Executive will fail to inject his unusual individuality into the affairs of the office.

President Coolidge is patriotic, and a man of great sincerity of purpose. He has been pre-eminently schooled into the fundamental traditions of the republic; first, in that larger section of the combined commonwealths, New England; secondly, in that outstanding center of human justice and opportunity, Massachusetts, and Boston.

The President will not be spectacular, but one may believe with great confidence that Mr. Coolidge will be neither a compromiser nor a trimmer. He is a man of few words, a splendid listener; but when he speaks, with an exclusive command of language that partakes of no misunderstanding, results always follow.

With President Coolidge, there will be no specter of the subconscious mind, as there unquestionably must have been with the late President, speaking in an unguarded way, to restrain him from having his definite say on problems of human relations, particularly those of color. It need hardly be expected that the new President is going to make a martyr of himself on the American race problem, but he has a fortunately substantial grasp of conditions, and it is firmly believed that all people, everywhere, may rely upon an old fashioned square deal.

Commended From High Source

President Coolidge has given no intimation thus far of just how he proposes to deal with domestic problems, particularly those in which colored America is interested. The Associated Negro Press is in a position, however, to state that it is the profound opinion of those who are closest to the new President, and one at least who came directly from a conference with the President, that Mr. Coolidge is not going to be a bitter disappointment. This was said from one of the highest sources in the land: "I think the col-

ored people of America are going to be very much pleased with the attitude of President Coolidge." There is an universal inclination to give the new President an opportunity to "prove himself," so to speak; and the people will be generous in their criticism until that time is "far spent", or something un hoped for happens, according to the best information that can be gathered.

"All Ohio Presidents have been a disappointment, so far as colored people are concerned," said one of the men who prides himself on "keeping the record straight." He went over the list categorically, and gave specific instances and reasons. For him, "That's that." Looking forward to the 1924 elimination handicap, President Coolidge has the "inside track," as did President Harding. It is now, as it was just recently—the President against the field. The difference is this: the field promises to be large and the race exciting. President Coolidge though not known as a "glad hand politician," will be called upon to play some very practical politics in the next few months, and being only human, as well as President, there is good reason to imagine that he will accept the invitation; it will be an invitation from the Republican point of view and a challenge from the Democratic.

President Harding's death has struck the Democrats like a bolt of lightning, politically speaking. Their abundance of propaganda was built up around "the deficiencies of the Harding administration," and in their aggressive manner, they had made, they thought, "splendid headway." Now, that won't do. In the first place, there is a tradition that "You must not speak evil of the dead." Secondly, the unprecedented tributes of respect shown the late President as his remains were tenderly brought from the Pacific to the Atlantic and then back to his Ohio home, would prove a boomerang of the veriest kind. That tribute shows unmistakably that Warren Harding lived "In the hearts of his countrymen," and his name like that of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt will be a rallying cry, while his soul, like John Brown's, "Goes marching on."

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Thousands waited until midnight for the funeral train to arrive from San Francisco.

Said one of the colored trainmen to The A. N. P.: "From Chicago to Washington, there were not three miles, day or night, but what there were not peo-

ple paying tributes of respect to the late President."

The generous heartedness of colored America was beautifully demonstrated in the death of President Harding. As bitter as had been the criticism against the administration in dealing with interests of colored America, everywhere expressions of regret and tributes of respect were made.

The Associated Negro Press can state with belated interest that, according to well-founded information, it was the purpose of President Harding to have appointed Charles A. Cottrell, of Ohio as Register of the Treasury at an early date. The way was being cleared, and the announcement was to have come shortly after returning from the Alaska trip. It is not known whether President Coolidge will carry out this portion of the former administration program.

President Coolidge may be depended upon to take a special interest and maintain a keen personal grasp on the problems of the United States Veteran's hospital at Tuskegee Institute. It will be remembered that President Coolidge has first hand knowledge of both the Veterans' hospital and Tuskegee Institute, as he made the dedication address at the hospital, and visited the principal points of interest about the Institute. C. M. Battey, the official photographer at Tuskegee Institute, is the proud possessor of a fine personal letter from Mr. Coolidge, commending him upon the fine work of an individual photograph of the then Vice President. Mr. Coolidge said it is one of the finest he had ever had made.

In the military division of the great funeral parade of the President, there was a sad deficiency of representation from colored America. There were a few scattered representatives, but no regular military bodies. In the civic division, there was a committee of prominent citizens, including Dr. Emmett J. Scott, John R. Hawkins, and others; and representatives from the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Elks, and other fraternal orders.

Colored America, reviewing the funeral parade of President Harding, could but recall the very recent tribute paid to the remains of Colonel Charles Young as the procession had moved but no regular military bodies. In the civic division, there was a committee of prominent citizens, including Dr. Emmett J. Scott, John R. Hawkins, and others; and representa-

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Flags at half mast and mourning pictures of President Harding have appeared among the colored people in all parts of the country. "Death is no respecter of persons."

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, accompanied by Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney-General, and Mrs. Howard, are among those who attended the services for President Harding in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Perry W. Howard, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General; Arthur G. Froe, Recorder of Deeds; Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, U. S. Department of Labor; Dr. W. S. Scarborough, Special Agent, Department of Agriculture; Captain Napoleon B. Marshall, American Legation, Port au Prince, Haiti; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of the U. S. Veterans' bureau, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman, are among those who combined in sending floral tributes to the bier of the late President Harding.

William C. Matthews and William H. Lewis, distinguished citizens of Boston, are very cordially acquainted with President Coolidge, and speak very favorably of the attitude of President Coolidge on the problems of human relations.

WATERLOO OBSERVER

JUNE 8, 1923

Candidate Harding and the Negro Delegates.

That President Harding, now an active candidate for re-nomination, is willing to go to unusual lengths in obtaining delegates to the next Republican national convention is shown by his recess appointment of Walter Cohen,

the negro Republican leader of Louisiana, who will control the Republican delegation from that state and perhaps other southern states, to be Collector of the Port at New Orleans. Cohen's nomination has twice been before the Senate; once it was withdrawn and once it was rejected. This is not the first time President Harding has slapped the Senate in the face by making recess appointments of men who were personally objectionable to some Senators after confirmation has been refused. He did the same thing in the case of J. W. Tolbert, named as United States Marshall in South Carolina, although it was shown that Tolbert had been convicted of embezzlement and was constitutionally disqualified from taking an oath.

It is not difficult to find a motive for the Cohen appointment in addition to rounding up negro delegates in the next Republican convention. Negro Republican leaders, particularly in the North, have not been enamored of the Harding administration. They were led to expect large recognition from Mr. Harding in the way of appointments, and they have been grievously disappointed. They have seen their President practically abandon their pet anti-lynching bill and the Liberian Loan following the Congressional election last year. They have not been particularly pleased with some of the negro appointees named by President Harding, especially Henry Lincoln Johnson, whose confirmation was refused after it had been shown that he embezzled funds of a client, but which he afterward returned. They showed their resentment of the lack of consideration at the hands of the Harding administration, at the last Congressional election and in some of the larger city elections since held.

While the appointment of Walter Cohen to the most important political Federal office in Louisiana is a plain bid for negro delegates in the next Republican national convention, it may fairly be considered also as an effort to mollify the negro Republican leaders who feel aggrieved over the lack of patronage accorded them. Whether or not they will be mollified may be questioned, because they realize that the Cohen appointment has little or no chance of confirmation.

SEEN THROUGH A NEGRO DEMOCRAT'S EYES

THE WAY OUT

Most of the cry against the Democratic party is occasioned by the disfranchising southern constitution which controvert the general law of the land. The fact of the matter is the Democratic party is as upright, so far as the freedom of the Negro's ballot is concerned as the Republican party, if the composition of each part is measured by its leading exponents relative to sections of the country, where they live. That is to say, a northern Democrat has just as high regard for the rights of the Negro as the northern Republican, while the southern Democrat is no more hostile to his unrestricted suffrage than the southern white Republican.

In the Democratic platform of 1834 there was a declaration favoring a "free ballot and a fair count," while in 1888 the Republican platform contained a section devoted to "free suffrage." Both parties had opportunities to legislate against the condition of which the Negro has complained but neither has done so; the main reason being white men do not usually fight over matters political which would make white enemies solely for Negro rights. In other words, white men are not disposed to fall out or have serious misunderstandings because of the Negro; rather they are willing to make concessions to each other and the Negro's political future has been injured because of their unwillingness to cut each other's throats for us. Example of this is seen in the failure of the last Republican Congress to put over the Dyer Anti-Lynching measure and other failures to repeatedly refuse to give serious consideration to cutting down southern representation in Congress. They had ample power, but preferred to pacify their southern white Democratic friends to pleasing the Negro. The solution to the whole matter lies with the Negro taking his suffrage beyond the zone where it is a problem, and making it a valuable asset for either party to obtain in working out its program for the public good. The Negro will continue to be a political problem just

as long as he keeps voting as a solid mass and swallowing the sop hand-out in Republican platform declarations calculated to hoodwink him like so much fly paper to catch flies.

Republican platform after platform has declared against the lynching evil and been otherwise very solicitous for the colored brother, but it has not meant anything. Of late the truth has been forced on us that the party is top heavy with the Negro vote. His interests have been side tracked in an attempt to build up a white Republican party in the South. All of this means that about the only thing the Negro has succeeded in accomplishing in following the G. O. P. blindly, is to divorce himself from a host of friends who have hoped some day he would be able to think for himself and not constantly call on his political friends to secure those things for him which he can secure for himself with a sensible use of his franchise; but prefers to remain asleep.

There was a time when white men did things for us because they believed we were helpless and could not do for ourselves. This was true in politics as in other life problems. That time is about past. Men have enough to do to care for themselves. They expect us to do something for ourselves, both along political and other lines. It is especially important that we arrive at a true conception of the worth of our ballot, use it to make the greatest number of friends and by so doing gain the highest respect for independent citizenship. This can be done by casting a ballot which no one will be able to accurately gauge until it is counted. Then all white men will be glad to make overtures for it and we will be the gainers thereby.

COOLIDGE BEGAN BIG JOB AND STANDS HIGH IN THE MINDS OF COLORED PEOPLE—HARDING GIVEN PRAISE.

(Continued From Page 1.)

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the unprecedented tributes of respect shown the late President as his remains were tenderly brought from the Pacific to the Atlantic and then back to his Ohio home, would prove a boomerang of the veriest kind. That tribute shows unmistakably that Warren Harding lived "in the hearts of his countrymen," and his name, like that of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt, will be a rallying cry, while his soul, like John Brown's, "goes marching on."

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PRES. COOLIDGE IS NOT SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF RACE

IN HIS SELECTION OF BASCOM SLEMP LILLIE WHITE REPUBLICAN AND CHARGED AS NEGRO HATER AND POLITICAL BROKER HANDLING THE TRADE OF THE SOUTH.

(By The Associated Negro Press)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—Bascom Slemp, as Secretary to President Coolidge, has learned of the estimate Colored America has on his appointment. He is a decided shock and a keen disappointment. Practically every newspaper throughout the country has expressed surprise and disapproval of the Slemp appointment. Some of the press comments follow:

"Congressman Slemp has been the strongest opponent of Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia and a dyed-in-the-wool apostle of Lily whiteism in the State of Virginia. His appointment is regarded as a distinct blow to the aspirations of some 12 million American citizens."

"Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia, just 'cussed' when he heard the news of the appointment. Slemp and Phillips, of Georgia, are said to have advised Harding against the appointment of any colored people to Federal offices."

"But it is the consensus of opinion that the appointment of Slemp carries with it the fact that Mr. Coolidge is putting his hat in the ring as candidate for President in 1924, and has already begun playing for Southern patronage."

The first act of the President is one exceedingly disagreeable to the race, yet we are not as yet passing final judgment on him."

"The most radical Democrat would have been acclaimed with better feeling. Mr. Slemp is among the chiefs of lily whiteism and has done more to thwart the colored Republicans of Virginia than any other agency."

"This act is very significant and should give our political leaders much concern. President Coolidge, by his first move, has indicated that he intends to follow one of the policies inherited from his predecessor, Mr. Harding, which was a great disappointment to the colored voters."

"The Call thinks it fair to presume that the appointee has qualifications. His unfitness in one particular therefore is to be weighed over against certain merits. In this situation, we counsel patience and confidence in Coolidge. It is far more likely that Coolidge who has pleased Negroes, will persuade Slemp, than that Slemp who has displeased Negroes will persuade Coolidge."

"If in the selection of Mr. Slemp is an indication of the new President's attitude toward our Race, he has gone a long way in this selection toward carrying out the Harding policies, which he announced before the burial of the lamented President, he would do. But possibly the President did not have in mind the offensive attitude of Mr. Slemp to the Negroes of America and his long life of antagonism to their political uplift. Mr. Slemp is regarded as a Negro-hater; it having been the policy of the party in Virginia under his leadership to exclude all Negroes from participation in party politics, and to convene his conventions in such places as Negroes would not be admitted."

"If Mr. Slemp, the millionaire ex-congressman, was just a capable middle-aged man, with lots of business and executive ability and political sagacity, receptive for an opportunity to advance his own private and political fortunes, one familiar with Mr. Slemp and with Republican party politics could view with little surprise and concern his acceptance of the post of executive secretary to the President. But the wealthy high priest of "lily whiteism" has no such use for the job. On the circumstances it looms purely as a political appointment, and if Mr. Slemp runs true to form we may expect to see in the next election a very much larger defection of the Afro-American party vote than occurred in recent elections in Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York."

"Of course, Mr. Coolidge may—and we say may "advisedly"—give the Negro a pleasant and agreeable surprise. But we confess his first official act has given us a shock and Colored Americans, especially Colored Republicans who think, must be shocked over the appointment of Bascom Slemp as private secretary to the President. The Negro in America has no worse enemy than this same Slemp. He is a Republican but a lily-white, anti-Negro Republican of the worst and rankest type."

Political—1923
Party Affiliation

Dispatch JUL 17 1923

AS TO A WHITE WOMAN

Henry Lincoln Johnson, the colored republican boss, wants a negro woman put upon the republican national committee from Georgia, and it has raised a row among that small coterie of white republicans who want a white woman put on the committee. As the republican party is a colored man's party in Georgia, we do not see why Mrs. Colored Woman should not be put on the committee along with Lincoln Johnson and the other influences.—Valdosta Times.

And as to a white woman—wonder what white woman is clamoring for the partnership with Mr. Johnson. We have been watching this development for several days—but not yet has a Georgia white woman chirped. We are quite sure they will remain quiet—sure of it.

And while we are on this topic, let us say that the exercises of the ballot by southern white women never contemplated any such partnership in politics as this would seem to be shaping. They should register and vote because they have an abiding interest in good government. They can do so without having an invitation from Mr. Johnson to serve on the republican committee in Georgia. It must be remembered that Mr. Johnson's chief duty as a republican national committee man is to keep Georgia white folks in the ranks of the democratic party.

Republican. A WHITE PARTY VERSUS A BLACK PARTY

Even before the President was inaugurated, he launched the policy that every other President from Ohio had since freedom—that the white South could be converted to Republicanism through patronage; not that the intelligence and wealth of our section could be brought the Republican way of thinking for the love of Republican principles, but that it could be brought around for a dollar, for a job, for public plunder, and in order to bring about this Ohio idea, the President announced a policy of a white party versus a black party. He said that the Republican party in the South was most largely Negro and that white men of intelligence and character would not be led by Negroes and that a solid Negro party was as dangerous to the perpetuity of our institution as the solid South, and he advised the Negro to no longer vote the solid Republican ticket, but to divide their votes between the two great parties. He further laid down the proposition that the party in the South was not an efficient Republican organization, and that his plan was to outlaw the party in the South as constituted, and as had been constituted, for fifty years, and to establish upon its ruin a white organization with white leadership in which Negroes would have no voice but to vote, if they wanted to; that he wanted a white organization in the South composed of outstanding characters who would function, not only in the national equation, but in the local equation, and would become a factor in determining the political fortunes of the country, locally and nationally.

In his Birmingham speech, the President took the position that there was an inescapable gulf between the races making the inferiority of the black man to the white man, that the Negro must be solemnly fellow and divide his votes between the two schools of political thought to best serve his interest and to conserve party success.

In Georgia he came, through certain carpet baggers, most of whom are now dead or discredited in the States where they live, and outlawed the regular organization of fifty years' standing, and without the consent of the people or any authority in party regulations or precedent, set up an oligarchy of white bushwhackers, political brokers and criminals. And pursuant to his policy of drawing the color line in party affairs, proceeded to do business and to dispense patronage in the State through this arbitrary, illegal organization to the detriment and destruction of the regular organization.

At the head of this organization he placed a man, who has since been indicted for robbing the government of \$1,800,000 and crimes so numerous and flagrant that the President's Attorney General had him arrested before he was indicted by the Federal grand jury and held under a \$25,000 bond for appearance before the grand jury. This same man, since the indictment and while under bond, is chief dictator in party affairs of our State. Though accused, charged and indicted for perjury, he is still in a position where he is permitted to select the judges, prosecuting attorneys, jurors and other court officials.

In 1920, the party in Georgia, under the old regime, polled quite fifty thousand votes. In 1922, two years later, under the leadership of the white organization, not a single vote was cast in the State for the Republican party. The Republican party was repudiated throughout the country and almost wiped from existence. Down in Georgia, under the leadership of the President's white party, with all the patronage at their back, with the millions at their command, that the chairman is charged with having stolen from the government and the entire prestige of the national administration, not a single candidate was nominated or a vote cast for the party in the State in November, and since then, this man Philips, with the gall of a brass monkey, has come to Georgia from Pennsylvania, where he lives, and attempted to deprive

Georgia Republicans of the right of free speech and free press by announcing to the world that he had expelled from the party and would not permit them to affiliate as Republicans such life-long Republicans as Clark Grier, D. C. Coles, Dr. Kirkland, Mrs. D. C. Coles and others.

The Independent is opposed to parties along racial lines. We are just as much opposed to a white party as we are to a black party. We believe in a party constituted of the believers of the principles and tenets of the organization. We do not feel that the color of a man's skin should cut any ice in his political faith; that if he believes in the doctrines and principles of the Republican party, he should be invited to affiliate in all of its functions and activities. We believe that a political organization made up of white men is just as dangerous and inimical to good government as an organization constituted of black men, red men, or yellow men. And the experiment of the President under his indicted chairman, has demonstrated not only that his plan was a failure and inimical to good government, but destructive to party efficiency, but it had demonstrated that the white intelligence and wealth of the South could not be bought and sold for a job, for a miserable loss of potage; that the white men of the South would not be led into a political organization by an alleged embezzler of government funds; that there are too much honest, upright, every-day character and intelligence in the Democratic party for the white men and women of the South to follow a political boss who stands indicted before the public for stealing government money.

Parties along racial lines will never succeed. They may have temporary success, but it will be short lived, because the genius of our institution is thoroughly committed to the Jeffersonian idea that there is no just government without the consent of the governed, and any other kind of government, except a government of the people, for the people and by the people, is short lived and will not afford protection to any part of the people all the time. Men come and go. They live and die; but principles are eternal; like the Rock of Gibraltar, they stand always. Principles cannot be brought down to the level of men, but men can be lifted up to the standard of right and justice.

Last November the people gave solemn warning to the Republicans of this country that they would not stand for Hardingism; that they would not stand for special legislation for the classes; that they would not stand for racial oppression and depression; that they would not stand for a party that repudiated its principles, violated its platform and belied its record. The white South warned the President that it could neither be bought, sold or seduced by patronage; that it would not follow corrupt men; that it believed in a democracy and not an oligarchy; that it believed in a party organization in which men and women could have convictions and express their views without being held up to public ridicule and contempt as traitors to the principles of government.

The outrages of Philips, in undertaking to expel men and women from the Republican organization because they did not believe with him, is unheard of in the political history of our country. This is a free country and the Constitution guarantees to us freedom of press and of speech, and no man has the right to undertake to deprive us of either except by due process of law. No political organization in this country dominated by black men and women ever attempted an outrage wrought with so much ignorance, stupidity and nonsense. Yet it is what the President wants—a white party, whether it functions or not. But the voice of last November is only a warning of what will happen in November, 1924, unless the Republican party redeems itself and throws off the yoke of Hardingism.

GO TO POLLS AND VOTE AGAINST THE BOND ISSUE

St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis Argue
2-2-23
Save Five Thousand Negroes From Suffering. Taxes And Rents Will Soar Sky-High. We Are Now Burdened To The Limit, Why File Up More? Vote No On Propositions 1, 2, 3, 10 And 13, Also Others, But Especially 1 And 2. You Have The Power. Why Sit Idly By?

Try to rent a house now, and see how easy? It aint—Widening Market Street will destroy many hundreds of buildings, and put thousands of Negroes on the streets. They don't want us in the Parks even for picnics, what are they going to do with us? Put us in tents on the Levee?

Widening Market Street will entirely eliminate the Negro business district!!

The city has been forced to borrow money every year to meet current expenses. Bonds are not "self-paying" and when issued, a provision must be made at once for interest and sinking fund. If the city cannot meet expenses now, how in the name of common sense can they pay maintenance on new buildings, new sewers, streets, parks, playgrounds, etc., etc., without raising taxes sky high? They will be passed on the renters or confiscated property of small owners who are trying to pay for their homes.

Vote NO on propositions 1, 2, 3, 10, and 13, and any others you don't like but especially No. 1 and 2.

If the city wants to do something to relieve the congestion on down-town streets—build a Garage on the ground they now own at 11th & Market, Chestnut, with basement and 12 stories for storing cars. No Bond Issue will be needed for that, and it will be more than self-sustaining too!

The city had the "Coliseum" and wouldn't keep it. Why spend \$5,000,000.00 for another building to be used only a few times a year?

The Ordinance closing certain streets for Union Station thirty years ago provided for Bridging Clark Avenue from 18th to 20th Streets. That's what we need.

We are burdened the limit with taxes now. Why pile eighty-eight million more "straws on the Camel's back"?

How in the world have we managed to exist so long without a fish tank?

If the cost of living is not high enough for you, vote for the Bond Issue. That will raise it.

Don't hear anything about raising wages in the Bond Issue do you? Living, rent and everything else goes through!

Beautifying "the surroundings of the Station is "Bunk". No big commercial city has nor need such.

Do you think rent is high enough? If the Bond Issue passes rents go up.

Buying a home? Want to pay more taxes? Bond Issue will increase taxes for you.

Why "widen" 5,000 Negroes off Market Street? In whose neighborhood are they going?

It is not wider streets we need, it is better streets!

Clark Avenue needs no widening and is open clear to Vandeventer Bridge, the Railroad Sheds and makes a "live" street out of a "dead" one.

Don't create a traffic problem by concentrating all the traffic on a few streets—distribute it!

Take 4 feet off all sidealks from 7th to Grand and from Park Avenue to St. Louis, resurface streets and your traffic problem is solved. When it gets beyond that, we will need subways and elevateds.

Why "imprison" a lot of fish in an Aquarium in Forest Park for \$400,000.00? Propagate them in our Lakes, and distribute them in our Ponds and Rivers and let us catch 'em and eat 'em!

Chas. H. Turpin, 16 a N. Leffingwell.

Thos. James, 2112 Market St.

Chatham People Start to Purify Local Politics

1-29-28
"Good Government League"

Former at Mass Meeting

to Remedy Evils.

Atlanta Constitution
Savannah, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The Good Government league, recently organized at a mass meeting of 4,000 Savannah people, men and women, members of all political "factions," has expressed its determination to extend its operation for preserving good government in the county as well as the city.

The document sets forth the objects of the league as standing for aggressive "support of methods for better registration lists, complete and containing the names of all who are entitled to vote and containing no other names, names of dead men and people who have moved away, the revision of the laws regulating local elections, primary and regular; the suppression of 'ringing,' vote buying and vote selling and the use of 'corruption' funds, especially of funds accumulated by any system of assessment of officials or city or county employees, and the support of economical administration of government with efficient service for the money expended."

Seek 10,000 Members.

It includes specifically "the county of Chatham and the city of Savannah" and county citizens are being asked to sign up. The goal of at least 10,000 names is set for the work of the active organization to be "ready for a call over night, if necessary" to safeguard the interests of good government at any time.

The first step has been taken by taking from the tax collector's office all the registration books and giving them to the league. This will enable voters eligible may qualify

vote. The league's next step is to aid in purging the registration lists in order that dead names may be removed. The women's league had already done some of that work and found names of men who had been dead for years and others removed from Savannah years ago.

In the organization mass meeting it was charged by M. A. O'Byrne that the lists contained, he believed, from 1,000 to 1,500 names that should not be on the lists. He declared that the registrars who allowed such a condition of the lists should be removed and he went further and said that "any tax collector who accepts lists of hundreds of names with a dollar apiece for poll tax supplied the official by professional politicians," was just as culpable as some others.

Pate Resents Implications.

Dr. Pate, Chatham's tax collector, while not mentioned directly by name nor office, took exception to the charge and in a published card declared that he had not come within the purview of the insinuations of Mr O'Byrne.

It is said that the Chatham delegation in the legislature will be requested by the league first of all in local legislation to offer for passage new and stronger election laws for the government of Savannah and Chatham county elections, primary and general. The grand jury has twice successively recommended the adoption of the recently authorized Australian ballot system for the county and it is believed that this system with precinct voting will be obtained for both city and county elections within the next year.

WILSON CLEARED OF ACCUSATION.

Savannah, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Judge Davis Freeman, of the city court, late yesterday dismissed charges against H. Emmet Wilson, a election manager in the famous Stewart-Rogers primary of December 12. He was charged in a warrant with having opened ballots and inspected them. On the same day Judge D. S. Atkinson, a member of the legislature, was also charged with irregularities as a manager for the other side. The charges against Judge Atkinson were dismissed some weeks ago.

Mr. Wilson, a veteran attorney, is a law partner of James M. Rogers, defeated by declaration of the executive committee in the primary election in question. The fellow manager of Mr. Wilson testified that he did not open ballots, merely smoothing them out in order to number

them. Miss Leonora E. Nieuwenkeump had signed an affidavit that she thought her ballot had been opened.

The box over which he and his fellow manager presided, "M to Q fourth district," is famous for all time in Savannah election history. He held on until 4 p. m., the day following the election before he was satisfied that the count was correct. All night the little mid-street booth in which he stubbornly remained was the center of excitement, hundreds being crowded about for hours.

JUL 24 1923

The North's Negro Problem.

Winston-Salem Journal: "There are indications that the great influx of negroes from the South is not regarded as an unmixed blessing in the Northern cities most favored. For example, Philadelphia's director of health reports to the Mayor that 'the increased migration of negroes from the South' has caused a situation 'entirely out of control of our present forces' and asks that 'additional inspectors' be appointed. He fears 'serious danger' to the health of the city from 'overcrowding in various parts of the town' and calls for 'prompt abatement of insanitary conditions.' It seems that political difficulties are also feared in some quarters. Recently a negro committee called on an announced candidate for mayor, told him that there are now 140,000 voters of their race in the city, and intimated that they (the committee) 'controlled' most of these.

"Commenting on this effort to do business sometimes, the Philadelphia Record says: 'No small group of colored men control a majority of the colored voters of Philadelphia. The condition is worse than that. A majority of the colored voters of Philadelphia are controlled by a small group of white men, leaders of the Republican party.' The Record adds that the voters, 'colored as well as white,' should be interested in electing a new administration that will give the city honest and efficient government, but it does not seem hopeful that the new accessions from the South will better a situation that it has often complained of in the past, asserting that the majority of Philadelphia's negro voters regularly accept the dictation of the dominant political machine for a substantial consideration."

COLORED CANDIDATES
The Herald
8-22-23
IN PRIMARY

Among the candidates who filed in the primaries were Mr. Arthur E. Briscoe, C. M. Dorsey, and Louis H. Davenport. They are all candidates for the House from the Fourth District.

Political—1923. Party Affiliation.

COLORED VOTERS AND THE NOMINATIONS.

This is the year for the election of state officers, from the governor down. White voters, of all parties, are taking a lively interest in all the candidates. Some want a business man for governor, but ALL want candidates of high character and lofty ideals and ability. Only the Negro voter is unconcerned about the caliber of the candidates and their personalities. He does not even look into the records of the candidates deep enough to see whether they are friendly or unfriendly to his race.

It is ridiculous to see "our politicians" in the heat of the campaign strutting around the polls at election times like pouter pigeons declaring themselves "big Republicans." And yet in the make up of the ticket these same politicians are not consulted and not considered because the party bosses know if a "yaller dog" is nominated on the Republican ticket the Negro will vote for him. They feel this more securely because they know that no matter how high minded and high class the Democratic candidate may be that he will assume a "yaller dog" attitude toward the Negro. In other words either the candidates or their workers will pick up some silly anti-Negro argument and irritate the Negro vote, while at the same time the Republican candidates (during the campaign) are running to Negro churches and other gatherings shaking hands and making pulsome promises. That year after year these promises have been ignored by the elected candidates doesn't affect the Negro because he feels if the other fellow had gotten elected he would have been positively against the Negro—this despite the fact that after election Democrats do not carry out their anti-Negro threats.

No candidate for governor ever made more glowing promises to the Negro than Governor E. P. Morrow and no governor, either Republican or Democrat, ever did less for the Negro.

Governor Morrow has not appointed a single Negro to office. He has not advocated a single piece of legislation calculated to benefit the Negro. In other words, Governor Morrow, who received practically the unanimous support of the Negro at the polls has not done a SINGLE thing FOR the Negro.

Now without asking the Negro voters opinion of either Mr. Colvin or Mr. Dawson, party bosses are planning to nominate one of them or perhaps some other man still without regard for the Negro's wishes.

Many Negro educators say Professor Colvin is not RIGHT on matters relating to Negro education. If he is not RIGHT on any phase of the Negro as superintendent of education what hopes have Negroes he will be RIGHT as governor? Yet Negroes, who comprise a large per cent of the Republican vote, are not considered and are not asked if Mr. Colvin is desirable to them.

Mr. Dawson, until a few years ago was a rank Democrat. So rank and rotten was he that after investigating the raw elections of 1905 in Louisville, at which time colored men were beaten and arrested at the polls and disfranchised, he gave the local Democrats a clean slate and said the elections were fair and clean. After that report he moved into a Republican district and unlike the leopard he changed his spots and became a Republican.

Now party bosses dare to suggest him as Republican candidate for governor, and if he is nominated Negro "politicians" will tour the col-

Republican.

ored districts for him. But if any Negro espouses the cause of an out and out Democrat these same "politicians" (men and women) will make Rome howl. As a matter of fact and common sense any Democrat nominated by Democrats would be better than a Democrat nominated by Republicans. It is all very amusing to us when we remember how a few men with a great vision tried to put over the Lincoln Party movement, undoubtedly the greatest thing politically for the Negro ever attempted, and certain folks hired to assassinate (both figuratively and literally) members of their own race who dared try to free the Negro from political bondage, strutted up and down the streets as "influential Republicans." "Influential" at that time because they were hired to kill off their own people. There were big guns then—their names and pictures appeared in the Louisville Herald, a thing unheard of before and since. They were How Mr.'s and Mrs. That. But after the election, they sank back into oblivion—no voice in party councils, no consideration given them and yet they are "politicians." A ticket will be put out soon—a Republican ticket—and Negroes will be told to support that ticket regardless of who or what is on it. But before it is made up no Negro will be consulted as to its makeup. What a joke for the gods! And when the Lincoln Party movement was started the main argument of these "great Negro Republican politicians" was that "it wasn't started right, etc." They claimed every Negro should have been consulted about the Lincoln ticket.

Now NOT A NEGRO in Louisville or Kentucky will be CONSULTED about the Republican ticket but it looks from here like they will ALL be INSULTED.

MR. COOLIDGE, BE A MAN!

The Chicago Whip 8-11-23
Who is this Calvin Coolidge who now sits at the helm of the American nation? What are we to expect from him? Shall our hearts flutter with hope and expectancy, or shall we quietly accept him, realizing that he will make no drastic changes in our status and affairs?

Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Coolidge is a New England politician who knows very little concerning this country's darker citizens. His opinions have been formed from second hand information, slight and qualified contact, and what he has read. We have always contended that the white men in the high places little understood the black people and could less appreciate them. Mr. Coolidge does not know us. Mr. Coolidge for twenty-five years has been a student of politics. A student of politics may be one who analyzes the affairs of the people and considers the many theories of government while on the other hand he may be one who studies how to get votes and secure elective offices. The general understanding of the term "politician" is one who deals in the business of securing public office, either for himself or others. Mr. Coolidge from his record seems to be a member of the latter school.

Mr. Coolidge has never shown evidence of being vitally concerned with the labyrinthian problems of this nation, but he has been eminently successful in securing public office. He rose to great

heights in the Boston police riots, where he took a firm stand for law and order and prevented the policemen from joining the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Coolidge was quick to see that membership in labor unions was not compatible with the position of public servants. There was no other position for him to take. The stand that Calvin Coolidge took for "Law and Order" is no different from that which any other leveled headed governor would have taken, but he was keen and astute enough as a politician to see how such an issue would be of immense value in future elections, whenceforth and whereby we have with us today, "Law and Order, Coolidge."

Notwithstanding this very attractive and appealing position which Mr. Coolidge took we have yet to hear of him raising his voice against the Ku Klux Klan, which threatens the law and order of the world as well as the commonwealth of Massachusetts. We have yet to hear of him taking any positive steps toward abrogating lynching which is our greatest national disorder. Mr. Coolidge is now in position to continue his fight for law and order, but we doubt it, and doubt it seriously, because Mr. Coolidge is a politician, and anti-lynching measures are not particularly appealing to the great mass of white Americans.

Why was Calvin Coolidge a member of the President's cabinet when he was vice-president of this nation? Such a status is without precedent in the history of this government. Calvin Coolidge was the first vice-president of this nation to be a member of the president's cabinet. Some may think that it just happened and was a caprice of the federal heads, but in this time of Klanism and Bolshevism nothing of such a nature just happens. There was a reason for such procedure which the outside world has never known.

Mr. Coolidge is taking up a great burden and matters of stupendous importance must be handled by him. It will take all of his courage and strength to do justice by all. If Calvin Coolidge performs his duties as a man and issues out justice and equity to all of his fellowmen he will rise to great heights. He will have to be a man to put aside political advantages and take up the multiplied problems of mankind. We will pray that Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth president of the United States, will be a man.

GOING TO RUN COLORED MAN FOR LEGISLATURE.

If Republicans Won't Nominate One An Independent Will Make Race.

News has leaked out that while most everybody had their eyes on Lexington Tuesday night a group of Colored Republicans held a meeting here and decided to run a Colored man for the Legislature from the 58th District on the Republican ticket. They declared the time is ripe now, that Negroes are in a dozen different State Legislatures and in each one has been able to do great good.

The 58th District is the old 10th composed almost wholly of Colored people and according to every kind of reason should be represented by

a Colored man. Efforts to have a Colored legislator have always met with strong resistance by the white Republicans. Three Colored men have tried for it—Lee Brown, William Warley and Wilson Lovett—but they have each been defeated on the ground either, being a Negro, would hurt the Republican ticket. The men trying to bring out a Colored candidate are trying to work under cover. They would get more aid and arouse more interest if they would come out in the open.

Our Colored Vote.

A small group of colored men who called upon Mr. Kendrick, who says he is a candidate for Mayor, the other day, stated that there are now upward of 140,000 colored voters in Philadelphia. The small group intimated that they controlled much the larger part of their

140,000 fellow-citizens of color.

This would be a deplorable condition if true, but it is not true. No small group of colored men control a majority of the colored voters of Philadelphia.

The condition is worse than that. A majority of the colored voters of Philadelphia are controlled by a small group of white men, leaders of the great Republican party in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

We did not know that anyone had been counting them lately, but since the colored men we refer to are more or less politicians and practical in a way, we suppose their count of 140,000 colored voters is correct.

Under the circumstances is it not urgently necessary that the voters of Philadelphia who own themselves, COLORED as well as white, should wake up and start something likely to lead to the election of a new Mayor and new Councilmen who are not so much interested in controlling the votes of the 140,000 colored folks as they are in giving the black men, women and children of this city as well as the whites honest government, with efficiency enough at least to insure all of them decent localities in which to live and breathe healthy air?

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON AGAIN THORN IN SIDE OF REPUBLICANS

Must Name Woman National Committee Member—Will She Be White or Black?

Macon Telegraph Bureau, 921 15th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The fact that the Republican National Committee is seriously asking the question, "who will be Georgia's woman member of the committee?" is evidence that Henry Lincoln Johnson is again causing trouble.

As soon as the Republican committee, in imitation of the Democratic committee, gave women equal representation in its membership, Johnson, who is Georgia's male member of the Republican committee, intimated that he would name a negro woman to complete Georgia's quota. Despite the political affiliation of white Republicans with black Republicans the white members of the committee immediately foresaw trouble. They conceived the idea that Republican women of finer fibre than Republican men might object to serving with a negro woman.

It is the understanding that the committee requested Johnson to abandon his plan and select a white woman. Johnson is said to have retorted that in all probability it would be impossible for him to select a white woman of Georgia to serve with him as representative of that state and the difficulty would be practically unsurmountable in view of his previous efforts to give the position to a negro woman. It was his opinion that even had a white woman been willing to serve in the begin-

BUFFALO EXPRESS

SEX AND COLOR.

Senator Harris (Ga.), says that men and women of his state, Republicans and Democrats, are excited over the possibility of a negro woman being named as a member of the Republican National Committee to share honors with Henry Lincoln Johnson. Under the plan adopted by the Republican National Committee to give women equal representation with men, leaving the choice largely with the National Committeeman of each state, the fear is indulged, says Senator Harris, that Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro, will name a member of his own race as his associate to look after the women voters in the Republican party. According to reports from Senator Harris, the white women in the Republican party have indicated that they will not serve on the committee with Johnson.

So a race is to lose a right in order that a sex may gain a privilege! This is a characteristically-Southern way of settling a political question. Since no white woman

will serve with Johnson, what choice has he but to designate a woman of his own race?

Georgians Fear Negroes on National Committee

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — Senator Harris has notified his office in the Capitol that the men and women of Georgia are excited over the possibility of a negro woman being named as a member of the Republican National Committee to share honors with Henry Lincoln Johnson.

Under the plan adopted by the Republican National Committee to give women equal representation with men, leaving the choice largely with the national committeeman of each State, it is feared, says Senator Harris, that Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro, will name a member of his own race as his associate to look after the women voters in the Republican party.

The only way to remove serious embarrassment, Republican leaders here point out, would be for Johnson to resign, but he has no intention of doing so.

tween now and election day will tell us of the negroes' emancipation brought about by the mighty Lincoln. All sensible negroes of this day and time know quite well that the negroes' emancipation was incidental and was brought about from an economic standpoint.

"My paramount object is not to destroy or preserve slavery but to preserve the Union." Sayeth the mighty Lincoln. Again, he bit the nail on the head when he said: "This Government cannot exist half slave and half free." Lincoln knew, like all other men who were seers in those days, that America couldn't reach her zenith until "every child born was born free." These facts destroy all claims of the Republican party's pet hobby.

The negro in this city and all over America has an opportunity to dispense with the untoward conditions which we have confronting us by a dissemination of the vote. The time is ripe now, and if my people will take advantage of the opportunity, a new dawn awaits them.

Mayor Broening, the aspirant of a party whose trickery has brought us untold enemies in this county, has deceived the negro in Baltimore, according to the words of some of the leading men of the race. Mr. Preston, who is the leader of a party which the negro knows nothing about (the Independent party) did likewise during his term of office.

There is only one alternative, and that is to support Howard W. Jackson. The negro cannot lose by so doing. The chances are the race will enter into a new dawn in Baltimore.

HENRY F. ARNOLD,

Baltimore, April 9.

HUGH W. ROBERTS, BALTIMORE MD MORN. SUN

APRIL 16, 1923

This Colored Citizen, Who is Connected With The Afro-American, Says The Negro Owes No Allegiance To The Republican Party, And Should Vote For The Best Man For Mayor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir:

As a drive is on to swing the colored voter behind Mr. Preston or Mayor Broening by the astute politicians of the city, and as I am a member of a large group of negroes who believes in men and measures, I am asking space in your valuable paper to acquaint my unfortunate colored friends of Maryland with a few facts.

No doubt the Republican orators be-

Political—1923.
Party Affiliation.

JUL 14 1923

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN GEORGIA.

Washington correspondents and presumably Democratic propagandists have endeavored to create a feeling of resentment against the Republican party organization in Georgia by the suggestion that there is consternation over the possibility of the appointment of a negro woman to the national committee, in view of the feelings of Henry Lincoln Johnson. The essence of the sting is contained in the further suggestion that no white woman would serve in that capacity in view of this possibility.

It seems that the Republican party in Georgia is being managed without any sort of assistance from Link or his crowd. They have been completely shelved and put away for future reference if there be any need of that. The chairman for Georgia, patronage distributor and general director is J. L. Phillips and it is of course impossible that Mr. Phillips would consider the appointment of any person that Link suggested should he name a colored woman or a colored man for that position.

The Republicans are trying to build a white party in Georgia and they know that the color line doesn't admit of constant and intimate political associations, no matter where it be, provided it is in the South. There may be some such development in the North but it will not occur in Georgia unless Phillips has lost his cunning, which so far seems to be quite in order.

Link is a dead one as far as power is concerned in this state although he has a nominal position, which will be taken from him as soon as circumstances permit. However true that may be the white party in Georgia is not progressing very well, despite judiciously placed appointments and the astute effort to interest a number of prominent women in the state in Republican party machinery.

NEGRO MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH.

In the discharge of his duty as Judge of the Court of Domestic Rela-

tions, Judge C. W. Hoffman, very properly undertakes to protect his jurisdiction from being used to inflict burdens on Ohio or the city that belong elsewhere.

As he very well says it is not his concern to discourage invasion of white or black dependents, defectives or delinquents, from anywhere by sending them back to those states responsible for their care. They are not proper charges on our institutions or our society.

At the same time it is not to be denied that negro migration from the South is assuming a proportion, and in some instances character, that must become the concern of all of us—the official, social and economic concern of city, county and state. Many factors contribute to the movement that is carrying thousands of the black race from the congested areas of the South to the North and East. No doubt, as is cited, labor employment agents, spurious or otherwise, are encouraging this migration for profit. The lure of emancipation from environmental conditions, in cases harsh and in more cases hard, is appealing. Easier work, shorter hours and higher pay are inducements not always to be denied.

Whatever the impelling causes, for doubtless there are several, the movement in very considerable numbers is a fact. Unfortunately it focuses largely on the cities. Also unfortunately it brings not only desirable classes, but the most undesirable. Like all migrations it is mixed. Cincinnati has not felt it so greatly as some of the more northern cities, but she is feeling it sufficiently to realize that it has its problems for her no less than for her sister cities.

There is no law except that of economics against this migration. That which must be done is to take steps in time for a readjustment of the law of economics, as far as is feasible, to fit the new and rapidly becoming intricate and involved situation.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Republican.

The Negroes' Political Outlook

The Chicago Tribune 8/18-23

With the death of President Harding, as titular head of the Republican party, and the elevation of Vice-President Coolidge to the presidency, unforeseen problems and conditions are projected into our national life.

Beginning with the death of the late Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, the "Old Guard" of the "Grand Old Party" has been passing rapidly. Senator Penrose's death last year was the straw that broke the camel's back, and the Old Guard was forced into the background at the November election last fall. The passing of the President, and the evident slipping of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, produces a telling minority in a government where they have held sway since the days of Mark Hanna.

Along with the passing of the Old Guard among white Republicans, must of necessity go the Link Johnsons, the Perry Howards, the Roscoe Simmonses, the Phil Browns, the Andersons, the Motons and other pussy-footing political stevedores of the race.

There is truly a new sentiment among the race in this country, and that sentiment is based upon racial consciousness. This growing racial consciousness is demanding upstanding, clean-cut, unhampered and full-fledged leadership. After sixty years of unparalleled devotion to the Republican party, the Negro is awakening from his dream to find the stern reality of precious little difference between the professed friendship of the Republican party and the outspoken opposition of the Southern Democrats. The Democrats had the nerve to tell you so and the Republicans had the gall to play the hypocrite, patting you on the back before election and kicking you down in the cellar after the election. They have gotten away with it once too often.

The political outlook for the race points to men and measures; not undying affiliation to any party. We must select our men and our measures and throw our whole political strength behind them. But, be ever on the outlook for the opportunity to put one of our men over at every election possible.

President Coolidge looks like a man of action and one on whom one can depend to do whatever he says he will do. We shall watch his actions and listen to his words. If he proves the man of destiny and in whom we find a friend of justice and human rights, we are for him, and will support him.

However, not since Southern race prejudice began disfranchising the Negro in the eighties has the race had the big opportunity that confronted it, politically, last November, and that will be ours in 1924.

It is an evident fact that political progress of the race must be made in the North. We cannot hope for very much from the South. As long as the 14th amendment is treated as a "scrap of paper" by the solid South, and consented to by the Republican party, there is no hope for the 10,000,000 Negroes of the South for political representation. Therefore, the Negro citizens of the North have a tremendous responsibility upon them to render a telling service for their unfortunate brothers in the South and deliver them from political serfdom and "taxation without representation." Last August The Tribune called the race's attention to the possibilities confronting them in the congressional election for November, 1922. Could the race have realized the conditions that now exist and the close margin of the Republicans in the next Congress, they could have had at least four men in Congress this fall who would have been a big factor in the balance of power. The coming election in 1924 is going to be too close for comfort. The Republicans are up against it and the large migration of Negroes from the South has enhanced our political power in the North until we are a big factor in a number of close states.

In New York City, Congressman Anson from the 21st district should be left at home and a Negro elected from that district in 1924. In Missouri, L. C. Dyer of the 12th district, with only 142,189 inhabitants, could not possibly come back if the Negroes had the foresight to nominate and concentrate upon one of their own. The seat of Martin B. Madden, of the first district of Illinois with 167,220 inhabitants, although the Negroes claim more than 150,000 in Chicago, should be eliminated by a Negro. By all means Chicago should send a Negro to Congress. The Negroes of the 4th district of Maryland should nominate a man to oppose Sidney E. Mudd, who had the stomach ache when the Lyer bill was up in the House. If the Negroes in Philadelphia can send two state Representatives to Harrisburg, why can they not send one man to Washington? If the Negroes of Delaware can throw the election to a Democrat then why not make a nomination of one of their own men? If the Negroes in Baltimore can elect

two city aldermen, why cannot they concentrate upon a man to represent them in Washington? The concentration of Negroes in the Pittsburgh district should give them enough power to swing a man into Washington. In New Jersey, Negroes have been elected to the state legislature, which should inspire them to nominate a man to represent them in Washington.

The above are the possibilities for Representatives for Negroes. We may not be able to get a senator into Congress next year, but we can be instrumental in seeing that some of them are left at home, as we did last November. The first one we should concentrate upon to see that he becomes a lame duck, is Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois. His whitewashing of the Haitian conditions are enough for the Negroes to set down on him. It is possible that Mayor Dever of Chicago may oppose Senator McCormick. If so, vote for Judge Dever and leave McCormick in Chicago. Senator Capper's segregation marriage bill is of importance sufficient to see that he remains in Kansas and looks after his chain of papers. Senator Ball of Delaware also will be up for re-election. The Negroes left Senator DuPont at home to think over his failure to measure up to his opportunity to represent all the people of Delaware. Senator Ball is chairman of the senate district committee, and is responsible for many indignities to the Negroes of the District of Columbia. The lack of a bathing beach is an outstanding factor. Let Senator Ball enjoy the pleasures of the lame ducks.

With the above survey before the race, and in view of the fact that the present majority is so very small, four or five Negroes in Congress would wield wonderful power in the 68th Congress.

Beg Pardon

From the New York Times.

Washington, June 28.—Recently we have had in our midst two prominent senators in congress, both republicans—Mr. Watson of Indiana, and Mr. Fess of Ohio, the former the real leader of the majority side of the senate. Both Senator Watson and Senator Fess were interviewed by the newspapers touching the current political situation, and both of them in most emphatic speech and imperative gesture asserted that the question of prohibition shall not be a political issue in the campaign of 1924.

This declaration of two senators who constantly have their ears to the ground and night and day keep in touch with public opinion is significant. A year ago, or earlier, both Watson and Fess would have screamed with delight at the suggestion of prohibition as the paramount if the G. O. P. was granted the dry side of it.

Not in the slightest degree as propaganda, but as history, as I see it, I hope the dries of the South will give heed as I review the political situation as it presents itself to my vision. If the present trend to the wet north of Mason and Dixon line and east of the Mississippi is not checked there is nothing more certain than that Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin will vote wet in 1924. That is why Senators Watson and Fess are so positive in their prediction that in no event can prohibition be an issue.

Other things "being equal," the South would stubbornly refuse support to the wet cause; but "other things" are impertinent and promise to be clamorous. There are over 1,000,000 negro voters at the North and they are grimly resolved to assert themselves. The returns of the election last fall are exceedingly significant. The negroes of Harlem, N. Y., did not go to the polls and all over the North the negro vote was pouting. Both houses of the Sixty-seventh congress were overwhelmingly republican and during the life of congress the president was Mr. Harding. And yet the Dyer anti-lynch bill failed. That accounts for the negro revolt at the North.

Now it is a fact that the negro vote at the North demands the enactment of the Dyer bill the first session of the Sixty-eighth congress. Everybody who knows anything about the negro knows that if the Dyer bill becomes the law the negro brute will accept it as a license to outrage and horrify the community where he dwells and despite the Dyer law lynchings at the South would be multiplied manifold. The able and admirable speech Mr. Summers of Texas made in discussion of the Dyer bill in the last congress is conclusive of the subject, accepted as conclusive in the minds of a majority of republicans in both houses of congress who unfortunately are intimidated by the professional negroes of the North.

But that is not all. If the professional negroes of the North can coerce the G. O. P. to enact the Dyer anti-lynching bill, they can extort from the G. O. P. the Lodge force bill putting some of the Southern States under the political dominion of the negro. Ohio and Indiana are republican States because of the ne-

gro vote. It was the negro vote at the North that elected Garfield president in 1880 and Harrison president in 1888. That vote also made it possible for the party of Great Moral Ideas to steal the presidency for R. B. Hayes in 1876-77. The negro has just discovered his power. It was the demand of the Northern professional negroes for social recognition that made the Harding inauguration the tame affair it was instead of the most brilliant and gorgeous pageant Washington City ever saw as was intended.

For years the G. O. P. has promised the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in its national platforms. Heretofore these have been promises made to be broken. The negro was docile until 1922 when he refused to vote at the North. He is now on the offensive. He has tasted blood. Will the G. O. P. redeem its promises in the legislation of the Sixty-eighth congress?

Here is something for our dry friends at the South to ponder. Only the sword can enforce the law in communities that hate the law, and the sword and civil liberty can never herd together. Local self-government is the soul of civil liberty. If the Eighteenth amendment is to be enforced by the sword in many Northern States, and if the Fifteenth amendment is to be enforced by the sword in some of the Southern States, what is this here great and stupendous empire that keeps its pomp in Washington but a military despotism? It is no more the free Republic of Jefferson than the devil's cloven hoof is typical of sincere piety and Christian charity.

WON SOUTHERNERS BY ATLANTA

Some time ago, as Vice-President, the present President had occasion to visit Atlanta. While there he was invited to speak to the colored citizens at the First Congregational church. This spacious edifice was crowded with eager hearers awaiting for inspiring words from one of the nation's chiefs. He was received with open and throbbing hearts. Well received were his opening words, but what seemed to have been his intention was the advice to them along certain lines as pertains to the white south. A cold blast thwarted the enthusiasm and the Vice-President was given a chill that was easily perceptible. On the other hand the white officials who accompanied him gave vigorous approval. After his ascendancy to the presidency this incident was recalled and several of the southern dailies have been lauding him as a safe President on account of his speech on this occasion. Let them get their full meed of comfort from the then Vice-President's advice. This much confidence is reposed in Mr. Coolidge, that when the decisive time comes, he will act justly and not in jelly fish manner.

NEGRO WOMAN GETS HIGH POST

White Georgian Women Protest Giving Advisory Post in G. O. P. to Negro Woman. Johnson, Firm and Unyielding, Says

Appointment Will Stand.

Washington, July 12.—(Special) A Negro woman to sit in an advisory capacity to the male members of the Republican national committee is near to realization as a result of the firm stand taken by Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro national Republican committeeman from Georgia. The creation of the new women's auxiliary to the national Republican committee calls for the naming of a woman by each of the national committeemen as associate member.

It was on the suggestion of chairman Adams of the national Republican committee that each national committeeman name some woman to sit in an advisory capacity, as associate member of the Republican national committee.

Some of the lily white Republican women of Georgia have attempted to protest the naming of a Negro woman to this high post. They argued that the woman in this capacity would be of equal rank with the white women of other states and would sit as a representative of white women of Georgia. They have attempted to voice their protest to Chairman Adams with the hope of having a white woman named for the post.

Johnson first came into national prominence when he succeeded in seating his delegation of Negroes over a contesting white delegation from Georgia at the Chicago convention which nominated president Harding. By a vote of the national committee the Johnson delegation was seated and the white delegation was compelled to return home, defeated, humiliated and unrecognized at the Republican convention.

The Georgians did not stomach this defeat so easily, and when Johnson was nominated by president Harding for the position of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, they brought all pressure possible to bear to prevent his nomination being confirmed by the senate. These Georgians made a number of charges concerning Johnson's conduct while a lawyer at Cedartown, Ga., and the nomination failed of confirmation. However, shortly afterwards, Johnson succeeded in having the president nominate Arthur Froe, Negro, of West Virginia. His nomination was confirmed at once by the senate.

Johnson a Thorn to Georgians.

Johnson is considered a thorn in the side of ambitious white Republicans of Georgia, who realize the position as national committeeman puts

Johnson in a position to get more plums for himself and Negroes than is good for them. The administration, too, has made several attempts to get Johnson out of the way by offering him posts in foreign countries. One of the first posts offered Johnson was that of minister to Liberia at a salary of \$10,000 a year. This called for Johnson's resignation as national committeeman if he accepted. Politely, Johnson refused the offer, stating at the time that he would never resign from his position as national committeeman however great the offers and honors offered him.

Johnson a Shrewd Diplomat.

"I shall never resign as member of the Republican national committee, so help me God. I shall never accept an appointment that will take me out of the United States. I shall never accept any position, however loaded with flattering emolument, that will interfere with my functioning as national committeeman." This statement from Johnson has put a stop to the attempts of the administration to get him out of the country, and to shear him of his national committeeman robe.

Johnson showed that he knew how to hold his own with the smartest Republican leaders when he had this delegation to elect him as national committeeman over the protest of white Georgian Republicans. It is said that Johnson promised at that time that if he were confirmed by the convention, he would resign afterwards when the country saw him as vindicated in his fight against the white delegates from Georgia.

Johnson is insisting on his rights in reference to the appointment of a Negro woman as associate national committeeman. There is very little objection to the appointment, except from a few narrow-minded women of Georgia who are acting at the instigation of the Georgians humiliated at the Chicago convention.

Political—1923.
Party Affiliation.
THE SIGNIFICATION

The Savannah Journal.
The death of President Harding awakes to memory some sad incidents of the political history of the Negro in the South. However much we regret his untimely and unexpected death, and however much it will affect the expectancy of the Republican party, these incidents will arise and will not down.

The incidents are the acts of Miller, McGinnis and Kealing, and they were applied to the utter disruption of the party of the South. The acts of these men, meteors of the overwhelmingly successful Republican party, came into Georgia under the instructions to dethrone the established and recognized party in Georgia because, they stated, it was dominated by black men—and they did. But in the emasculation of the regular organization they sowed cockatrice eggs which hatched out trouble to us and to them and to the State of Georgia. 8-11-23

These men broke through the law of established precedent, trampled upon the law of State sovereignty, and, without recognizing the rights of citizens of a sovereign State, aided by Lilywhites, many of whom had not affiliated with the Republican party, organized what they called a party. They elected officers contrary to law and built a machine to suit their liking, made Phillips dictator, and then left.

These "three musketeers," political sharpshooters, knew their cause was wrong; that their acts were wicked and not charitable. They knew that the scheme was diabolical and nauseous to the smell of honor. We knew it and the records will show that we denounced the intermeddling of carpetbaggers, interlopers and political usurpers. Our denunciation is of record along with that of the ill-conceived "committee of one hundred."

"Murder will out; there is no escape from it but suicide." Now let us see what has happened. Will Hays left the cabinet, Miller went to Minneapolis and died. McGinnis and Kealing—well, they are negligible quantities; non-construction in the big things of the administration and the chief of the nation is no more and the Republican party of the South is still in the hands of the regulars.

The sad taking off of Mr. Harding removes the possibility of no opposition at the next Republican national convention. There will be contending forces for the nomination and this will again "open the doors of hope" for the Negro in Republican politics. There will be a contest for votes. There will be importuning for votes.

Since the last convention fate has driven the Negro, hordes of them, into other States. Fortunately or the reverse, they have gone into pivotal States. In at least nine of these States, their vote can turn the tide of election. The party in the South will be in the hands of the old line Republicans, consisting as it always did, of whites and blacks, the men who have always kept the party alive. They are the students and the descendants of Buck and Locke and Brown and Deveaux and Pledger and the present supporters of Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman from Georgia. These forces will supplement the Negro vote of the North in an effort to bring back to the party such recognition as is due it as a component part of the party. These men will not be Brisbaneed. They will prove that if down, they were not out.

Mr. Coolidge may seek the nomination. Well, there is no criticism of him by black men of the South, and it is hoped that

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nothing will arise to give cause for it. It is hoped that such acts of manhood will characterize his ministration as the handling of the situation in Boston, when all of the city officers struck. In handling this situation, he was resolute, determined in preserving the peace of the city and the safety of the people. His stand in this matter brought him conspicuously into the public gaze and in the spotlight of popular approval. He was mentioned prominently for the presidency and was an easy winner for second place on the Republican ticket. And now that Mr. Coolidge is President, he is in position to correct many errors and to establish confidence in the Republican party.

It is no secret that the colored brother has been disappointed. The advice from high sources given him was not reassuring. To him it was contrary to party doctrine and bore the earmark of total disregard of his worth to the party. It was criticism of his primal loyalty and signification, left him adrift with the unchallenged privilege to hang on to any party that would accept our patronage. We shall wait to hear the pronouncements of the new President.

Coolidge Expected To Favor Boston Negroes

The St. Louis Negro 8/10/23
New President Has Been Close And Intimate With Republican Club Named After Him And Composed Of The City's Most Influential, Powerful And Astute Negro Political Leaders.

St. Louis Mo.
Associated Negro Press.
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Political chaos has come as a result of Mr. Harding's death. The immediate consideration, to Negro citizens, as to Americans generally points to new alignments of voters and political workers as a result of the assumption of the duties and office of President by Mr. Coolidge. What most men are asking is, "What is he going to mean to us?"

In one respect the new president is felt to be widely understood. The public seems content for the present to base its estimates of the character of his dyed-in-the-wool Yankee and red-headed president by his pre-emptory, definite and effective action in the Boston police strike of some years ago, action which resulted in his choice for the Vice Presidency and his gaining of the name, "Law and Order" Coolidge. Political wise-aces of both races declare Coolidge to be a man of strong personal convictions. They look upon him as a little man physically, big inside and full of strength. There is some inclination to fear that he may develop Napoleonic tendencies in the firmness and forthrightness of his policies. There is no sign according to those who have expressed themselves

of the straddler in Coolidge. He will meet issues as they come up to him and dispose of them.

Not much so far has been written of the career of the new President as a politician. Despite the fact that he was governor of Massachusetts, little is known of what part he played in building the political organization in the Bay State which was responsible for his election, first by a 7,000 majority and again by 142,000. Those interested in the events of the next few months preceding the Republican national convention are asking themselves with what efficacy Coolidge is going to be able to work in with the Republican leaders of the organization as it now is. Harding was the leader of the party in every way, the titular and actual head. Coolidge is now the titular head, but will he be able to assume the actual reins of leadership, a feat that depends on personality, strength of character, and the ability to force co-ordination of the motives and works of strong, big men who are working at variant angles to themselves and to the President. Will he be able to line up Borah, Johnson La

Follette and the rest of the group? Which friends, of Harding, active, powerful and cohesive to the good of the party organization, will Coolidge be able to retain, or will he wish to? Has he anything up his sleeve, so to speak?

It is expected, among Negroes, that the group of Boston politicians who have labored with the new President in his less pretentious days, are now to be the heirs presumptive to Presidential favor. There is already in Boston the Coolidge Republican club, composed of the city's most influential, powerful and astute Negro political leaders. Despite what is known as Coolidge's austerity, aloofness and quietness, it is also a point of knowledge that he has been close and intimate with this organization. Colored Americans may be compelled now to look in an entirely new direction for the amelioration of political ills. The boys who knew the President when he was a boy, who used to work for him, who have given him this and that advice, and so forth, no longer live in Ohio, but in Massachusetts. What now, it is wondered, will "Bill" Lewis, brilliant Massachusetts lawyer and former Assistant United States Attorney General do? What of Matthews and the rest of the bunch?

While there is every indication that Coolidge will look to Boston for his first pointers relative to his Negro supporters, it is well recognized that there will be persistent offers of advice from other points of the compass. The organization headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia national Committeeman, had just begun to function. Whatever Johnson may attempt to do will be significant because of the peculiar and interminable ramifications of his political connections. He has at his beck and call some of the most astute among Negro politicians, the real professionals. No one, it is believed, can foretell just what influence these men may be able to exert.

It is a practical certainty that Southern Negro voters who are few, will follow Johnson and his coterie. The Northern voters, represented by powerful knots in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, are equally sure to give first ear to Boston, should the new President show an early inclination toward that group.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE IGNORES MOST OF COLORED VOTERS' DESIRES.

Lincoln Civic and Political League Urge Certain Planks In Republican Platforms A Paragraphic Sop Is Thrown Kentucky Negroes.

Pursuant to a call issued by Rev. J. E. Woods, of Danville, Ky., to Negro voters to meet in Lexington Monday night before the Republican Convention and discuss political matters affecting the race about 150 men and women responded. The meeting was held in the Odd Fellows hall under the auspices of The Lincoln Civic and Political League, which has no connection with the Lincoln Party Movement.

Dr. J. E. Woods, a staunch Republican, is president, but he ruled Monday night that the organization was non-partisan and every Negro voter, no matter what his politics, was eligible to membership rights. This was done over the protest of Mr. Ed Chenault, who is the only Colored member of the Republican State Central Committee.

There were some strong talks made by men from out in the State, who denounced the disposition of the Republican party to ignore the Negro except at election time. Two particularly strong speeches were made by certain men from the Sixth District who were delegates to the Republican Convention. They declared if the Republican Convention did not show signs on Tuesday that the Negro was part and parcel of the party in a tangible way they would vote the Democratic ticket. These speeches were applauded loud and long. The only defense the G. O. P. got from these attacks came from Ed Chenault, who with tears in his voice, if not his eyes, pleaded that the Republican party as bad as it might be was the "Negro's best friend." Mr. Chenault did not receive much applause for the old bromide which may have been true in the early eighties—but "them days is gone forever."

Rev. Woods appointed a com-

mittee to draw up resolutions voicing the sentiments of the Negro to be presented to the Platform Committee to insert in the Republican platform.

This Committee met Tuesday morning and drew up the following resolutions and Prof. E. B. Davis, of Georgetown, was elected to present them with a few remarks especially on number one that refers to unequal travelling accommodations and to number two which refers to a greater program for Negro education. He was instructed to bear heartily on the fact that North Carolina, where the Negro can not vote, appropriated \$500,000 to ONE NEGRO College alone last year, and West Virginia voted \$600,000 to one Negro school, while Kentucky, with a Republican legislature and Republican Governor voted only \$61,000 to ALL Negro education in the State.

Mr. Davis was also to encouch in his remarks something relative to the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill. But Alas and Alack! when the Colored committee arrived with their resolutions the Platform Committee announced there would be no speech making and the men were told to "just leave your resolutions here." They left them and this is the sop thrown Negro voters of the State of Kentucky in the Republican platform:

"Colored Citizens—We commend to the sympathetic consideration of the next Legislature the need and justice of providing for our Colored citizens better facilities for normal schools of the highest grade; and an institute for the care of Colored feeble minded children."

Simply that and nothing more, Negro apologists for the Republican party's disregard of the Negro will

say the Anti-Ku Klux plan was inserted to please the Negro. Not so. They were trying to kill three birds with one stone—the Catholic, the Jew and the Negro. But the Negro only will fall for it.

A hot discussion arose at the League meeting over the statement by Mr. Chenault that the Honorable James Wallace, State Treasurer elected on the Republican ticket partly by Colored voters had told a men that, No DARKEY should be

custodian of the State House at Frankfort and that it was a White Man's job. Mr. Chenault reminded the Honorable James Wallace he might want the Darkey votes sometime, to which the Honorable James Wallace replied: "I guess not," and perhaps under this breath added: "If I do, I'll get them."

Other men present at the meeting said they heard the Honorable James Wallace say the same thing. Therefore it was resolved that the powers that be in the Republican Convention be told that "the Negroes of Kentucky" did not want the Honorable James Wallace on the ticket. He wants to be State Auditor. And Rev. J. E. Woods, president of the Lincoln Civic and Political League, a staunch Republican, but a staunch Negro before he was a Republican, was appointed to get the Republicans "in convention assembled," told that the Honorable James Wallace, State Treasurer, had insulted the intelligence and the loyalty of the Negroes of Kentucky, and now the said Negroes of Kentucky opposed the placing of the name of the said Honorable James Wallace on the ticket for State Auditor.

Rev. Wood accepted the commission to get the Bosses told and went his way.

The Convention assembled and dissembled, but the Rev. J. E. Wood, staunch Republican, but Negro first, said not a word.

Read the list of nominees and you will find the name of the Honorable James Wallace, who said to Negro Men's faces, "No darkey should be custodian of the State House, it is a WHITE Man's job," on the list for State Auditor.

So "the intelligence and the loyalty of the Negroes of Kentucky" have been "INSULTED" for the steenth time.

What will they do about it? The

echo answers, WHAT? The following resolutions were drawn up by a committee from the Lincoln Civic and Political League. It was voted they should be presented to the Republican and Democratic Platform Committees for insertion in the platforms of both parties.

I. We deplore and condemn the unequal facilities of travel provided the Negro citizens on the common carriers of the State, and pledge ourselves to the strict and full enforcement of all laws, providing for equal accommodations; and to the enactment of such additional measures as shall secure equal comforts and conveniences for all passengers.

II. We favor that facilities and equipments for education be equally provided for all citizens, and to that end, we ask that such appropriations for the K. N. I. Institute be made, such as shall raise its curriculum to that of a fully equipped Teachers' College, and that such appropriations be made, and supervision assumed of the Western Normal School for Colored persons, as shall equip that institution to do the work for which it was established.

We further urge such an educational program for the Negro schools as well as for the white schools, as shall rank Kentucky among the foremost states of the Union in educational progress.

III. We believe that the unfortunate children of the Colored Race should have the benefit of being taught an dtrained as well as the care and protection of the State, and therefore we favor that provisions be made for the establishment and maintenance of a Feeble Minded Institute for Colored children as is now provided for the white children.

IV. We favor the selection of jurors without any discrimination as to race, creed or color.

V. We favor the elimination of State Schools from politics.

VI. We are opposed to masked organizations which have for their purpose the intimidation of any race, color or creed.

We favor the re-submission of the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill and its passage by the next National Congress.

J. E. Woods, Danville; E. W. Glass, Hopkinsville; W. R. Dudley, Georgetown; E. B. Davis, George-

town; J. W. Bell, Hopkinsville; W. T. Merchant, Louisville; William Warley, Louisville; S. D. Marley, Princeton; Dr. S. P. Young, Lexington; Dee Brown, Scottsville; Robt. Bridges, Princeton; I. Willis Cole, Louisville; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort.

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Party Affiliation.

New Jersey Republicans Hold Conference, Taking Stand on Harding Policy

(Special to The New York Age)

Jersey City, N. J.—Following upon a conference of New Jersey Republicans held May 10 at Trenton, Dr. George E. Cannon of 354 Pacific avenue, who was made president of the State Conference, announced that it is probable a national convention of Negro voters will be called to meet at Atlantic City during July next.

After a vigorous condemnation of President Harding's policy as regards appointment of whites to office in the South and ignoring the Negro, and the making of a strong demand that the 14th and 15th Amendments be enforced with the same vigor as the 18th, a committee was named to lay plans for the national convention. The committee is Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange; Rev. Wm. A. Byrd, Jersey City; Dr. C. T. Branch, Camden; Dr. P. L. Hawkins, Atlantic City; Mrs. Lessie Mention, Princeton; and Dr. Geo. E. Cannon, Jersey City.

In the state conference, resolutions condemning in unmeasured terms the President's attitude toward southern Negroes were voted down, but many of the men and women present expressed dissatisfaction with party conditions.

The State Republican organization will be called upon to give the Negro recognition next fall, with a definite request for the naming of colored candidates for the Assembly from Hudson, Camden and Atlantic Counties. Essex is the only county which has sent a colored man to the State Assembly. Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, the first member of the lower house, being succeeded by the present incumbent, Assemblyman Oliver Randolph of Newark.

AFRAID TO LET COLORED PEOPLE VOTE AT CAPITOL

Editor Warns That Washington Must Remain Voteless To Keep Race With Balance Of Power From Dictating To Government

Special to the Argus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Results in favor of keeping the District of Columbia and the National

Capital voteless. As they are as present, George Ernest Miller of the Washington Journal, writing in the Service Record urges as one of the reasons for denying the vote to Washington, that there are so many Negroes there. Mr. Miller warns of the danger that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would organize 25,000 Negroes in Washington; "They have the disposition and numbers to be the 'balance of power' at the seat of the government and will take advantage of it."

Mr. Miller refers to the drive now being conducted by the N. A. A. C. P. for 25,000 members in Washington and states as his belief that if Washingtonians were given the vote, Colored people would, through their organization control and dictate to the government. In the face of this "danger" Mr. Miller is willing to continue disfranchising the white citizens of Washington, in order not to have to give the vote to the Colored people.

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

Ill received was the announcement on Wednesday morning that President Coolidge had appointed C. Bascom Slemm as his secretary. The most radical Democrat would have been acclaimed with better feeling. Mr. Slemm is among the chiefs of lily whiteism and has done more to thwart the colored Republicans of Virginia than any other agency. He served several terms in Congress, and became so obnoxious to the colored Republicans of that state and especially of his district, until they perfected a thorough organization to "knife" him should he be renominated. Becoming aware of this determination Mr. Slemm would not accept the nomination, thus saving himself from a shameful defeat. It is assured that the feelings of the colored Republicans of Virginia has not been assuaged, and along with the colored Republicans in every state, his appointment will be received in a resentful manner.

The press dispatch states that President Coolidge knows little about this ex-congressman. Even in that little it is hoped that the lily white attitude is not included. At any rate, Mr. Slemm has an excellent chance to reform and his short tenure of office will prove whether he is of the interchangeable sort.

Republican.

Coolidge and Southern Delegates

The new president has appointed C. Bascom Slemm to the secretarial vacancy caused by the resignation of Secretary Christian, and the Washington dispatches report that members of the democratic national committee see in this selection what is tantamount to an announcement that the president is a candidate for the nomination and that the work of rounding up the "Southern delegates" is on.

It is true that Slemm is not a person of savory repute among democrats in Washington. As a trafficker in Federal offices not so long ago, which was exposed while he was yet a member of the house, he was not highly regarded by Southern democrats.

But it did not require this appointment to proclaim Mr. Coolidge's candidacy, and certainly Mr. Slemm will have little time in his high secretarial position to engage in much political activity. He is a man of considerable ability, as most democratic congressmen know, and they also know that the method of handling Southern republican delegations, offensive and obnoxious as it is to every concept of decent politics, is not apt to be changed.

Each Southern State has its republican boss, whose position and power depend almost solely upon Federal patronage. Many of these bosses are nice enough gentlemen in other ways than politics, but the system, which has come down from reconstruction days, is an affront to decent politics. Moreover, it has prevented the republican party from attaining anything resembling a respectable status in the Southern States.

The Southern delegations are certain to be for Coolidge next year; that is, unless the inevitable contesting delegations should be seated, which is entirely possible. There will be contesting delegations, at least in many of the States. In Texas, for instance, the ruling powers have bleached the republican party by banishing the black majority from their councils. The blacks will go to the national convention more influential than usual, because the number of negro voters in the North is now much larger than ever before, and the convention may hesitate to kick out Southern negroes at the behest of patronage brokers, if such action might alienate the now black balances of power in some of the pivotal States of the North.

We dissent, therefore, from the suggestion that Mr. Coolidge has embarked upon some desperate endeavor to control the Southern delegations. The several State bosses are for him, which means that the officeholders are also for him. Just what the negro faction may do is yet to be determined—determined by the other entrants in the contest and the amount of money that will be available to finance rival republican movements.

The heavy tide of negro immigration into New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and Illinois during the past five years, however, will cause the Northern republican leaders to be very careful how they treat the "man and brother" hereafter.

C. BASCOM SLEMM

Just why President Coolidge selected Mr. Slemm as secretary to the President, millions of Americans will want to know.

The only distinction Mr. Slemm has made for himself in American political life is the leader of lily-whiteism, an organization of white men, whose one purpose is to eliminate thirteen million American

citizens from the political equation of the country, because of their color. It is true Mr. Slemm stayed in Congress twenty years, and received many committee assignments, but there is not a single thing to his credit constructively. If he arose to the dignity of statesmanship on any occasion, his congressional activities do not disclose it. The one thing that distinguished him more than anything else was his effort to lily-white the

Republican Party and to discriminate against American citizens, because of their race and color. If he were any service in Congress, it was largely silent and passive. He was known as a politician of mediocre order.

But President Coolidge is a wise man and distinguished character, and may have good reason for the selection of Mr. Slemm as secretary to the President. The Negroes of this country will certainly regard his selection as unfriendly to their political interest and rather than deal with a man who has been consistently against them, many of them will stay away from the White House and possibly misjudge the good intentions and purposes of our President.

If the selection of Mr. Slemm is an indication of the new President's attitude toward our race, he has gone a long way in this selection toward carrying out the Harding policies, which he announced before the burial of the lamented President, he would do. But possibly the President did not have in mind the offensive attitude of Mr. Slemm to the Negroes of America and his long life of antagonism to their political uplift. Mr. Slemm is regarded as a Negro-hater; it having been the policy of the party in Virginia under his leadership to exclude all Negroes from participation in party politics, and to convene his conventions in such places as Negroes could not be admitted.

We beg to express the hope that the President has discovered some virtue of service in Mr. Slemm that no other Republican President has discovered, and that he feels that his service will rise to the standard of statesmanship and that every citizen who has business with the executive, will be handled by Mr. Slemm without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. We believe in the President. His record as Governor of Massachusetts caused us to vote for him at the National Convention in 1920, over the protest of our state leader, and we hope that the appointment of Mr. Slemm in no sense expresses his attitude toward the colored man in America; and that in no sense can we accept this appointment as

a prophecy of what we may expect so important a position as secretary to the President, gives rise at the White House. If there is anything we hate it is lily-whiteism, to a grave suspicion in our mind and to appoint Mr. Slemm, the father of the idea in the South, to

"MR. JOHNSON TURN ME LOOSE."

Chairman Adams, of the Republican National Committee, in the prosecution of his plan to have associated women committee members in the various states, walks into a trap in Georgia, where National Committeeman Henry Lincoln Johnson would have a Negro woman chosen.

Why shouldn't Henry Lincoln Johnson insist upon a Negro woman being honored by a call from the party to service? Isn't blood thicker than water? Aren't Negro Republicans thicker than white Republicans in Georgia?

Moreover, Henry Lincoln Johnson might say if Mr. Adams can work with Henry Lincoln Johnson, why can not associate women members, for example as Mrs. Bird from the old abolitionist center in Massachusetts, work with a Georgian woman of Henry Lincoln Johnson's blood?

Politics, especially as practiced in the Republican party in the Cotton belt, is not akin to mere social capering. Henry Lincoln Johnson is not proposing to cause an invitation to be sent by Mr. Adams bidding a trustworthy friend and helper of Henry Lincoln Johnson to a the Dansant. What Henry Lincoln Johnson is driving at—if his middle name does stand for emancipation—is the business of practical politics. Why should Mr. Adams be singing "Mistah Johnson, turn me loose?"

Why shouldn't a female of the species "Georgia Republican" join Mr. Adams' personally selected associate members, saying:

Mislike me not for my complexion.

'Tis but the shadowed livery of the burnished sun.

—Louisville Times.

At Marion

Where, O, where, were Clarence Matthews, Linc. Johnson, Bob Church, Gilchrist Stewart and the "regular Harding" Republicans when the "official mourners" were being selected? We note that Hon. Emmett J. Scott and the persistent Jimmie Cobb, Esq., were among the official mourners sent to Marion. Of course, the party leaders had to have some "crepe;" but why should two Leonard Wood Republicans be selected to "weep" over Harding? It is the irony of fate.

Mr. Slemp, Secretary to President

To those who remember the activity of Representative Slemp in the Harding campaign, there will come little surprise that he has received a berth at the hands of the new President. The surprise will lie in the place given him by President Coolidge. To be Secretary to the President of the United States is to be highly honored. Mr. Slemp will hold a very unique and strategic position. His appointment indicates only one of two possibilities: Either he is a closer personal friend of the President than many of us knew, or the President is determined to keep the southern party members in a hopeful attitude at least.

The Negroes of the country will not warm up to Mr. Slemp as they might have to Mr. Clark. Mr. Slemp is from Virginia where the recent fight over the Lily White issue still lingers afresh in the minds of colored voters. It is just possible, however, that President Coolidge will be able to show Mr. Slemp that the people, after all, are quite as important as partisan politics. And Mr. Slemp, be it said, bears the reputation of being "friendly to Negroes" in matters pertaining to them and their well defined "place" in the party. We hope his contact with a real, stalwart human being will make of Mr. Slemp a broader and stronger Republican and a bigger and broader American.

BROOKLYN TIMES
AUGUST 20, 1923

BOROUGH NEGROES PROTEST SLEMP

Vigorous Onslaught Made on
President Coolidge's New
Secretary.

REV. T. S. HARTEN SPEAKS

Election of Democratic As-
sembly By Negro Votes
Foreshadowed.

A negro mass meeting, protesting President Coolidge's appointment of C. Bascom Slemp as his secretary, was held last night at Holy Trinity Baptist Church, De Kalb and Franklin avenues. The meeting was conducted under the auspices of the Brooklyn and Kings County Protective League. A large crowd attended the meeting, Mrs. M. C. Lawton of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, presiding.

Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, was the principal speaker of the evening.

"Millions of American citizens are shocked and utterly surprised in President Coolidge's selection of C. Bascom Slemp," Mr. Harten said. "What Henry Ford is to the Hebrew citizens, Slemp is that to the colored people of America. He is an ancient and avowed enemy of political equality. He is the father of the 'lily white' Republican party of Virginia. He forced the colored men out of the Republican convention in Virginia in 1921, and drove them into a black Republican party, where they were forced to put up an entire State ticket with all colored candidates. Bascom Slemp never hides his hatred for colored Republicans, and we should not disguise our hostility to him.

"For fifty years the colored Republicans of the South have waded through seas of blood to cast a Republican ballot and were often put to death after voting," Mr. Harten continued. "I would rather see the supreme wizard of the Ku Klux Klan as executive secretary to the President of the United States, as far as the colored man's rights are concerned, than Bascom Slemp.

"We have a right to protest, and we are not foolish enough to think that we can prevent the nomination or the election of President Coolidge in 1924, but unless we are given some satisfaction in a very short time, we are going to oppose a large number of Republican candidates for Congress in many States. We can truly send a Democratic Assembly to Albany this fall."

The National Equal Rights League, comprising some of the most promi-

nent negroes in America, has selected Mr. Harten to interview President Coolidge in Washington, protesting Slemp's selection. Mr. Harten is a personal friend of President Coolidge, having been acquainted with him in Massachusetts, where Mr. Harten formerly preached. Mr. Harten also helped Coolidge in his campaign for lieutenant governor and governor of Massachusetts, and also presided over meetings at which Coolidge was the principal speaker.

Mr. Harten says that Coolidge always has been fair to the colored men, and thinks he is the logical man to lead the Republican party to victory in 1924. He attributes the appointment of Slemp to the machine politicians as a means to getting the Southern delegation in the Republican national convention to vote for Coolidge.

The Revs. E. E. Tyler, W. C. Brown, A. A. Amos, and others also addressed the meeting.

Former Senator William M. Calder, who was scheduled to speak at the meeting, sent a telegram regretting his inability to attend.

District Attorney Charles J. Dodd spoke about the district attorney's office and the prosecution of crime.

G. O. P. BALKS AT WOMAN ON COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The plans to appoint women committee members associated with the men blew up when it got to Georgia. In Georgia, Henry Lincoln Johnson is the national committee. Johnson is now exerting his rights by asking Chairman Adams to appoint a colored woman as his associate.

Mr. Adams does not take cheerfully to Mr. Johnson's views; for he knows such an appointment will go a long ways in breaking up his dreams of a solid south turning G. O. P. If there is any way to prevent Mr. Johnson's appointment Mr. Adams surely will do so.

Colored America Generally Ignored At Harding Funeral

Race Overlooks Rebuffs
and Pays Respect in
Flowers and Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—(By A. N. P.)—In the military division of the great funeral parade of the President, there was a sad deficiency of representation for Colored America. There were a few scattered representatives, but no regular military bodies. In the civic division there was a committee of prominent citizens, including Dr. Emmett J. Scott, John R. Hawkins and others; and representatives

from the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Elks and other fraternal orders.

Colored America, reviewing the funeral parade of President Harding, could but recall the very recent tribute paid to the remains of Colonel Charles Young as the procession had moved slowly along the same Pennsylvania avenue, to Arlington Cemetery. There was a nation's hero, each was honored by tens of thousands, and each was from Ohio, giving his life for his country in his separate way.

Flags at half mast and mourning pictures of President Harding have appeared among the colored people in all parts of the country. "Death is no respecter of persons."

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, accompanied by Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, and Mrs. Howard, are among those who attended the services for President Harding in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Perry W. Howard, Assistant U. S. Attorney General; Arthur G. Eroe, Recorder of Deeds; Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Dr. W. S. Scarborough, Special Agent, Dept. of Agriculture; Capt. Napoleon B. Marshall, American Legation, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman, are among those who combined in sending floral tributes to the bier of the late President Harding.

William C. Matthews and William H. Lewis, distinguished citizens of Boston, are very cordially acquainted with President Coolidge, and speak very favorably of the attitude of President Coolidge on the problems of human relations.

Political - 1923

Party Affiliation.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN ELECTION

The coming election, April 6, will afford an excellent opportunity to the voters of this city to choose between the Ku Klux Klan and the regular constituted authorities of the law. It will be up to the people to say whether the law-making body of the city shall be dominated by the influence of the Klan or the proper operation of the city government free from racial and religious prejudices.

It must be remembered that among the candidates who are seeking election to the Board of Aldermen, are those who have shown by their vote that they are in sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan. And while it is true that their names are on the regular Republican ballot, and you will be advised and called upon to "vot-er straight," yet you will never-the-less owe it to yourselves, your loved ones and your city, to scratch the names of every one who has by their official vote in the past, betrayed the trust you placed in them when you voted for them before.

The Ku Klux Klan is a known enemy of the Negro race, and it stands to reason, that those who support the Klan are not fit to be called representatives of all the people.

There are members of the present Board of Aldermen, who are expecting your vote on their record. Below is the record of those whose vote favored the Ku Klux Klan. Look carefully for the following names and scratch them:

EIGHTH WARD ... *3-30-23* ... EDWARD HERTH
TENTH WARD ... GEORGE MEISINGER
TWELFTH WARD ... CHARLES. A NEWMANN
FOURTEENTH WARD ... GUS BAUR
TWENTY-SECOND WARD ... HERMAN C. KRALEMANN

The only manly thing for men and women to do next Friday is to go to the polls and scratch their names on your ballot and vote for their opponents, if you believe him or her to be from Ku Kluxism.

The time is here when we must fight the many evils which seek to rob us of our common rights of citizenship, and fight to win. And while we may not see the desired results now, but if we continue, victory is sure to come.

Do not be deceived by anyone who tells you that it is your duty to "vot-er straight." If the leading Republicans of this city and state can afford to vote against their fellow Republicans, surely we have not so much to lose as they.

The time is at hand when we must feel free to vote for a principle and not for everybody whose name is put on the Republican ballot by the bosses.

Next Friday will offer a mighty challenge to the Negroes of this city to prove that they are no longer slaves at heart; that we think for ourselves; that we are no longer bound by the traditions of the past, and that we know how to use our ballot as an offense and defense.

We can meet this challenge by scratching every man on the Republican ticket whose vote favored the Ku Klux Klan.

Republican.

NEGROES OF NORTH HOLD CLOSE WATCH OVER REPUBLICANS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, April 16.—"Republicans of the North must wake up, play the game right and deliver, for 1924 will afford them the greatest surprise of their life so far as the Colored vote is concerned."

The above statement was made by a Republican of well-known standing, who says he is "looking facts in the face and is not being guided by wish-fulfillment." The recent trend of elections in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and other centers afforded the inspiration for his remarks. He expressed his opinions as a man familiar with his subject. The cold unvarnished facts of the case are these: NORTHERN DEMOCRATS ARE GOING TO SEEK TO NOMINATE A DEMOCRAT FOR PRESIDENT WHO WILL NOT BE "OBJECTIONABLE" TO NORTHERN COLORED VOTERS.

THEY ARE GOING TO DECLARE THAT A "NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT WILL GIVE BETTER TREATMENT TO COLORED VOTERS THAN A REPUBLICAN, AS THE PARTY IS NOW CONSTITUTED."

THEY ARE GOING TO SAY: "IN ANY EVENT, IF A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT, BECAUSE OF SOUTHERN INFLUENCE, WILL NOT MEASURE UP TO DESIRES, THEN THE DEMOCRATIC MAYORS AND GOVERNORS OF THE BIG CITIES AND NORTHERN STATES WILL MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE."

On this basis, it can be stated with definiteness that there is already formed a skeleton organization to sewing Colored voters to the Democratic party in 1924. It is promised that the skeleton organization will be whipped into shape by master politicians of both races, who will be amply supplied with the "sinews of war" in order to carry on an intensive warfare.

Trend of Events.

The trend of events point to the fact that the Democrats of New York may have three candidates in the going: Governor Smith, Mayor Hy-

lan and William Randolph Hearst. The first two are already eminently popular with the Colored voters, and the latter, from all indications, is playing a game of advanced politics that may prove to be a marvel of the times. The Colored voter is more than in a "listening mood," from all unbiased indications, he is in an "active mood."

Added to the above are other names that have a direct appeal: Henry Ford, of Detroit; John H. Clarke, former U. S. Supreme Court Justice, of Ohio; and the newly elected Mayor Dever of Chicago.

Looking at the facts in a cold blooded practical light, it is argued that the stock of the Harding administration is "way below par," so far

as the "Colored members of the order are concerned." It is stated that "Miracles will have to be performed face and is not being guided by wish-fulfillment." The recent trend of elections in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and other centers afforded the inspiration for his remarks. He expressed his opinions as a man familiar with his subject. The cold unvarnished facts of the case are these: NORTHERN DEMOCRATS ARE GOING TO SEEK TO NOMINATE A DEMOCRAT FOR PRESIDENT WHO WILL NOT BE "OBJECTIONABLE" TO NORTHERN COLORED VOTERS.

The argument is brought to bear that Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, for example, has shown an unfriendly attitude toward the Asbury Civil Rights bill; that few Republican Senators, including such as McCormick, of Illinois, Waston, of Indiana, Willis, of Ohio, and others, have a single outstanding appointment of a Colored citizen to which one may point with pride.

"Colored voters have had enough of being ignored," continued the informant, "the Republicans have a chance to 'come back' but it is only one kind of a chance and that is a 'fighting chance'."

"Northern Democrats are inspired by their successes in appealing to Colored voters; thus far they have played the game in a practical enough way, and kept enough of their promises to 'keep their organization together. Republicans seem to have forgotten the power of organization and the value of keeping political promises," was the parting shot of this Republican seer and philosopher. COOLIDGE AND THE NEGRO.

President Coolidge will be in for "vivisection" right regularly from this time until all the vagaries and intentions have been indulged by truthful and untruthful writers. Some enterprising picture-maker hastened to his home or his father's home up in New England and took a picture of the new President standing up in a hay-wagon, labeling the picture to the effect that this was the new President at work on his farm. And there he stood

posed in a hay-wagon, with two sleepy horses hooked up, the President with his coat off but retaining his stiff collar and "biled" shirt and ball-room attire otherwise. It is presumed he works in these clothes or similar ones all the time—that he doesn't know enough about farm work to properly array himself so that he can do the most work. It is surprising that a man would permit himself to be made so ridiculous by an over-zealous picture-maker.

However, we are more reassured and comforted with the report of the new President's views on the Negro question, as reported from Atlanta, to which place he made a visit some time ago. He argued that the South was the best place for the Negro, and that the southern white people and the Negroes would work out the destiny of the Negro on a more enduring and substantial basis than would any other people; that they both had many hundreds of years of association in which to work out the problem of racial adjustment, and this experience was an invaluable asset that should be taken advantage of.

These are reassuring sentiments coming from the new chief executive as they do. There is hardly any southern white man of intelligence and right-thinking but who wants the Negro to prosper and to advance along lines that are believed to be for his best interests. The idea about keeping him out of politics is to remove him as a source of friction. When he was in politics he was used and taken advantage of by unscrupulous white people, and the consequence was that every effort was made to hamper and embarrass and set him back. Racial animosity was engendered and fomented, and he became a de in many a contest with which he had nothing to do and for which he should not have been a sufferer. Harry Edwards, in his platform for the United States senate as a Republican in the last campaign in Georgia, proposed to introduce and work for a bill in congress to completely remove the Negro from politics by a constitutional amendment, taking from him the franchise for a period of thirty years. Mr. Edwards explained that it had been his observation that

the Negro had been made to suffer because of his political possibilities, if not probabilities, and that to take the proposed step would allow him to progress and operate along lines that would be entirely divorced from politics and the bickerings, jealousies and penalties thereof.

The Negro is making progress surely. It is slow, of course, because all the processes of the world are slow. People of today can see no change in their time, but comparing conditions with former days, there is remarkable progress. We do not want any strife and trouble from the new executive's efforts to do something for the Negro without an understanding and what constitutes the welfare of the race. To make of them postmasters and other office-holders that engenders bitterness and resentment on the part of the whites, may help one or two ambitious Negroes in a community, but what happens to the remainder is appalling.—The Macon Telegraph.

NEGROES PROTEST

NAMING OF SLEMP

New York Times
They Will Object Formally to

Coolidge on 'Lily White' Secretary's Appointment.

8-17-23 CALLED A SLAP IN THE FACE

New York City
Davidson, Official of Association,
Declared That Colored Republicans Are Repudiated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Negroes are expected to make a formal protest to President Coolidge in a few days against the appointment of C. Bascom Slomp of Virginia as secretary to the President. Shelby J. Davidson, Executive Secretary of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said tonight that not only his organization but all others which included members of the colored race were "dumfounded" and considered that they had been "repudiated."

"Twelve million negroes feel that they have received a slap in the face," he said.

Opposition to Mr. Slomp by negroes is founded on the fact that he has favored a "Lily White" Republican organization in the South, and that he voted against the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.

"Every association of the race, political, social or otherwise, is opposed to Mr. Slomp because he has betrayed the confidence of that race in trying to put into power a 'Lily White' Republican Party in his State of Virginia, as well as elsewhere," Davidson said. "It has been a repudiation of negroes who supported the Republican Party before Mr. Slomp ever became known. Mr. Slomp voted against the Anti-Lynching bill, the real outlook for the negro."

"We intend to tell the President that we feel with other Republicans that we are forgotten and left through this appointment. The statement will be prepared within a few days, and the President will hear from the colored people of this country regardless of their alliance with the organization I represent or otherwise."

"There are two things we stand absolutely against: First, the segregation of the medical personnel at the Tuskegee Hospital into white and colored divisions, instead of a colored staff; and, second, the appointment of Mr. Slomp. We have a 'not wanted' sign ready for Mr. Slomp. To say that we were dumfounded by the appointment is putting it mildly."

Davidson conferred with Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau today, objecting to the installation of a mixed staff at Tuskegee.

President Coolidge also received a protest of the same character, taken to him by the National Medical Association, composed of negro doctors, dentists and pharmacists. In this delegation were Drs. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, M. O. Dumas of Washington and J. O. Plummer of Raleigh, N. C. The delegation told the President that unless the staff was wholly colored the negroes did not want any recognition in appointments to posts. President Harding, the delegation said, gave a promise some time ago that all the doctors would be negroes.

Mr. Coolidge, it is understood, told the visitors that he would take up the matter with Director Hines.

DISLIKE APPOINTMENT OF SLEMP

The Washington
WILL PROTEST TO COOLIDGE, SAYS DAVIDSON
8-18-23

Washington, Aug. 16, 1923—Negroes all over the United States are reported to be so angered by the appointment of C. Bascom Slomp of Virginia as private secretary to President Coolidge that within a few days they will make a formal protest to the executive. Shelby J. Davidson, executive secretary of the District of Columbia branch of the N. A. A. C. P. said tonight that not only his organization but every other one including members of the Colored race were "dumfounded," and considered they had been "repudiated."

"Twelve million negroes feel they have received a slap in the face," he said.

Opposition to Mr. Slomp is founded on the fact that he has favored a "lily white" Republican organization in the South and that he voted against the Dyer anti-lynching bill. The protest will be made to the President, not only by the N. A. A. C. P. but by representatives of other prominent Negro groups, the executive secretary declared.

"Every association of the race, political or otherwise, is opposed to Mr. Slomp because he has betrayed the confidence of that race in trying to put into power a 'lily white' Republican party in his state of Virginia as

well as elsewhere," he said. "It has been a repudiation of Negroes who supported the Republican party before Mr. Slomp ever became known."

CALLS SLEMP 'FORD' OF COLORED RACE

Pastor of Holy Trinity Addresses Mass Meeting in Protest of Appointment.

"Slomp is to the colored people of America what Henry Ford is to the Hebrew citizens of this country," declared the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist (colored) Church, DeKalb and Franklin avenues, and president of the Brooklyn and Kings County Protective League, last night, addressing a mass meeting of the church.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the league, protesting the appointment of C. Bascom Slomp as executive secretary to President Coolidge. Work of circulating petitions is under way and it is anticipated that several thousand signatures, protesting the selection of the new secretary will be sent to the White House in about ten days.

"Slomp is an ancient and avowed enemy of the political equality of the colored people of this nation," continued Dr. Harten, "he is the father of the 'Lily White' Republican party in Virginia and was one of the group that forced the colored men out of the Virginia convention in 1921, and drove them into a 'black' Republican party, compelling them to put up an entire State ticket of colored candidates. Slomp has never hidden his hatred for the colored people and there is no reason why we should hide our hostility to him."

"For fifty years the colored Republicans of the South have waded through seas of blood to cast a Republican ballot, and were often put to death after voting," he went on, "and I would rather see the supreme wizard of the Ku Klux Klan hold the position of executive secretary to the President of the United States, as far as the rights of the colored people of this nation are concerned. We have the privilege to protest, but do not think we are foolish enough to expect we can prevent the nomination or election of President Coolidge in 1924, but what we can do is to make a drive against all the Republican candidates on the local and State tickets, thereby making it, indeed, uncomfortable, to say the least, for the party leaders."

The pastor concluded by stating that he will await favorable action in Washington pertaining to the new secretary and, unless that action is forthcoming, he will "start the ball a-rolling right here in Brooklyn." Dr. Harten said he was intimately

acquainted with President Coolidge, having worked for his election when the President made his campaigns for Lieutenant-Governor and Governor in his home State.

Dr. Harten said he has been designated by the National Equal Rights League to go to Washington and seek an interview with the President in an effort to discuss the appointment of Slomp.

Ex-United States Senator William M. Calder, who was scheduled to address the meeting, sent a telegram regretting his inability to attend because "an important meeting would prevent him from doing so." Mrs. M. C. Lawton, president of the Empire State League of Women's Clubs, also spoke.

Following the addresses of Dr. Harten and Mrs. Lawton, District Attorney Dodd delivered a brief address on the work in the District Attorney's office and the prosecution of crime. The prosecutor did not refer to the Slomp matter in his talk.

AUG 17 1923 COOLIDGE AND THE NEGRO

President Coolidge will be in the "dissection" room regularly from this time until all the vagaries and inventions have been indulged by truthful and untruthful writers. Some enterprising picture-maker hastened to his home or his father's home up in New England and took a picture of the new President standing up in a hay-wagon, labelling the picture to the effect that this was the new President at work on his farm. And there he stood, posed in a hay-wagon, with two sleepy horses hooked up, the President with his coat off but retaining his stiff collar and "biled" shirt and ball-room attire otherwise. It is presumed he works in these clothes or similar ones all the time—that he doesn't know enough about farm work to properly array himself so that he can do the most work. It is surprising that a man would permit himself to be made so ridiculous by an over-zealous picture-taker.

However, we are more reassured and comforted with the report of the new President's views on the Negro question, as reported from Atlanta, to which place he made a visit some time ago. He argued that the South was the best place for the Negro, and that the Southern white people and the Negroes would work out the destiny of the Negro on a more enduring and substantial basis than would any other people; that they both had many hundreds of years of association in which to work out the problem of racial adjustment, and this experience was an invaluable asset that should be taken advantage of.

These are reassuring sentiments, coming from the new Chief Executive as they do. There is hardly any Southern white man of intelligence and right-thinking but who wants the Negro to prosper and to advance along lines that are believed to be for his best interests. The idea about keeping him out of politics is to remove him as a source of friction. When he was in politics he was used and taken advantage of by unscrupulous white people, and the consequence was that every effort was made to hamper and em-

barrass and set him back. Racial animosity and the bickerings, jealousies and penalties was engendered and fomented, and he became the issue in many a contest with which he had nothing to do and for which he should not have been a sufferer. Harry Edwards, in his platform for the United States Senate as a Republican in the last campaign in Georgia, proposed to introduce and work for a bill in Congress to completely remove the Negro from politics by a Constitutional amendment, taking from him the franchise for a period of thirty years. Mr. Edwards explained that it had been his observation that the Negro had been made to suffer because of his political possibilities, if not probabilities, and that to take the proposed step would allow him to progress and operate along lines that would be entirely divorced from politics.

Political—1923.
Party Affiliation.

CHATTANOOGA
DEC 12 1923

NEGROES IN PROTEST.

In the course of an effort to obtain a larger representation for southern republicans in the national convention next summer it was stated before the national committee meeting Tuesday that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts would have been defeated in 1922 but for the votes of "15,000 journeying Georgians"—negroes. All of which may be true. And Senator Lodge may feel proud of it. But we are unable to see in it anything which the 15,000 should grow chesty over.

The reason of southern negro politicians for wanting larger representation is probably the same as that of northern leaders for cutting their quota down. The southern delegations have been more or less of a scandal in several republican national meetings. The issue came to be considered a matter of price. But in the subsequent election they did not show up in number. Few of them knew how to mark their ballots. The real truth is that the great bulk of negroes take little interest in politics.

There is no great injustice in the apportionment of delegates in accordance with the voting strength. A nomination should represent the sentiments and wishes of the party. It may be a bit confusing, however, to change the basis of representation every time there is a fluctuation in the vote of a community, often due to some local cause. The agitation among negroes may cause them the more to study the duties of citizenship and teach them the value of political independence. Perhaps it will accomplish some good.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

Sidelights of the Republican National Committee Session in Washington.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1924, the next Republican National Convention. Ah, well, Cleveland is merely a suburb of Chicago, anyway.

The Honorable B. J. Davis of Atlanta was the house guest of the Honorable Henry Lincoln Johnson during the session. The lion and the lamb

lay together." *Savannah Journal*
Former Senator DuPont, of Delaware, defeated by a mere 78 votes last year, spoke strongly for the resolution. That's really heaping coals of fire on somebody's head.

The famous "1216 Pennsylvania Avenue" was the center of star chamber sessions. It was a beehive of activity, with all factions present or accounted for. *12-22-23*

President Coolidge gave a luncheon at the White House for the Committeemen the second day, and the local dailies took pains to announce that the Gentleman from Georgia was among those absent.

Mrs. John C. Dancy, widow of the former and late John C. Dancy, recorder of deeds, happened in at 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue, was cordially introduced to the visitors assembled and was warmly received.

"Now who's helping to lead in the political battles?" asked someone to a newspaperman. "Well," said another, "just give the names of those present. You don't need to say anything about those who were absent."

The Whitelaw Hotel was the stopping place of a majority of the visitors, and besides confabs by the "Board of Strategy," there were admonitions and reminiscences, yes, until the "wee wee" hours." Dean Kelly Miller, J. Finley Wilson, J. Silas Harris, Charles Pickett, Dr. Alphonso Harris and John Risher are among the many Washingtonians who joined in the hotel confabs.

Melvin Chisum got in town from "Somewhere South" the morning after and Gil Stewart, the "Little Corporal" of New York, did not arrive until the following Saturday.

Frank Hitchcock, General Manager for Senator Hiram Johnson, and National Committeeman Butler of Massachusetts, ditto, President Coolidge, were busy among the visitors trying to "sell their wares." Coolidge naturally has the swing but there is a most interesting undercurrent circling around the gentleman from California.

Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, hastened from the Senate on the

Republican.

first day and did a fine bit of gumshoeing for the representation resolution. The Senator, following the adoption, hastened right on to a pullman where he turned his face towards Chicago for four weeks to direct personally his campaign for United States Senator. It's winter, but it's getting "tam" hot politically in Illinois.

Yessir, it's funny how things just "happen" even in Washington, sometimes. Phil H. Jones, general manager of the Chicago Defender, and Nahum Daniel Brasher of the Associated Negro Press, were on an elevator at the New Willard Hotel, going down, when who should step in the same lift, or drop, but James Reynolds, banker and close personal friend of President Coolidge; John Hays Hammond, U. S. Coal Commissioner, and the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, United States Ambassador to England. Said B. to J.: "Here's one time where we all go down together."

The Honorable Judson W. Lyons of Georgia, former registrar of the Treasury, whose name, children, appeared on all paper money, was much in evidence, and looking the picture of health and prosperity. "There are still some few remaining who remind us of the past."

Dr. S. D. Redmond of Jackson, Miss., came armed with a great load of affidavits which he presented to the sub-committee describing the very hell that Colored citizens have to pass through in Mississippi in trying to exercise their franchise rights. Dr.

Redmond says he could duplicate the number a thousandfold, and yet Senator Howell would cut down representation. *Savannah Journal*

Mrs. Ida Plummer Liston, executive secretary of the Negro Women's National Republican League, is in Washington directing efforts to raise a fund from which post cards and Christmas remembrances will be sent to all Colored soldiers everywhere this year, the isles of the seas as well as the unfortunate Houston men in Leavenworth. Now, you can't surpass that for the Christmas spirit and Mrs. Liston comes from Indianapolis, Ind. *12-22-23*

Senator Burton, former Governor

Davis, and others from Cleveland, O., informed the Associated Negro Press that every courtesy will be extended every visitor from everywhere who comes to Cleveland for the National Convention. These men speak with authority, and the inborn spirit of Cleveland precludes anything different. It is rather surprising to find so many who have never "stopped over" in Cleveland. There are almost 40,000 Colored people there, beautiful homes, business enterprise and fine hospitality. Thomas W. Fleming, George A. Myers, Harry C. Smith, John P. Green, Sidney B. Thompson, Harry E. Davis, William R. Green, J. Walter Wills and Charles W. Chestnutt are among the names of well-known Clevelanders who have been mentioned around the hotel lobbies in Washington, and it is assured that all forces of the community will join hands in making the occasion a notable success.

Political—1923.
Party Affiliation.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

The St. Louis Clarion 8-17-23

There is no class of American citizens who are more interested in the change of governmental officials than the Negro. He is ever holding his ear to the ground at such times, listening for the word that means hope, praying that God in His wisdom, may grant to the man who is President, the grace and strength to be President of all the people. A man, who, when he takes the oath to enforce the Constitution, will not balk at the 14th and 15th Amendments. A man who can see no good reason for spending millions of dollars to put over and enforce the 18th Amendment and not a dollar nor a word of command with reference to other Amendments, which the fathers of the Republican party believed necessary if this country was to maintain its name—"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

St. Louis, Mo.
It pleased us to note that it is said that our new President is possessed of many of the exalted ideals of Mr. Roosevelt. Has he the iron nerve, the indomitable will, the lofty courage to say that in no place in this America shall any of its citizens be deprived of the franchise because of race, color and previous state of servitude? Will he be President of the United States or just the President of opportunism in America? Are his loins girded about with righteousness?

His choice of a private secretary from Virginia, one with the Virginia idea of justice to the Negro is not so reassuring as we had hoped for. Yet with this handicap it is possible for President Coolidge of Massachusetts to keep to the puritan conscience of New England. Injustice and wrong done to the "poor and needy" is revolting in the extreme to that consciousness. To deprive men of their constitutional rights solely because of color, cannot fit in with the moral standards by which Mr. Coolidge was brought up.

His whole training is at variance with the political idea of expedience at the expense of righteousness. We believe and hope that the quality of the New England spirit and love of fair play will assert itself and that the President will prove to be the friend of that class of citizens who have not since 1876 had a "friend" at court with the courage and backbone to

Republican.

say to the destroyers of the liberty of ten million good and true Americans, "Stop!"

It is inconceivable that a man reared in the simple life of New England beneath the blazing light of Bunker Hill, in sight of the statute of Attucks in Boston, would prove a sphinx, on the greatest question of political righteousness that has ever confronted a republic, where all men are declared free and equal.

WHAT WILL COOLIDGE DO?

The Dallas Express 8-11-23

The degree of speculation as to what the future will bring forth under the guidance of the United States by Calvin Coolidge, now president by virtue of the death of President Warren G. Harding, is second only to the grief of the nation at the death of its head.

Many perplexing problems confront him. Many momentous decisions await him. What can we expect?

The World Court, the discontent of Western farmers, lack of unity among Republican party leaders and other grave questions, not least among which is the Veterans' Hospital situation at Tuskegee all fall upon him.

If we attempt to forecast his future course by a consideration of his policies of the past, we must derive a degree of satisfaction which seldom comes from the hazardous and indefinite course of speculation.

Dallas, Texas.
His public career of former years describes him as a man of firm convictions, direct speech and deep rooted faith and belief in practical democracy.

From his own speeches we find evidences of these qualities and from his attitude in regard to cases like the strike of Boston policemen we find a courage to stand hard by his uttered convictions.

His creed we take from his speech before the Massachusetts State Senate on being elected its president. On that occasion he said:

"Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it! If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that! Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science or as reactionary as the multiplication table! Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong! Don't hurry to legislate; give administration a chance to catch up with legislation."

In the conclusion of the same speech he declared: "Let the laws proclaim to the humblest citizen, performing the most menial task, the recognition of his manhood, the recognition that all men are peers, the humblest with the most exalted, the recognition that all work is glorified. Such is the path of equality before the law. Such is the foundation of liberty under the law. Such is the sublime revelation of man's relation to man—Democracy."

We believe in the sincerity of Coolidge. But can that sincerity and courage make its way against the conflicting currents of political expediency as they are conceived by the party government of America today?..... We hope that they can. Time alone will tell. But for the present we can only look in speculation toward the fu-

ture, filled with the desire to aid and assist, in whatever way is possible to us, in carrying forward the work of advancing our nation and ourselves. We have faith in Calvin Coolidge.

COOLIDGE HAS TREMENDOUS TASK.
The Houston Informer 8-18-23
In assuming the office of chief magistrate of this country, President Calvin Coolidge faces a tremendous task—one that calls for an honest-to-goodness man and not a mere office holder or figure-head.

Houston, Texas
Perhaps the domestic issues are of more importance and consequence than the foreign problems which confront the present administration.

Coming from the rock-ribbed coast of New England and having earned a reputation for being equal to most tasks that have hitherto confronted him, President Coolidge should be well qualified for his new position when it comes to rendering decisions and standing pat on his word.

The colored citizens of this republic are watchfully waiting to see what action the new chief will take in the controversy now raging at the United States Veteran Hospital at Tuskegee.

They wonder if he will go through with the administration's announced and avowed policy of manning the institution in its entirety with a colored personnel or whether he will submit and accede to the will and wishes of a few hungry and howling mobocrats of the Lizard State.

Will he stand by Walter L. Cohen like his predecessor did, or will he permit this faithful and distinguished American of color to be crucified by his prejudicial and conspiring oppressors and objectors of the Pelican State?

Will he be more interested in a world court than in the courts of his own country?

Will he preach and plead for the enforcement and observance of the 18th amendment, all the time overlooking and failing to take cognizance of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the basic law of the land?

Will he be president of all the people or will he merely serve the few, thereby establishing and maintaining an oligarchy or plutocracy at public expense?

Will he pledge himself to execute certain programs and perform certain acts and then as quickly forget them or as easily and readily overlook them?

Having made C. Bascom Slemp, the chief of the "lily-white" republicans of Virginia and the South, his secretary, will President Coolidge inaugurate, adopt and pursue the policy towards colored Americans a la Slemp?

Is Slemp's appointment a slap at the colored adherents of the so-called "grand old party," or was he given the post because of his peculiar and eminent fitness for presidential secretary?

Or is President Coolidge trying to play politics at this early stage of the game, and, by appointing a Southerner to such a position, does he hope to break the "solid South" in the 1924 election?

Or is the chief executive of the opinion that Slemp and his "lily-white" colleagues of the South and party can secure for him the presidential nomination in 1924?

As governor of Massachusetts he made a firm and determined stand for law and order and thus rose from obscurity to a commanding position in the political affairs of his country.

We wonder what position he will take when the mobocratic regime of the South resumes its hectic and close pennant race for the lynching gonfalon?

We wonder what will be his attitude on counting citizens IN for representation purposes and then counting them OUT when it comes to exercising the ballot?

We realize fully that the president of this country, alone, can not bring about an utopia in this republic, but with his high and lofty office he can be an instrument of much force and power to break down many existing evils and urge and submit legislation that will seek to remedy and cure so many of our domestic woes and ills.

Truly President Coolidge has an opportunity to exemplify his presidential timber and The Informer wishes him well in executing the functions of his office.

**"And thou sail on, O ship of state!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of coming years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."**

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S

ADDRESS TO ATLANTA

NEGROES IN JAN., 1921

The Atlanta
"Accurate though he usually is, in his statement the governor was just a little mistaken in his relation to you of what happened when he extended to me an invitation to come here. He said: 'These are some colored people of our state,' and I said: 'If that is the case, I am delighted to respond because we owe them an obligation which we should always seek to repay.' And it is an obligation that has stood through sixty years of your successful attempt to discharge duty—your duty one to another and your duty to your country—and it has been attended with unparalleled success. And beginning at that time, almost at the zero point, it has risen steadily year by year and generation by generation until you have seen representatives of your people honorably discharging the duties of citizenship in all walks of life."

8-16-23
"Upon you a Divine Providence has given that wonderful appreciation and that wonderful power of expression in music and in melody. That is something you ought to give thanks for day by day, and you have had great singers and great artists on all kinds of musical instruments as a result of that Divine inspiration. Given, too, in tongue, you have had orators and preachers who have inspired and uplifted you to the performance of every duty that comes to you. You have had in the profession, lawyers and doctors who have been a credit to you always; and artists and sculptors who have increased

the sum of art that we have in America; and educators—and more than all this, you have had men and women who have had the desire always to dedicate themselves to your service without pay and without remuneration. And it was no wonder that when the storm and stress of war came, when the draft was put into effect, that none of you was ever convicted of an evasion of the draft. It is a great accomplishment and a great achievement and a great strength that you have added to the American nation.

"I come from the commonwealth of Massachusetts, where there are many people interested in your welfare, who have contributed money without end to the upbuilding of those institutions that you are interested in, in order that you might profit by the very best that they have. They sent among you, two teachers, who have undertaken to help and instruct you in all that is best on this side of a Paradise; and perhaps you owe the commonwealth of Massachusetts and its citizens something of a debt of gratitude.

"But as great as all that may be, all that the commonwealth of Massachusetts and your friends there have done for you, does not compare with that which the people around you have done for you, are doing for you now and will continue always to do for you; and friendly though the people of Massachusetts have been, and helpful

though they may have been, you have no better friends than those who live about you here and contribute always to your welfare, your success and to your happiness. And if you want to make good for the work that has been done by the men and women of Massachusetts, then continue in your well doing; continue to co-operate with the people around you here; continue in your industry, in your work day by day.

"I have spoken of some of the accomplishments of your race. It is not to the mountain peaks that we look for the great example of success; it is to the steady plodding, day by day, of the general run of people that we find there the backbone—the real backbone of character, and it is because you have that, that you have been able also to go up into the greater places of success in the profession and in the arts and those things that I have mentioned.

"I want, as an American, to see you increase in your character; to see you progress in your material welfare, to see you continue to exemplify as you have done the very best that there is in the character of men and women and from the devotion always—whatever your temptations may be—your devotion that you have exemplified from time to time to America, to its flag, to its institutions and to its preservation forever."

Political - 1923
Party Affiliation.

REVIVING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

With many Republican leaders, white and colored alike, we have recently discussed the means and methods by which the Republican party can be revived among the tens of thousands of colored voters in the Empire State. The leaders of the party have seemingly recognized that a solid black vote is a thing of the past in New York. It appears that they almost realize that whether the Grand Old Party ever regains permanently the major portion of that vote here is problematical, if not doubtful. That upon the regaining of that vote depends almost absolutely the return of the Republican party to power in the State administration, the election of the Governor and probably of the State Senate and perhaps of the two United States Senators. That as New York goes so goes the nation is a maxim striking fear in the minds of the party's leading politicians so true that the national Republican party would move heavens and earth to invoke its saving grace and good omen is apparent. For these reasons these leaders with whom we have conferred are agreed that the solution of the whole problem of the colored Republican depends upon what the Republican party does here and now. That radical, if not complete, changes in the policy and perhaps in many instances of the personnel of the party's leaders here are necessary is generally admitted. That men of vision and breadth and of militant Republican Americanism alone can effect the necessary change, and that small men, white or black, cannot consummate this all-to-be-desired end is equally plain. What to do:

1. There must be a complete revolution in the attitude of the Republican party in the Empire State toward the colored citizen of the nation. The Republican party here—not only in convention resolutions, but in concrete everyday performance—must reincarnate the spirit of the party at its birth—the protection and the promotion of the equal citizenship of the colored American in every walk of life—not only in New York, but in every State in the Union. In short, the Republican party must again embody the hopes and aspirations of the colored citizen. He now thinks that the party has hypocritically and treacherously deserted him and left him to the tender mercies of his enemies.

2. The Republican party throughout the State must reorganize the organization or the machine so as to take him into the picture. There must be an efficient organization of the Empire State colored Republicans efficiently directed under colored leadership. He must be personally, adequately and fearlessly represented in all of its branches. On the State committee, on all the county committees where his numbers entitle him and on all such Assembly and election district committees the party must see to it that he is so represented. This will destroy at once the idea that the party is a social club, rather than a political organization. This will perforce drive out the selfish holier-than-thou, the silk-stockings and Southern lily-white renegade elements now wrecking the party in this county, city and State. The colored Republican who militantly represents the manhood, intellect, wealth and progress of his people must be taken within the councils of the party on all these committees.

Republican.

3. Throughout the State the colored Republican must be given party designations to elective offices, not only for the Board of Aldermen and the Assembly, but for all the other elective posts, including the judgeships, State Senatorships, places on the State ticket and Congressional nominations. These must be given by the Republican party, especially in the communities where the numbers of the race are large and their special welfare demands special representation. This must be done in consideration of the fact that the colored Republican vote is vital and strategic in the party's success, not only in those districts, but in the State at large.

4. Positions in the way of appointive places must be given in not only larger measure, but in infinitely better measure than ever before. Not only as members of commissions, but to executive and clerical posts, Federal, State and local, they must be appointed on the basis of their individual and party merit. The colored citizen should be given a square deal under the civil service in the way of appointments and promotion. This square deal the Republican party has not enforced either in the Federal, custom, post office or State civil service.

These are the important things that the Republican party must do in New York, not only if it would regain the large colored vote it has apparently lost, but even to retain that portion of it yet remaining loyal. This is indeed a large contract, but possible of fulfillment, abundantly fruitful in results and the sacred obligation of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt. The Democratic party in this State is going to compete on this basis. The Republican party must outstrip its rival for the black vote on this platform if it is going to be revived among colored citizens in New York.

10,000 COLORED
VOTERS IN NEW 4TH
COUNCILMANIC DIST

New Ward Lines Puzzle
Politicians As To Outcome of Next Election

COLORED COUNCILMAN SURE

Leaders Declare They Have

Chance To Put Up At
Least One

The gerrymandering of the city into six councilmanic districts, in order to carry out the one-branch idea of nineteen members caused

many Democratic politicians to puzzle over the outcome of the next councilmanic election.

During only six years since 1890 has the race been without representation in the City Council. That was when Harry S. Cummings was defeated by G. Hume Craig in 1892, when Hiram Watty lost to Oregon Milton Dennis in 1905, and when Mr. Cummings died in 1917.

The redistricting plan places forty per cent of the 25,000 registered colored voters in the new Fourth Councilmanic District. Against about 20,000 Democratic and Republican voters there are about 10,000 colored. On affiliation, the Republicans have a clear majority. Over half of the Republican affiliation is furnished by the race.

HAVE ONE-THIRD OF VOTES

With one-third of all the registered votes in the Fourth District in their hands, and three councilmen to be elected from that district, the colored voters have it within their combined power to nominate those whom they want and it goes without saying that they will insist on some colored man being named. Many declare that they will not support white Republican candidates for election if they refuse to back a colored Republican.

The redistricting plan takes in the 13th, 14th, and 17th Wards as

entireties, the Fourth and part of the sixth precinct of the Fourth Ward, 25 precincts of the 15th Ward, the first, second and part of the third precincts of the fourth, part of the fifth, part of the 29th and the 30th precincts of the 16th Ward. More than 1,500 colored voters are gathered together in the 15th Ward, though seven of the precincts placed in the Fourth District have not a colored voter therein.

McGUINN RESERVES
OPINION

"I am studying the plan," said City Councilman McGuinn. "It appears like the race may lose out, but we should not forget that Arthur E. Briscoe got 168 votes in the 24th Ward when he ran for the Legislature, and there is not a colored voter down there."

Charles W. Wesley, who has been mentioned as a candidate, says his friends are still urging him to enter the race and that he will be guided by their wishes.

Dr. James A. White, who was being urged by friends to run before the one-branch plan was adopted by the voters, says that the colored voters of the city should demand that a race candidate be supported for the City Council.

"Mayor Broening now says the Democrats tried to control things when the Election Supervisors mapped the districts, but he should not forget that he appointed the committee which sponsored the idea and probably makes us lose our representation," was the comment of "Al" Ross, well-known in East Baltimore politics.

QUIET ON POTOMAC;
TROUBLE BREWING
IN THE DISTANCE

Norfolk Journal & Guide
President Harding Will Be Re-nominated But Powerful Progressive Bloc Bodes Ill to G. O. P. Regulars in Campaign.

Norfolk, Va.
AFRO-AMERICAN GROUP IS ALSO UNCERTAIN ELEMENT

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., Mar 13.—With Congress adjourned and the President with Mrs. Harding, Attorney General Daugherty and other members of his cabinet vacationing in Florida, the center of political activities is removed from the Capital for the time being. Washington is almost deserted by high Government officials, and there has been an exodus of office-

Dr. DuBois's Article

SIR: Illustration in the New Republic is rare, especially since the disappearance of The Crow's Nest. When I opened my belated copy for January 3rd, therefore, my eye was immediately caught by a graphic chart in Dr. DuBois's article, The South and a Third Party. The idea conveyed by this map-chart is indeed startling. But a glance at the ratios shown on the several geographic sections reveals that the chart is an abuse of graphic principle. Corruption of graphic principle, however, is so common a thing that one is no more shocked over a case of it than, say, over a lynching.

The abuse lies in this: The ratios which the chart attempts to illustrate represent the power of single votes in the several sections. The chart itself, on the other hand, conveys the idea of relative power of and among the sections as such. This discrepancy, even in the feature exhibit of the article, might be pardoned as a bit of bad technique if it were not for the fact that the graphic misrepresentation is backed by altogether consistent verbal misrepresentation.

Referring to a list of figures showing, state by state, votes cast per Representative in Congress, Dr. DuBois says: "This shows not only the political advantage which the East has over the Middle West, Northwest and the Southwest, but also the tremendous and unbelievable power of the South." It does not. What it does show is simply that suffrage in the South is highly concentrated.

But certainly no New Republic reader, thanks to his enviable IQ, will confuse high concentration of power in one section with its aggregate power as matched against the power of other sections. If the two conditions could be held equivalent, what a new and utterly crushing argument we would have against democracy as a practical concept!

Of course Dr. DuBois does not and would not attempt to argue that the two things are one. But whether or not with design, that is just what he says by rather more than implication. I see no good reason to accuse him of attempting a disingenuous appeal to sectional jealousy. But, to avoid exposure to misunderstanding, he should be on his guard against the all too popular practice of misusing statistics to make a case.

Chicago, Illinois.
seekers.

JAMES GRANTHAM.

HARDING AGAIN

As the first skirmishes of the political campaign looking to the Republican nomination in 1924 are made, President Harding appears to have the nomination sewed up. He has control of the party machinery, and federal patronage is at his disposal. Besides the Republican party cannot refuse him a nomination and at the same time stand upon the record of his administration.

However, dark clouds are gathering. Hiram Johnson—off to Europe—will return with first hand information with which to oppose the President's plan for membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice. Borah emerges from the sixty-seventh Congress as the most outstanding figure. He is very likely to make trouble for the President.

COLORED DISGRUNTLED

Then there is still extant among colored Republicans a feeling that they have not had a square deal at the hands of the Harding administration. Colored delegates in the next national convention—though they will be

few in number—will be ready to get off the reservation and go into the camp of any candidate who should show sufficient strength to warrant them in believing that there is a possibility of his winning.

Subsequent to the rejection of Walter L. Cohen, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, arises the question of identity of Republican senators who voted with the Democrats against confirmation.

The vote to reject was 35 to 27. The Senate during the last session was composed of 59 Republicans and 37 Democrats. Several Democrats had gone home. Senator Underwood, of Alabama, was on his way to Europe. There were two or three other Democratic absentees. By no method of calculation was it possible for the Democrats—unaided by Republicans—to have rejected the nomination.

BAD FAITH

Now comes the information of bad faith on the part of certain Republican senators. It is intimated that Senator Jones, of Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee, today which this nomination was referred—and incidentally he also had charge of the Henry Lincoln Johnson nomination—was recreant in his duty. There is also some question as to how Senator Spencer, of Missouri, and Senator Norris, of Nebraska, voted. It is stated that Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, spoke in support of "senatorial courtesy." But, perhaps the keenest disappointment is in Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, who is included in this suspicious group.

**ALD. ANDERSON
DENIES STORY OF
VIRGIL WILLIAMS**

9-17-23

Alderman Makes Statement;

Detective Agency Throws

Light on the Subject

In an attempt to discredit Alderman Louis B. Anderson and the record he has made in the city council, also to defeat his purpose for re-election in the coming aldermanic campaign, Virgil Williams, former owner of the Royal Gardens in East 31st street, appeared before the assistant state's attorney and gave statements regarding his associations in a business way with Alderman

Anderson.

Alderman Anderson made the following statement to a reporter of the Chicago Defender late Wednesday evening:

"My attention has been called to a statement alleged to have been made by one Virgil Williams, candidate for alderman against me in the Second ward, to the effect that he paid me \$15,000 as protection money. I can only attribute such a statement to the political propaganda. I have never received a cent from Virgil Williams or anybody else for protection of any kind or any circumstances. I have known Williams for a long time and have befriended him in many ways. This attack upon me is one of the most dastardly attempts at character assassination that could possibly be descended to."

Delving further into the matter, the Chicago Defender reporter secured a signed statement from Sheridan A. Bruseaux, principal of the Keystone Detective agency, which throws some light on the subject. Mr. Bruseaux's statement follows:

"On four or five occasions, Virgil Williams, former owner of the Royal Gardens and now a candidate for alderman of the Second ward, came to the office of the Keystone National Detective agency with one Charles Allen, said to be an investigator of a daily newspaper, for the purpose of retaining the Keystone agency to aid him in a conspiracy to defame the character of Alderman Louis B. Anderson."

"I told Williams during my investigation of vice in the fall of 1920 for Arthur Burrage Farwell, we found no evidence that in any way connected Alderman Anderson, and in view of that we had no information to offer. On or about Jan. 10, 1923, he came in again and made me an offer of \$2,500 to obtain, if I could, enough information to bring about the indictment of the alderman; if not, to furnish him enough information to be released to the press to hurt Alderman Anderson politically. I still refused. It was at this time Williams told me he would try to get an interview with the state's attorney, even if he had to lie in order to bring about an indictment of Alderman Anderson, because he felt that the newspaper would be compelled to print his information if the state's attorney would give it out. He also stated that it did not matter whether or not Alderman Anderson was indicted as long as he could release what he wanted for publication in the press, as he felt that he should be elected alderman. To accomplish that, he, Virgil Williams, would not stop at anything to defame the character of Alderman Anderson. Jan. 30, 1923, Williams again called my office over the telephone to find out if I had changed my mind, or if I would use my influence with certain newspapers to have various articles printed, which were at that time running in the Chicago Whip, a newspaper published and circulated among Colored people. This I also refused to do."

**Catholics
Lose Vote
in Delaware**

Dover, Del., March 16.—The house of representatives of the Delaware legislature has recently jammed through a bill barring Catholics from voting at the school election, if their children attend parochial schools. Representative Brogan, the only Roman Catholic member of the house, did not realize the force of the bill and its effect upon Catholics, for the real reason that the bill was to disfranchise Race people.

There are a number of Race people living in the Claymont district and the bill was originally aimed at them, but it was so worded that a large number of white persons, including Catholics particularly, would be disfranchised as well. The Democrats made a party issue of the bill and pledged themselves to support it, although it was unfavorably reported by the committee.

Representative Brogan when he found out what had happened, announced on the floor of the house that when he voted for the bill he thought it all right and proper. "I have since learned," he said, "there is a clause in the amendment which will affect the parochial schools in the state. I want to go on record now that on Monday next, within the three constitutional days allowed me, I will vote for a reconsideration of this amendment and the original bill. I am not sure now as to just what the provision of the amendment called for, but if it appears from this amendment that the taxpayers of this state are going to be disfranchised because they do not send their children to the public schools, then I am certainly opposed to the bill."

THE MISSOURI NEGRO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUB

The following Bond Issue Meetings will be held: At 16th Ward Republican Club, Compton Hall, Compton and Park avenues, Jan. 25, 9 p. m., Edgar Gengenbach, speaker.

Comet Theatre, 5 minute talk, Jan. 26, 9:30 p. m. Edgar Gengenbach, speaker. Star Theatre, 5 minute talk, Jan. 26, 9 p. m., Edgar Gengenbach, speaker. Jan. 28, St. Louis Bible Class, 3100 Pine street, 3 p. m., Rev. W. Wilkins, speaker. Jan. 28, Calvary Baptist Church, 12th and O'Fallon, 7:30 p. m., Rev. W. Wilkins, speaker. Jan. 28, Mt. Meriah Baptist Church, 14th and Morgan street, 8:15 p. m., Rev. W. Wilkins, speaker. True Light Baptist Church, 16th and Clark, 9 p. m., W. G. Matthews, speaker. Morning Star Baptist Church, Lettingwell and Clark, Jan. 28, 9:30 p. m., W. G. Matthews, speaker. Wayman Chapel, 23rd and Wash St., Jan. 28, 8:30 p. m., Ernest Patillo, speaker. C. H. Baker, chairman Bond Issue Committee.

The following Mass Meetings were held by the Bond Issue Committee of the Missouri Negro Republican League Club and received endorsements of the pastors and members of the churches. Jan. 21, Pleasant Green Baptist Church, Rev. J. K. Parker, pastor. Jan. 23, Magdalene Baptist Baptist Church, Reverend S. S. Jones

Among the members of the Missouri Negro Republican League Club are R. P. D. Garver, William H. Howard, Charles Sadlers, Henry Valentine and Rodney Milner. The primaries will take place in May.

May Run for Council
The primaries will take place in May.

Political - 1923

Party Affiliation

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

MEMBERS FAIL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

B'ham, Ala.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Constitution of the United States is or it is not; an amendment to the constitution is an amendment or it is not an amendment, and all parts of the Constitution should be equally and impartially enforced, whether it be the Fourteenth, Fifteenth or Eighteenth amendments, argues The Chicago Tribune, daily. 2-17-23

President Harding, members of Congress, and the National Anti-Saloon League are placed in an embarrassing position by the warfare being conducted at present by The Tribune for the enforcement or rejection of the Constitution. The Tribune is not notable for its absolute fairness to Colored America, but the argument it puts forth on law enforcement is unanswerable, and has created nationwide interest. The Daily News, of New York, owned by the Tribune Company is carrying on a similar campaign.

Under the caption, "Nullification As Is and Why," The Tribune, along with many previous editorials on the same subject, sends forth the following "Magna Charta" on the subject:

"The executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League passed the resolutions condemning The Tribune editorial which said that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments had been nullified and that some day the eighteenth might be in the states which did not want it. The Tribune in reply asked the members of the committee, by telegraph, whether they favored enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as well as of the eighteenth.

Three replies have been received can be no dispute as to the facts—from F. Scott McBride of Illinois, and the nation does not feel that F. Fosdick of Massachusetts and in compromising on Negro suffrage W. F. Cachran of Maryland. They it has been untrue to itself. Yet said yes. No replies at this you could not get the northern writing have been received from L. B. Musgrove of Alabama, Prof. H. B. Carre of Tennessee, the Rev. A. B. Barlow of Louisiana, Bishop James Capitt Jr., of Virginia, J. H. Mil-

burn of Texas, James A. White of Ohio, J. Stanley Roberts of Minnesota, or H. W. Tope of Pennsylvania.

The Southern members of the committee are unanimous in silence thus far. They have not said that they favor the appropriation of as much money by Congress to enforce Negro suffrage rights as to enforce prohibition.

Measures are taken for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment by congress and nearly \$9,000,000 a year is appropriated for that purpose because both congress and the national administration are in favor of enforcement.

Measures are not taken for the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments because congress and the administration are not in favor of enforcing them. The northern states, a Republican President, and a Republican Congress are not in favor of upholding the full rights of the Negro in the South.

Prevailing Opinion.

The prevailing opinion in the country, reflected in official attitude, is that the southern states should manage their own affairs in this respect. The constitution is therefore nullified by these states. Congress approver. It does not obey the fourteenth amendment and reduce the representation of the states nullifying the amendment. General consent is given to the annulment of the constitution.

If there were a president with firm convictions that this was wrong and a congress determined that should not continue, action would be taken and money would be appropriated for enforcement. So long as there is a congress and administration believing in the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and not believing in the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth there will be attempts to enforce the one and no attempts to enforce the other.

Since the constitution is sacred and imposes the highest moral obligation upon citizenship this is a dubious course to pursue, but there is no dispute as to the facts that the nation does not feel that in compromising on Negro suffrage it has been untrue to itself. Yet you could not get the northern states to consent to the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The solution has been consent to nullification.

It may or it may not be that

some day there will be a congress and a president convinced that constitutional prohibition is wrong. If so, the eighteenth amendment will not be repealed, but that congress and that administration will not enforce it and states will do with it just as they do with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

On this point the southern members of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League have not enlightened us, and we do not see where it will be any worse morally for Illinois and New York to do under the eighteenth amendment what Alabama and Louisiana do under the fourteenth and fifteenth. In the one case we may have fowl and in the other red herring, but we don't see it.

MIGRATION SWELLS

DETROIT NEGRO VOTE

Baltimore Herald
Thousands Place Names On Registration Books

3/28/23
Detroit, Mich., March 22.—This city is in the midst of one of the biggest and most bitterly contested political fights in the history of the entire State, as the Negro, for years a minor item at the polls, has awakened to his power.

In the wake of the big migratory movement, which has practically trebled this city's colored population in the last three years, and with the East Side lining up solidly behind their favored candidates, the City Government is literally shaking in its shoes, as it senses the enormity of the crisis which they confront.

Race Against Race.

Race against race and religious creed against religious creed is the slogan going the rounds as the second of April draws nearer. And with the colored citizens, under the active leadership of Jerry Brock, claimed by police to be a "notorious character," but admitted by all to be a recognized leader, registering daily, the Detroit Citizens' League has called upon the white citizens to rally as never before and register in order to over-ride the "Black Wave" which threatens disaster and political ruin.

The Detroit Free Press, a white daily, appears to be the organ of the

General.

whites, and in order to stir up the pride of the white man, stated that on last Thursday, 700 of the 1,000 persons who enrolled were colored.

They have picked the reputation of Brock and his lieutenants to shreds, painting them in anything but a glorious light. But notwithstanding this, the Negroes are registering daily. Some of them come to the Court House in cars, others afoot by trolley, but practically all of them have responded to Brock's clarion call, and are rallying to the colors.

Situation Is Tense.

The colored vote in Detroit in the past has been comparatively light, but the concentrated effort of Brock and his co-workers to bring it out this year will have its results.

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS

March 22, 1923.
The number of voters in Lynchburg qu for the fall election shows a 169 for white men, and 124 red men; a gain of 45 for c women, but a loss of 81 for w men. It denotes more and more erence on the part of white won to the suffrage privilege. Comparatively few of them ever did want it. It was forced upon them by the Nineteenth Amendment,

and if the white women of Virginia had had an opportunity to vote on that Amendment, they would have voted it down by a large margin.

NON-PAYMENT OF POLL TAX IF UNASSESSED HELD NO BAR TO VOTE.

Attorney General Clayton D. Potter has ruled that a person "unassessed" with a poll tax, and where the assessment rolls show no assessment for a poll tax though the party might have been liable for such assessment, the non-payment of the poll tax alone does not disqualify any one from voting in the primaries. In such cases, provided that the party was not legally assessed for a poll tax entitles that party to vote if registered and otherwise qualified.

This opinion is of great importance, in view of the fact that many women not having been heretofore assessed, escaped assessment for the poll tax within the last two years. The opinion is also most opportune, coming at this time, because the registrars

are beginning their rounds to register the voters of their respective counties, which will afford many who were not assessed for a poll tax opportunity to register and have assurance that, because they were not assessed and did not pay the poll tax, they still have the right to vote. Everyone, therefore, who is otherwise qualified, should get his or her name in the registration book.—Aberdeen Weekly.

PRESS ASSN. WARNS

WHITE BOSSES THAT COLORED VOTE GROWS

The New York Times
Philadelphia Voters Told What Has

Been Accomplished in

Chicago

News, 8-11-23
By EDGAR G. BROWN

(Chicago Correspondent for the News)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 10.—The United Negro Press Association has issued a statement from its Chicago headquarters, asking, "What is the matter with the colored voters of Philadelphia?" It says in part:

The Council of Philadelphia is about to appropriate expenditures of nearly \$100,000,000 for subway building. There are about 140,000 colored voters in Philadelphia, but in the City Council they have no representative. The white boss, who says he represents the black people, refused to name a playground in memory of our benefactress, Phyllis Wheatley but used his influence to dedicate it, over the Mayor's veto, to his political predecessor; who also bought up the so-called leaders of the colored "silk stocking" crowd.

Philadelphia is about to elect a new Mayor and note the spectacle of a dozen colored men going hat in hand to the boss-picked candidate, purporting to represent all the colored voters and appealing to him to treat them more like men.

It is certain that most of these men know that Chicago, with only 41,000 colored voters, has two colored Aldermen in City Council, one of these on the finance committee and the other on the transportation committee to assist in planning Chicago's great subway system. The Democratic Mayor of Chicago, to whom the colored voters gave a large plurality, has appointed a colored man as Assistant Corporation Counsel at \$6,000 a year, with four assistants, each at \$3,600.

How does this compare with the vaunted clerkship at \$2,500 a year grudgingly given one colored man in Philadelphia for 50 years of dumb, leaderless election of white bosses by the colored voters? The colored people of Chicago have a civil rights law, while the good Republican bosses, including the late Senator Penrose, Vare and Charley Hall, alleged to be the best friends of the negro, did not exert themselves sufficiently with the Legislature they controlled to help the colored people obtain their just rights.

The Republican United States Senators reasoned the same way on the Dyer anti-lynching bill, but several have since been retired to private life in Indiana, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, with more to follow, especially in Illinois.

The new negro in Philadelphia and the open-minded newcomer will be seen joining hands to save the race from the disgrace of white bosses and the crowd that plays upon the masses of their fellow-citizens for their own selfish purposes.

Many Disfranchised.

Savannah, Ga., September 13.—With poll and other state and county taxes soon due for this year, more than 4,000 names have been stricken from the Chatham county voters' list in the past few days for failure to pay poll tax for last year. About 1,000 who were delinquent, when notified paid their poll tax and thus retain their right to vote; more than 4,000 become automatically disfranchised.

The Migrant Vote in the North

While the South is beginning to feel the pinch of the shoe in the loss of much of its labor supply, due to a systematic and constant migration of its Negro people, the North is beginning to feel the political influence of the migrant increase. An evening up will be made in the South when the next Congressional apportionment is made, when it may lose several congressmen, while the North and West may gain as many, on the basis of population. The North will receive two factors of strength in the loss of population; the South will lose in economic productiveness and in political consequence equal to the personal economic and civil value of each migrant lost to its economic and civil resources, while the North and West will be enriched by the dual value of each such migrant.

In the South the Negro is counted for Congressional purposes but does not vote, while in the North he is counted and votes if he is public spirited enough, and the record shows that he votes with the Republicans when he is free to do so, and because of this fact he will weaken the Southern Democratic influence and enhance the Northern Republican influence in the Congress. The South, therefore, loses in two ways by the loss of its Negro citizens. This loss may be felt appreciably by the South in the Presidential and Congressional voting next year.

The New York *Sun* and the *Globe* quotes Governor Trinkle of Virginia as being worried about the loss of Negro labor to the State, but quotes him as saying, "the Southern Negro will not stay long in the North. He does not, never has, and never will fit into the scheme of things in the North. In the majority of cases, sooner or later he returns to the South." The *Sun* and The *Globe*, which is one paper, meets the Governor's statement with the following:

"Census figures do not bear out Governor Trinkle in this statement. In the years from 1900 to 1920 there has been a steady decline in the proportion of Negroes to whites in the South and a correspondingly rapid increase in the North. In Alabama the per centage of Negroes fell during these two decades from 45.2 to 28.4, in Kentucky from 13.3 to 9.8, in Tennessee from 23.8 to 19.8, in Virginia from 35.6 to 29.9, in Mississippi from 58.5 to 52.2; while in New York it grew from 1.4 to 3.3, in Ohio from 2.3 to 3.2, in California from 0.7 to 1.1, in Michigan from 0.7 to 1.6.

"The Census in 1920 shows that of 9,600,943 Negroes born in the South no less than 780,794, or 8.1 per cent., were residing in the North. In fact, there were more Southern born than Northern born Negroes living north of Mason and Dixon's line."

The *Sun* and the *Globe* reaches the following conclusion: "The colored man is coming North, not only because he is tempted by higher wages but because he enjoys here better educational facilities, better living conditions and equality under the law. So long as this remains the case thousands will continue to come, and thousands will remain." The conclusion is inevitable that Negro migration is a civil and economic loss to the South and a civil and economic gain for the North and West. And the South will get no immigrants to supply the places of its lost Negro laborers and voters, and the consequent weakening of its political and economic strength, because there is no available supply to draw upon, neither native nor foreign born residents of other States caring to move into the South because of its class laws and economic tyranny over wage-earners. "Pity, 'tis true; but true, 'tis pity."

Full Tickets of Republican And Democratic Parties Make Possible The Nomination of Negro For Superior Court Bench in Cook County.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13.—When the Republican and Democratic parties decided to throw full tickets into the judicial election this fall it opened the way for the nomination of a colored candidate to sit upon the superior bench of Cook County and Edward H. Morris, well-known and able lawyer, was selected. For years one of the leaders of the colored electorate of Chicago has been to place a man upon the judicial bench. Judges are nominated by the central committee which has named candidates on several occasions who have always gone down in defeat. The opportunity to make the fight again came through the clever manipulation of colored leaders and Edward H. Wright, committeeman and "boss" of the Second Ward, is being given the lion's share of the credit.

Colored Leaders Function.

(The Democrats and Republicans had a fusion or coalition ticket all but agreed upon. At the last moment they split and both parties held conventions composed of committeemen from the various wards and districts to select states. Edward H. Wright was the only colored man in the convention, but he is recognized as a power and when the Second Ward was called on to express

its sentiment and present its choice he rose and asked the convention to hear a committee of Colored citizens who had come to press the claim of the group to a place on the judicial ticket. Alderman Louis B. Anderson was the spokesman and in an effective and clever talk he presented to the assembly the advantage to the party of recognition of "the brethren," calling their attention not only to the solid phalanx of 25,000 voters in the Second Ward, but the city wide support which would be brought to the G. O. P. as a result. Others on the committee were Attorneys Violet Anderson, and A. E. Patterson, and O. DePriest, who spoke and S. B. The convention was impressed and named Mr. Morris as one of the 20 candidates Turner for the Superior Court Bench. The position pays \$15,000 a year. Mr. Morris who is National Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, is married and rated as one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens. All factions agree that his ability is unquestioned, that he has the judicial temperament, and that if elected he will reflect credit upon the group.

Political — 1923

Party Assimilation. I

General.

Colored Citizens of New York Put Race's Interest Above Any Political Party

Receive Real Recognition in City's Government Because of Organization—Harvard Honor Student Represents His People on Civil Service Commission Composed of Three Members for All of New York's 6,000,000 Population.

By Edgar G. Brown

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 16. — The colored citizens and voters of New York City have demonstrated to a greater degree than those of any other American city the power and influence of their suffrage when the tens of thousands of independent properly exercised. The taxpayers and intelligent colored voters, who of little old New York are not the chattel of the Republican Party, as their personal representative and When Honorable Ferdinand Q. Morton graduated from Harvard after winning debate after debate against the country's best minds by showing the intrinsic and fundamental advantages of the people or Demo- cratic Party over the selfish money- interests and the only principles of the Republican Party, he came to Harlem, and despite the then prevalent idea that the Republican Party was the ship, all else the sea, young Morton started out to educate the people. Let the scoffers and skeptics who constantly repeat "What is the use" and "it can't be done," take a new lease on life and catch the upstart from Cambridge today as he enters his private offices in the City of New York, the largest and down with three other commissioners to pass on the positions of over 20,000 city employees.

From Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton's office the writer was escorted over to the office of Mayor John F. Hylan, the chief executive of more people than live in the whole state of Texas, and gained an immediate audience with a man whose duties are possibly more exacting than that of the President of the United States. The Mayor of New York has six secretaries to attend to the many people having business which they think he should approve, and if you think it easy to see him in person call some time at Brooklyn Bridge, usually about the best one can do is to enjoy a pleasant chat with the rather tactful, amiable but firm uniformed attendant in the outer office, who will finally suggest, "The Mayor is in conference at present, I think. Mr. So-and-So, his special secretary, would probably be able to take care of you." But I was escorted into the private sanctum sanctorum by a messenger from Commissioner Morton's office—I was to see Mayor Hylan because it was Mr. Morton's request and back of that request was the tens of thousands of independent taxpayers and intelligent colored voters, who have entrusted the Harvard scholar as their personal representative and leader.

The colored citizens of New York are careful to place their confidence in astute and well-trained leaders of their race and as a result today over \$2,000,000 is received annually by the colored employees of New York City, while under Republican domination only a few years ago \$400,000 was considered enough for the 150,000 colored tax payers, as one Republican Boss said, "I know the colored people better than I do my people. You could not drive them out of the Republican Party." take a poor, misguided dupe, for today the Republican Party of New York sadly reflects, "but look what a hole we are in." Not only has New York City a democratic independent Mayor, but a fearless champion of the people's rights and genuine 100% Jeffersonian Democrat in Governor Al Smith, who presides over the State Capitol in Albany, with a huge Democratic majority in the Assembly.

Mayor John F. Hylan, of New York City, promised me he would set forth in a letter his views on the most feasible way of abolishing lynching and would comment on the Governor's conference plan as advocated by Hon. Wm. Cabell Bruce, Junior Senator of Maryland, who has been the first United States Senator to publicly declare himself and suggest a comprehensive program, and he is not a Republican "friend of the race" either, and he has never made a bid for the Negro vote in Maryland and is not now seeking office. Friends like Lincoln Providence alone declares.

The 84,922 Is Estimated Colored Vote In the State

When the polls open on Tuesday, it is estimated, 84,922 colored voters are eligible to go to the polls in Maryland. Of this number 28,889 are registered in Baltimore City.

Only the city figures are official, according to officials at the office of the Supervisors of Elections, which keeps no records of county registration. The estimated vote for the entire State by counties is as follows:

Allegheny	718	Harford	2,590
Kent	2,914	Anne Arundel	4,882
Baltimore	3,580	Howard	1,878
Montgomery	4,322	Calvert	2,360
Caroline	2,286	Prince George	4,940
Queen Anne	2,466	Carroll	942
Cecil	1,374	Somerset	2,950
Talbot	3,000	Charles	3,458
Dorchester	2,578	Washington	1,938
Wicomico	2,760	Frederick	2,536
Garrett	28	Worcester	2,380
Total			56,042
Baltimore City			28,880
Grand Total			84,922

LET THE NEGRO GO

WHERE HE CAN DO BEST (The National Republican.)

The solution of the South's much-exploited "Negro problem" is being reached in the migration of the Negro to portions of the country where he can get better wages, better opportunity and better treatment. No Negro, no Negro problem, that seems plain enough, but in some way the South doesn't seem to be satisfied with this simple settlement of the matter. In several of the southern states it is a crime to induce a Negro to take a job out of the state in which he now lives, unless an almost prohibitive license fee has been paid. Negro emigration is looked on with no favor in most southern communities. The reason is evident in them up to support the Major's abandoned farms and rising labor prices.

10-18-23 If the South is not to be depopulated of its colored population the southerner must begin to regard the Negro as a little something more than a work animal. Systems of tenantry under which the Negro is held in practical peonage and where his chance of getting justice in any dispute with a white man is nil, must be supplanted by just treatment of the industrious, honest, self-respecting black man. Lynching on suspicion or for the purpose of "showing the nigger his place" must cease. "The nigger question" will have to drop out as the perennial slogan of professional Democratic politicians. Otherwise the Negro ought to get out of the South and he should be encouraged to do so for the good of both races. The reduction of Negro population, especially in the black belt, will insure better treatment for the Negro who remains in the South. The Negro, like every other citizen, has the right to improve his economic condition wherever it is possible for him to do so. In that improvement, indeed, is his only hope of a better status. Social equality is out of the question, political equality is some distance off, but economic equality and equality before the law is the birthright of every man, woman and child born under the American flag, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

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PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 16. — It is currently reported that the private secretary to Major Moton has been travelling over the country to place seeming favor in most southern newspapers with a view of lining up to support the Major's policies. We think there is such a divergence of opinion between the Major and his secretary, that the secretary will have quite a hard

job in making definitely known to the newspapers what his chief's policy is.

10-18-23 It will take barrels of money to buy up the hungry newspaper editors that are for sale, but we can not believe that Mr. Holsey's visit to Bob Nelson, Hardy Keith, Phil Jones or any other editor was for the purpose of influencing the newspapers. But it is going the rounds of the press, and there is generally some fire behind so much smoke.

Atlanta, Ga. The people have not forgotten where the Major and his secretary double-crossed one another a few days ago about the telegram to the Ku-Klux committee at Tuskegee. The Major is reported in his news dispatch as saying, he did not send it, and the secretary is reported in the same dispatch as saying that he did send it—but he sent it as a piece of strategy to out play the Ku-Klux.

Well, the truth like murder, will out. A man who is corruptible enough to subsidize his paper for a dollar, is corruptible enough to for what purpose these visits are. It is going to come out in a wash. Atlanta Independent.

10-18-23

KENTUCKY FIGHT IS AT BOILING POINT

G. O. P. Has Fight of Its Life to Hold Power.

MORROW FOR U. S. JUDGE

Present Republican Governor Would Succeed Walter Evans When He Retires Jan. 1 at the Age of 80.

(Special Correspondence of The Commercial Appeal.) LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—Interest in the Kentucky state campaign grows apace as the time nears for the casting of the ballots that will decide whether the Democrats can "come back" after being out four years or whether the G. O. P. will repeat and retain its hold. Both parties are waging a vigorous

campaign and nothing is being over-looked by either side that may be calculated to promote partisan advantage. The state headquarters in Louisville are teeming with activity and the constant click of the batteries of typewriters and the conference of officials indicate the tension under which the fight for state control is being conducted during the few remaining days between now and the election.

The candidates for governor, Congressman William J. Fields, Democrat, of Olive Hill, and Charles I. Dawson, Republican, of Pineville, are busy on the hustings, sometimes speaking twice a day in the effort to arouse the voters to the importance of the election and the issues to be determined at the polls on Nov. 6. The intense interest of the voters is being shown in the crowds attending the speakings and any apathy seems to have been eradicated by the intensive campaign methods that both sides have adopted.

As election time draws nigh the chances in the opinion of most of the political observers, favor Democratic success, neither political organization is letting down any of the pressure being exerted for ascendancy at the polls.

Want Votes of Women.

Both candidates for Governor suspended speaking to come to Louisville for the state convention of the Kentucky Women Voters' League, held on Tuesday. The gubernatorial candidates were asked to state their positions on several questions: The organization is nonpartisan and the members are expected to divide their votes according to political affiliation.

Mr. Fields has stated that it will be his policy, if elected, to give women a larger share in the affairs of the state government, and he has indicated that he may appoint a number of women to the office. He criticized the Morrow administration for not naming a woman on the state text book commission. Making a special effort to correct the women's vote, the Republican state organization has a number of women organizers in the field, headed by Mrs. A. T. Hart, widow of the former Republican national committee man for Kentucky.

Analysis of the registration throughout the state shows that the white women in the Democratic sections registered in larger numbers than ever before since the franchise was granted them. In Louisville, the Democratic women's registration was about 80 per cent of the male Democratic registration. It was the largest registration of Democratic women ever enrolled in the metropolis and this is taken as a most hopeful sign by the Democratic campaign managers.

With the balance of power in the hands of 14,000 independent voters, the eyes of the state are focused on the result of the election in Louisville.

Negroes Are Brought In.

One of the spectacular incidents of the week, was the charge by Mr. Fields that in a speech made by Mr. Dawson, his Republican opponent, to an audience of negroes, the Republican candidate for governor, referred to his Democratic opponent as a Holy Roller. Mr. Dawson promptly denied the accusation and declared that he had never made any reference to the religious views of his opponent, who happens to be a Methodist.

In a speech at Russellville, Mr. Fields discussed the negro question and warned his hearers that Republican supremacy in Kentucky, was a step toward negro equality. He appealed to the Democratic women of the state to go to the polls in force and thwart the attempt to use negro repeaters in Louisville.

Since Mr. Fields has declined to state his position on the coal tax

question, at the insistence of M. organization is backing the governor. Dawson, the latter during his tour through Eastern Kentucky, has at-tempted to array the voters of the coal-producing section against the Democratic nominee. Mr. Fields stated in his first speech at Madisonville, that his views on state issues were identical with those of the late Congressman J. C. Cantrill, who won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the primary.

Generally he is credited with opposing a coal tax and since his interests are closely allied with the coal-bearing regions, there seems little doubt but that he will stand against any coal impost legislation if he is elected governor.

Beckham Takes the Stump.

Considerable significance is being attached to the purpose of former United States Senator J. C. W. Beckham to take the stump for Mr. Fields. By some it is taken to indicate the return of Senator Beckham to active politics. Mr. Beckham opposed the nomination of Congressman Cantrill for governor, and the fact that he is supporting the candidacy of Cantrill's successor as head of the Democratic state ticket, is pointed to as further evidence of harmony in the party ranks.

With Senator Beckham on the stump practically every leader that has been identified with a faction in the party is in line for the Fields ticket. This is in strong contrast to four years ago when the party was disrupted and the Morrow ticket was swept into power by 40,000 majority. While the Democratic campaign managers claim that Fields will win for governor, by approximately 50,000 majority, it is known that the zero claim is not under 20,000.

While there have been no lessening of activities in the Republican fight, there is nothing like the snap that marked the Morrow contest for the governorship in 1919. The G. O. P. managers insist that Dawson will win, but their claims are nothing like as extravagant as those of the Democrats.

From now on the Democrats will make an extensive speaking drive all over the state. The plans call for whirlwind campaigns in practically every county with precinct meetings to arouse the voters to the importance of the election and dispel any local apathy that may exist. This always has been a very effective Democratic weapon.

Morrow Would Be Judge.

An interesting sidelight on the campaign is the dual political attitude in which Mr. Dawson, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, has been placed. At one time a Democrat and as such a representative in the Legislature, Mr. Dawson has been brought face to face with partisan acts that do not comport with his present political affiliation. He was one of the champions of the dog tax enacted at the session of which he was a member and now by platform utterance he is committed against the canine impost. Mr. Dawson's former strong Democratic predilections are said to be operating against him in the Republican bulwark of the state, where partisans are of the dyed-in-the-wool and blown-in-the-bottle variety and have little patience with anything that has the remotest smack of Democracy.

Vying with the G. O. P. state campaign, is the contest for the federal judgeship of the western district of Kentucky, to be filled when Judge Walter Evans, an octogenarian, resigns from the bench on Jan. 1. Besides Gov. Morrow, Appellate Judge C. H. Moorman and former Congressman C. F. Ogden are avowedly seeking the appointment.

Through Maurice L. Galvin, of Covington, the undisputed party boss, Gov. Morrow is expected to secure the endorsement of United States Senator Richard P. Ernst. The state

MENCHINE OPPOSED IN RACE FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Afro-American
Voters Recall He Lined Up

With West to Pass City Segregation Ordinance

Thirteen Years Ago

10-12-23

DAVENPORT IS ACTIVE

Would Work for Repeal of

Jim Crow Car Law if Elected to State Legislature

Supporters of Harry Levin white, candidate for the State Senate from the Fourth District are out to beat William G. Menchine, his Democratic opponent.

Menchine it is being recalled, was one of those who as a member of the North Baltimore Improvement Association worked hard for the West Segregation measure when it was before the City Council twelve years ago. Champion of the measure which would restrict colored people to certain blocks included Edwin T. Dickerson, Milton Deshields, S. S. Fields, A. S. Goldsborough, Wm. L. Marbury and a number of others.

At a meeting of the Improvement Association Menchine is quoted as saying:

"According to the 14th annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, the colored people paid taxes on property of an assessed valuation in 1904 of \$617,662. The assessed valuation of property owned by Negroes in the Northeastern police district was \$131,966 and in the Northwestern district \$300,186. The total assessed valuation of Negro property in these two district was \$432,152 leaving an assessed valuation of \$195,510 in the Eastern, Southern, Southern, Central Western and Northern police districts.

"The same annual reports informs us that out of the total Negro population for the entire City of 81,381 there reside in the Northeastern and Northwestern police districts 55,986 colored persons. These figures clearly demonstrate that the colored people

have more than a rental interest in 'mixed blocks' and there they intend to stay.

"There is another fact that should be considered. In 1904 there were 81,381 Negroes residing in Baltimore; in November 1910 there were 88,065. Where do you propose to house this increasing Negro population? I say house them on 'mixed streets' where there are now living and where property is depreciated and never again to appreciate and house your increasing white population on exclusively white streets—on new streets, if you choose—where property valuations will remain staple for years to come and thus accomplish true segregation.

"There is still another reason why 'mixed streets' should be allowed to work out their own salvation, which, in my humble opinion, means to become wholly colored. It is a well known fact, that a very large percentage of the colored race suffers from tuberculosis. For this reason, if no other, we should not encourage the occupancy by a white family of a residence formerly occupied by a colored family. Yet this is exactly what the law at present does. It compels the owner of a house on the 'mixed street', where the majority of the houses are occupied by white persons, to rent a house formerly occupied by a Negro to a white person and none other."

On the other hand Levin supporters declare that his record is clean and are therefore heartily advocating his election.

Davenport Active

Louis H. Davenport, one of the three colored candidates for the Legislature from the Fourth District is busy canvassing for votes. Not only does Mr. Davenport stand by the Republican platform as announced by the convention, but he has three additions. He advocates: repeal of the law requiring citizens coming into Maryland from other states declaring their intentions before they can become registered; 2 Repeal of the Jim Crow law requiring separate accommodations for white and colored passengers on railroads, steamboats and other common carriers in the State; abolishing of all useless commissions and employees in State offices and consolidation of the departments where possible in order to lighten the burden of taxpayers.

Mr. Davenport was born in Northumberland County, Va., 63 years ago, and attended public schools in Nicholasville, Kentucky. He was a member of the Republican City Committee for four years and is active in fraternal organizations including Masons, Odd Fellows, St. Lukes and Moses.

Two Women Named

Mrs. Anna L. McMerhen, 201 McCulloch street, 14th Ward, and Mrs. Marie L. Williams, 755 George street were named this week by Charles Main, chairman of the City Committee as women associates executives. White women were named from other city wards.

BOTH PARTIES STRIP FOR INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

Afro-American
Voters Study Platforms of

Republicans and Demo-

crats In Order to Learn

the Issues Involved

10-5-23

REPUBLICANS SLIPPED UP

Promise Colored Voters Tu-

berculosis Hospital They

Already Have

With the candidates for all State offices in the field and the party platform adopted by the respective conventions, both Republicans and Democrats are preparing for a campaign to win votes.

Governor Ritchie, candidate for re-election, is making tours of the State, coming to Baltimore only for conference with heads of the Democratic party. Attorney General Armstrong, Republican candidate, likewise is carrying his campaign to voters by word of mouth and getting advice of Roland Marchant, Senator Weller and other Republican leaders in preparation for the three week's intensive campaigning both parties will do before the November election.

Ritchie Points To His Record

Governor Ritchie without committing himself to promises as to what he will do if re-elected, is running on his record. As far as the colored vote is concerned, Democratic leaders point to the improvement in school conditions, lengthening of school terms, increases of teacher's salaries and establishment of new high schools during the past four years. They point also to the newly built tuberculosis sanitarium at Henrytown for colored patients and the appointment of a large colored personnel there. Enlargement of this sanitarium and still further improvement of the school system is in the program of the present administration.

Laugh On Republicans

The plank in the Republican Platform announcing that the party pledged itself to erect a tuberculosis sanitarium for colored people, started a hearty guffaw among the Democrats. Evidently the platform-makers did not know that such a sanitarium has already been built by Democrats costing \$133,000 with a maintenance fund from the legislature of \$50,000 last year.

In the South the white people disfranchise the Negro; in the North the Negro disfranchises himself. Who should come in for stronger criticism?

Political—1923.
Party Affiliations.

Democratic.

CLAIM DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT BY NEGROES IN CHICAGO MAY MEAN NATIONAL G. O. P. BOLT.

By The Looker-On

(By A. N. P.)

Chicago, Ill., April 14.—The Colored man and brother rose and smote his Easter chili wings, the half-hearted chirpings of the Robin who came North several weeks too soon nor even the bassoon shortlings of the WHIP announcing "We came, we saw and we licked the DEFENDER, have been sufficient to rouse this town by the big and tempestuous lake from the stupor brought to it by the action of the "Black Belt" when it registered majority mounting into the advanced prominences of four figures for Judge William Dever, for Mayor and the entire city Democratic ticket. The famed Second Ward, usually safe for twelve of fifteen thousand Republican majority gave the estimable Democratic candidate for Mayor very nearly a majority of five thousand. The Third Ward, another black stronghold came forward with a more than two thousand majority for the Democrats. The fur certainly flew.

The Tribune and McCormick Hit.

Arthur C. Lueder, the Republican candidate was alright. The report got broadcast that he was the handpicked candidate of the hated TRIBUNE and Senator McCormick. That settled it. At least that settled it in so far as the Colored vote was concerned. One has but to mention TRIBUNE to a Colored man or woman in these parts to produce that reddish atmospheric situation that comes into the not too young life of the bull who is providing the amusement for a holiday crowd on the nether banks of the "Blue Rio Grande." The Chicago TRIBUNE is the great American Journal which threatens us with extermination every time we express the belief that we have full rights that the white man is bound to repeat. Senator McCormick is the gentleman who melted his collar vociferating in the Eighth Regiment's Armory in this city that "Lynching must go and the Dyer Bill is bound to pass." Threats and bunk have very nearly lost their former efficacy as vote holders for the Colored people. It was a bad spill for the Nordics.

Rumbling Came Early.

The rumblings of discontent among the Colored elements came early in the campaign. Investigation showed that the complaint was not against the Republican candidate, Arthur C. Lueder. Mr. Lueder was discovered to be very popular among the Colored employees in local post office. These Colored people were most loud and strong in their protestations that he was about the fairest Post Master in the history of the local branch in his dealing with them. But the Colored voter continued to declare that he would not do. Mr. Lueder came forward with the Announcement that "I will be the best friend of the Colored people of Chicago they have ever had in the Mayor's office if I am elected." Considering the high place that "Big Bill Thompson held in the estimation of the local Colored vote it was admitted that was "going some." But they wouldn't make it stick. The TRIBUNE had named him and Senator McCormick was his backer and sponsor. "Maybe we'll be exterminated, but who cares; we'll take a few of them along with us if they start that game," exclaimed a Colored enthusiast who was out to aid in the election of "The Judge" if he had to do the job by himself.

Is Judge Dever's Election a Forecast?

Already there is some speculation as to what effect the election of Judge Dever will have on the probable attitude of the Northern Colored voter in the national election of next year. There are a goodly number who are ready to aver that it will have no effect when it comes to changing the national political traditions of the Colored vote. It might be well to keep in mind that a considerable number of the Colored voters already declared that the Republican Party is no longer Frederick Douglass' "Ship." Of course, this is all pure speculation. Nationally, it is pretty generally agreed, that the Democratic Party is not yet in the mood to open its arms and give the 100 per cent Colored American a hearty welcome into its ranks. "But they'll want to win," loudly asserted one of the Colored leaders who was out in

the front of the Dever campaign. "I know, but them Southern Democrats are no good; it's going to be hard picking, if we don't look out," exclaimed a fellow who was standing near.

Strange Bed Fellows.

Judge Dever was elected by a more than 100,000 majority. About 40,000 of that number was given to him by the Colored vote. Not enough to elect him on the face of the returns. But one thing was noticeable during the progress of the campaign and that was that the Irish Roman Catholic and Jewish elements were quite chummy all along. Street car conductors and motor-keepers affect to fell a comradeship for the Nefro that is all quite new. The reasons given for this change of heart are various. To give the reasons assigned by a good many persons would simply open up a sore that had better be kept closed for the present and, perhaps, for all time. But one thing is certain the Colored flocking to the standard of Judge Dever has done the Colored people of this city no harm, whatever. What it speaks for the future time along will tell. At present it is being looked upon as a good sign of the political future of the Negro in every section of the country.

Repudiating, or ignoring, Republican appeal, Colored voters of Chicago joined practically three to one in electing William E. Dever, Democrat, Mayor of the city. It is the most remarkable demonstration of change of attitude and votes in the history of American politics, and is bound to have nationwide significance.

Judge Dever, during the campaign, made direct appeals in person for the support of the Colored electorate. His appeals were on a high plane of American citizenship, and they had the effect. Back of the appeals of the candidate was the most extensive organization among Colored people, backed with the all sufficient and necessary cash, to carry the fight direct to the ballot box.

Arthur C. Lueder, Republican can-

didate, having the support of Senator Medill McCormick, also made appeal. He was admired personally, but the propaganda of opponents was too effective to stem the tide. On the other hand, the Republican organization, started out trusting to luck, and the old time belief that, "Say what you will, a Colored man will not vote the Democratic ticket."

Unfortunately, the chief Republican advisers of Senator McCormick have proved unpopular among Colored voters. The Senator himself has handled the situation with a "long handled spoon," and failed to properly heed the warnings of those within the group who have heretofore backed his program. What the results will mean for Senator McCormick's re-election to the Senate is a guess.

Playing Inside Game.

The game was inside playing, from the Colored side. The Democrats had an organization on the South Side headed by Major A. E. Patterson, World War veteran. It has been in operation for several months. With the results, Major Patterson is mentioned for a position in the office of the Corporation counsel. He formerly lived in Oklahoma and was named Register of the Treasury under President Wilson, but withdrew his name when Southern pressure was brought to bear.

Oscar DePriest, who has frequently left the Republican ranks, headed on an independent drive for Dyer. DePriest waged a bitter warfare, and with the backing of Bishop A. J. Carey, of the A. M. E. church; Attorney Edward H. Morris, Alderman Louis B. Anderson, a long array of ministers and others, laid down an intensive campaign. Edward H. Wright, committeeman of the Second Ward who was supposed to be for the Republican, was far more passive than active. Alderman R. R. Jackson appeared to be for Lueder.

In a great mass meeting at Olivet Baptist church, Sunday before the election, Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams, pastor of the church, and President of the National Baptist Convention, came out bodily for Lueder, as did also Dr. John W. Robinson, at St. Mark M. E. Church.

Change of Votes.

Figures of the Second and Third Wards disclose that more than 20,000 votes were changed, it might be said "over night." Both of these wards heretofore have always gone overwhelmingly Republican. The second for example, in the previous election gave a majority of more

than 12,000 for Thompson, while in the last election it gave a majority for Dever of almost 5,000.

The question has been asked: "What is to be gained by the turn of events?" What the leaders expect to gain, who have heretofore been Republicans is not clear. Some state that the "privileges" will be continued as under Thompson.

Something to Think About.

Republicans throughout the country are given something to think about. Following in the wake of New York, last year and year before, Chicago joins in proving that Colored voters have dropped sentiment in politics, must be appealed to with reason, dealt with on the square, and promises to them kept. Colored voting Democratic in Chicago and New York, takes away a long cherished argument of Southern Democrats, that "Negroes will vote only one way." "Consternation," is only mildly putting the feeling of Republican white leaders looking to 1924.

TAKING INTEREST IN VITAL MATTERS.

The Informer has repeatedly counseled and advised the colored citizens of Houston to take more interest in vital matters, especially civic issues, questions and propositions that are decided at the ballot box.

Every year this paper devotes column after column of space urging our people to qualify as voters by payment of the poll tax or securing of exemption certificates during the allotted time for obtaining such.

To show what little interest most colored Houstonians have in public questions and in qualifying to vote in the various elections confronting the electorate during the year, was manifested recently in the petitions circulated by former operators of the San Felipe jitney line.

In order to have the matter of the abolition or re-establishment of this colored jitney line, which was abolished some bit ago by city hall dictum (while permitting all the white lines to operate) put up to voters, it was necessary to get signatures of ten per cent of the votes cast in the last city election, which would automatically compel the city council to submit the issue or proposition to a popular vote.

After weeks of efforts, these former colored jitney operators were not able to secure enough qualified voters among the colored contingent to make it mandatory upon the city council to submit the matter to the electorate, despite the fact that only 3,000 or not more than 3,500 signatures of qualified voters were necessary.

This does not necessarily mean that less than this number of colored people had qualified as citizens and voters, despite the fact that any number of the former San Felipe jitney men had failed to qualify as voters; but it reveals an utter lack of interest in civic matters, even though they directly and vitally affect our group.

Then, too, we do not give enough serious thought and consideration to the poll tax requirement, as is evidenced in the large number of able-bodied men and women who will tell you right off the reel they have not paid any poll tax and do not intend to pay it.

Yet these same persons are always belly-aching, whining and complaining about our "sad and unfortunate lot," when they are largely responsible for this condition by absolutely refusing to qualify as citizens and then exercising that right when the occasion presents itself.

In a democratic republic such as ours, wrongs are generally righted at the ballot box, even voters operating negatively oftentimes to obtain a positive result.

Some of our people argue that, since they can not vote for city officials in the democratic primary, they will not pay the poll tax, and, many of those who qualify, take only passing notice of special elections and even general elections.

On Monday, April 9, which is next week, the voters of the city will be called upon to pass judgment upon a \$1,250,000 bond issue

for civic improvement and progress.

This money, if the bond issue carries, will be spent as follows: \$200,000 for graveling streets, \$500,000 for permanent street paving, \$250,000 for drainage sewers, \$150,000 for White Oak Bayou driveway and \$150,000 for Buffalo Bayou driveway.

Every qualified voter can cast a ballot in this election, if he or she owns any taxable property, whether same has been assessed or not; which virtually means that every man and woman who has paid the poll tax or secured an exemption certificate is eligible to vote in next Monday's election.

It seems that quite a number of colored people in Houston are really afraid to vote, fearful that they will offend somebody in the "other race" or that somebody will do them bodily injury if they appear at the polls to vote.

Too many of us are like babies when vital matters are submitted for a vote of the people and hunt all kinds of excuses and alibis for not voting; yet when members of the other races go to the polls and speak with the ballot, often increasing the taxes of all property-owners and the rent of all renters, you ought to hear the wail and lamentations that emanate from the house of Ethiopia within the confines of this municipality.

The passive citizen—the person who is qualified to vote and yet will not vote—is not only a community liability, but often his passiveness becomes a menace to civic progress, growth and expansion.

If a person does not favor a proposition, he should not refrain from voting, but should vote his conscientious convictions on all matters and should perform this duty without fear or favor.

Let every qualified colored voter go to the polls Monday, April 9, 1923, and cast a ballot in the special election on the \$1,250,000 bond issue for civic improvements.

It is your indispensable and holden duty to vote, either in the affirmative or negative. By all means, VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

As citizens of this great and growing city, let us take more interest in vital matters and civic issues, and gradually conditions will be changed as they affect our particular group in "heavenly Houston."

NEGRO SOUTH SOLID FOR PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AS SUCCESSOR TO HARDING

The Pittsburgh Courier (Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh American)
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Georgia, the hub around which the political policy of the Negroes of the Southeast has always turned, is solid in its expression of confidence and hope for the future of the race, with President Calvin Coolidge as the pilot of government and the Republican party. They expect President Coolidge will keep his ears open to the thoughts of southern politicians of the race for very good reasons. The Negroes of the South have a voice—a mighty strong voice in the national conventions of the Republican party. They know that nomination is the first step in advancement to the presidency, and that unfortunately while northern Negroes, in some states, may do more voting, their votes will count for naught without the proper candidate. Henry Lincoln Johnson and Ben Davis of Georgia; Walter Cohen, of Louisiana; Robert R. Church, of Tennessee; Walter Eroe, of West Virginia; Dr. J. R. Levy of South Carolina; Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi and other strong leaders of the South, as the nucleus around which the political re-adjustments will be made during the administration of President Coolidge and his expected candidacy for election to a full term in the White House.

ing the administration of President Coolidge and his expected candidacy for election to a full term in the White House.

This group augmented by northern leaders in the doubtful states of the North, West, and East, is expected to complete a political organization of the race which will begin to function during the present administration of President Coolidge and thereafterwards. Oscar De Priest, Edward H. Morris and Bishop Carey of Chicago; Charles Cottrill, Arthur Fleming and Harry Smith, of Ohio; Oliver Randolph, Isaac Nutter and others of New Jersey; Collector Anderson and other administration leaders of New York; Attorneys William H. Lewis and W. C. Matthews of Massachusetts and such men as Sumner Furniss of Indiana are among those expected to have an important part in shaping the national politics of the race during the next six years.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, is looked upon as the titular political leader of the race. Georgia Negroes, and therefore the South, are the source of the only official voice of the race, to be heard in the councils of the Republican party. The votes of Negroes in the doubtful states of the North, may have weight in elections. But it is an assured fact that they have not had weight enough to compel the admission of Negroes into the councils of the republican party organization before election or afterwards.

Political—1923
Party Affiliation

ALBANY HUB OF NEGRO VOTE

Baltimore Tribune
1-4-23
Negroes Have Hope In
Gov. Alfred Smith

Albany, N. Y., Jan 1—Associated Negro Press)—Albany, for the moment at least, is the political hub of the Negro vote. Alfred Smith, a Democrat, is again the governor of this state and, strange to relate, the Negro vote has an abiding interest as well as a highly expectant hope lodged in the fact. We shall see what we shall see and in the meantime we can let our hopes roam wherever and however they may chose to wander.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that this condition of attitude and circumstances could not have been the situation even as late as five years ago. It is, perhaps, one of the interesting results that have come out of the recent fall elections. Openly and above board the Negro vote appears to be turning about face looking for a new political landing place. Albany would seem to be just far enough north to justify a peep behind the curtain to see just whether the welcome corner is located near the door or over near the fire place.

Governor Alfred Smith is the big magnet. He seem to be a regular fellow. A Democrat 'tis true but a regular fellow. A man of all the people, is what they are saying about him. This notion of him they say holds good way down in Virginia where the Negro is lustily looking about for new political moorings.

AFTER THOUGHTS.

It is to be regretted that the erstwhile pleasant relation of the races should have been threatened by the posting of placards upon the doors of some of the leading churches of the city. One cannot hold the city responsible for the act, but it is to be deplored just the same.

It was significant of the pristine record of the city as to its peace, however, that both of the dailies denounce

ed the untoward act and the actors and that both of the contending parties denied the responsibility for it or any part of it. Absolute peace marked conditions about the polling places on election day. This was in itself a denunciation of the acts of the person or persons who posted the placards on the colored churches of the city.

The colored people were in no way to blame for the conditions which followed the democratic primary. They simply voted their convictions in the general election and the law gave them the right so to do. They chose their candidate "with malice towards none, with charity for all, with a firm conviction of the right as God had given them to see the right."

In our columns weeks before the election, we had expressed the hope that the situation could be amicably adjusted and we set forth the causes. The affair went into a general election and the people settled the matter so far as the voting was concerned. The Negro was drawn into the contest and some bitter feeling ensued. We hope it is over with the election and that peace and quit will now reign.

HOWARD W. JACKSON PROMISES COLORED VOTERS SQUARE DEAL

Afro-American
Says Our People Who Pass

Civil Service Exams
Should Not Be Barred
on Account of Color
3-2-23
FOR BETTER SCHOOLING

Baltimore, Md.
Says No Child in Baltimore
Should Be Deprived of
Adequate Schooling

By Henry F. Arnold

Less than a score of years ago, it was a monstrosity to find a white man labeled as a Democrat, who was willing to imply even tacitly, that he would give the Negro a fair and impartial deal or wish him treated as a citizen. Time has changed the Democrat and the Negro. Democrats in this section

Democratic. WHY SHOULD NEGROES DIVIDE THEIR VOTES?

New York Amsterdam News
(By Edward David Caffee, St. Luke Herald.)

"The Negroes should stop voting the Republican ticket," you often hear, "and should begin to divide their votes." The St. Luke Herald is no politician, neither the son of a politician. Yet we reserve a right to our honest convictions in matters of civics and citizenship. 1-3-23

Why, we raise the question, should Negroes divide "up" their votes? We have received all the argument and evidence available before passing upon this popular question especially at the failure of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. We have heard the pros and cons on all sides.

With all the evidence in, we are of the opinion that Negroes should stand by their inherited political parent without making the fraction of an apology. Nobody else, except Negroes, is asked to shift and dodge about from party to party. Why should Negroes feel it necessary for such nonsensible action? Frankly we have felt, with all our bowels, the keenest resentment for any suggestion of a special "Negro" kind of duty or conduct as American citizens.

Nobody asks white men to shift their party alliances merely for the sake of changing parties. Nobody asks long-standing Northern white Republicans to become Southern Democrats. Nobody asks Socialists as a body to become another party. Without doubt the Republican party freed and enfranchised Negro citizens. We have not voted the Republican ticket merely to oblige the party. We have voted it from a standpoint of principles. If we cannot secure our best interests from and through our hereditary friends, God knows we cannot receive anything from our hereditary enemies. We should remain loyal to the party, fight out our differences with the party, with sense and logical arguments, and, in the long run, win by sheer honor, and service and brains. The pawn and bargain method of political gambling should not supercede our principles.

But somebody says that if the Republican party is always certain of us it will not do what it might. Those who remain loyal to a cause will sooner or later receive what they merit and deserve from that cause. As long as the white South remains solid Democrats, the black Americans had better remain solid Republicans. For the Democratic South is not solid for nothing. It is not dodging, either, to keep people from judging the probable way it shall cast its votes. But in the open, above board, they prohibit or veto any legislation of the country. They do not change their party alliances either. Why should Negroes change?

are doing more to advance colored people politically at present, than the members of any other political party. They seem to be more willing to give them recognition, than the remnant of the party of Lincoln and Grant.

Jackson's Views

The writer, being cognizant of a hot political battle in the coming Primary, went in quest of one of the principals in the affray to ascertain his views on things which affect our people in the body politic of the community.

Knowing that certain things had taken place under the Broening regime that did not meet the approbation of the colored people generally, and that Howard Jackson's chance to be elected was

good, the writer deemed it highly imperative that our people should know just where he stood on thing which pertained to our interest. Hence an audience was sought of the choice of the Democrat party.

The first question put to Mr. Jackson was: "Do you think that any man has a right to ask for our support who is unwilling to sanction the hiring of our people as garbage wagon drivers, street cleaners, or the meager jobs that are handed out to other races?" Mr. Jackson's laconic reply was "the colored man has a perfect right, to take civil service examination and if he passes should be employed."

The next question put to Mr. Jackson was, "If you are elected Mayor of the City will you stand

AUSTIN TEXAS AMERICAN
JANUARY 24, 1923

CHICAGO POLITICIANS.

William Hale Thompson has been mayor of the city of Chicago for eight years. Now he is a candidate for a third term. He has many political enemies within the ranks of his own party. He has been the absolute boss of his party for years, and now his republican brethren who do not like the way that he bosses have combined to support the republican postmaster of that city, Arthur C. Lueder, as their candidate for mayor.

Chicago democrats were very successful in capturing many county offices at the November election last year and now they have nominated Judge William Dever as their candidate for mayor. In the good old days, the democrats dominated Chicago. In those days the Harrisons, father and son, were the democratic bosses. They became as intolerant as the republican bosses of today. This led to their undoing.

William Hale Thompson came to the surface and swept the platform. He has reigned ever since. There are 75,000 negro voters in the city of Chicago. They are known as the Thompson black reserves. They are for him again this year. A year ago he named for the judicial offices a hand-picked ticket. This ticket was smashed by the independent voters.

Now the independent voters are organizing to smash Thompson should he be nominated for a third term. Political idols cor with and go. Thompson is facing Waterloo this year.

with Governor Ritchie against letting public buildings to organizations that are charged with breeding racial sympathy?" Mr. Jackson's reply was, "If I am elected Mayor, I will govern the city in the interest of all of the people as Governor Ritchie has governed the State to the best interest of all of the people."

For Better Schools

The last but not least question put to Mr. Jackson was: "how do you stand on the matter of education for colored people? I mean do you sanction adequate buildings and appropriations large enough to give colored children the proper educational facilities?" Mr. Jackson's reply was, "no child in Baltimore should be deprived of adequate schooling and the best of facilities given for such education." The audience ended with Mr. Jackson promising the colored people

ple of Baltimore a fair and square deal.

To Republican Party

Forty years ago the Negro had an inalienable right to swear allegiance to the Republican party. The men who made up the party in those days were men who believed in giving the Negro a fair and impartial deal and allowing him to have a voice in our Government. Many believe this is not the case now.

Party Controlled by Lily Whites

The Republican Party of today, one hears on all sides, has done nothing in the interest of the Negro. It is such men as Mayor Hylan of New York, Senator Walsh of Mass. and Thomas Taggart of Indiana, who are showing friendly inclinations towards the race. Baltimore city, it is pointed out, is conclusive proof of the Negroes' enemies in the Republican party. Mayor Broening who is being credited with being surrounded with more Lily Whites than any Republican Mayor in America, is willing to allow the intimidation of Catholics, Negroes and Jews. Governor Ritchie, a Democrat, says "no" to the things which do not meet with the approval of the majority of the State, regardless of party affiliations. Which is it prudent that we, as a race, should support, colored voters are asking, "Broening or Jackson"? Broening who has allowed the K. K. K. to march through the center of the city, weakened on the appointment of a colored member on the School Board, and point-blank aided in the defeat or constables nominated by McGuinn and Fitzgerald.

Highly Regarded Lawyers

On the other hand there is Howard Jackson who is highly regarded by all the lawyers who have come in contact with him as Register of Wills, and who is willing to bring about an even deal at the City Hall and deal justly with Colored People "Mayor Broening's action towards us warrants a change of front and we are going to support Jackson in the primary and at the general election" says a member of Baltimore's leading colored citizens who are out to get the Mayor's scalp.

The Councilmanic Candidates.

Following its custom of years, the AFRO-AMERICAN sponsors no candidates in the primary election. From the six colored and two white candidates who have filed, three may be selected. The voters should pick the best man without prejudice and without bitterness so that a united front may be kept in the general election.

Regardless of the personal ambition of any candidate, it must be realized that there are 10,000 more white than colored voters in the 4th District. White people control 33 per cent of the Republican vote and it is estimated 70 per cent of the wealth. By all the rules of politics there should be one white and two colored candidates. This is fair and reasonable and what the Republican organization has agreed to.

If the colored voters select three colored candidates, the race issue will be raised, and sufficient white Republicans will desert to the Democratic camp as to insure the election of the Democratic candidates. Messrs. Tower and Smith, white, are the ablest Democrats in the Council. They are up for re-election, and their chances are good, if three colored Republicans are nominated from the Fourth District.

NEGROES MAY DIVIDE VOTE IN CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION

(By The Associated Negro Press)
CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—With the final days of the municipal election on in Chicago, at which time a Mayor will be chosen for the next four years, discloses the fact that the Colored citizens are going to divide their vote.

Judge William E. Dever, the nominee of the Democrats, has made a number of addresses before Colored audiences. Probably the largest has been at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, where he was introduced by Bishop A. J. Carey, of the A. M. E. Church. Bishop Carey was fervid in his admonition of the people to divide their votes. Among other outstanding Chicagoans backing Judge Dever are Oscar DePriest and Edward H. Morris, Grand Master of the Odd Fellows. A large number of ministers have endorsed Judge Dever, and blamed the change of sentiment to the failure of others being true to the principles and promises on which they were elected.

Edward H. Wright, one of the leaders of the Thompson administration, is supporting Arthur C. Lueder, the Republican nominee, and is on the steering committee. Aldermen Anderson and Jackson are likewise supporting Lueder. It is expected that the last days of the campaign will be filled with excitement. Lueder is the choice of Senator Medill McCormick, who will be before the people of Illinois next year seeking return to the United States Senate.

NEGROES JOIN TO WIN VOTES OF DEMOCRATS

Chicago, Aug. 30.

New League Hopes to Break Traditional Loyalty to Republicans

A square deal for the negro voter from both the republican and the democratic parties will be the result of the conference being held in Chicago this week by leaders of the National Negro Democratic league, according to a statement made to-day by Maj. A. E. Patterson, president of the league. "The only way the negro can obtain recognition and maintain any influence is to break with his traditional loyalty to the republican party," declares the major. "Sentiment, not self-interest, hitherto has prompted him to remain in that party. The National Negro Democratic league hopes to break down the ancient superstition that the republicans are the negro's true friends."

Started As Nonpartisan.

About two months ago Maj. Patterson conceived the plan of forming a national nonpartisan negro voters' league, according to Herbert Jamieson, a law partner of the major. Believing that a group of representative negroes would be willing to meet here and form such an organization, the major sent letters to various colored leaders throughout the country asking them to meet in Chicago at the same time that the negro Elks were having their convention here. As a result of Maj. Patterson's efforts, more than 100 negro political leaders from all parts of the country met Wednesday afternoon and

made plans for the organization of the new party.

At the meeting it was decided the party would give it's immediate support to the democratic party in the next national elections, providing a promise could be extracted from the democratic leaders by which the party would be bound to work for an amendment to the United States constitution giving the federal courts full jurisdiction in all lynching cases.

Perry W. Howard, a special assistant from the attorney-general's office in Washington, is in the city this week with the idea of combating the plans of Maj. Patterson.

"The Democratic Voters' league is simply an attempt on the part of Tammany hall to gain the negro vote throughout the country," said Mr. Howard. "The idea of forming such a party is a very good one," he said, "but not with the aid of Tammany hall. The negro would be just as badly off if his vote went to Tammany as he is now."

The league is holding its final meeting to-morrow at 3140 Indiana avenue, where organization plans will be completed.

INDEPENDENT VOTERS FORM NATIONAL BODY

Chicago, Aug. 30.

To break down the traditional loyalty of the colored people to the republican party, 87 delegates of the National Democratic league in session here today voted to organize an all-Negro political association and to throw the new society's support to the democrats.

The league will drop the party name, according to Maj. A. E. Patterson, president, of Chicago and will open its membership to all colored voters.

"The republicans have not carried out their campaign promises to the colored voter," Maj. Patterson declared. "The new organization will accept any colored voter with the idea of throwing its influence, however, to the democratic party."

Letters approving the conference were received from Senator S. M. Ralston of Indiana, Senator Edwards of New Jersey, and Tom Taggart of Indiana, Maj. Patterson said.

The delegates also urged the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and advocated another amendment making lynching a federal instead of a state offense. Resolutions have been drafted and will be presented at the concluding meeting tomorrow protesting against the appointment of Bascom Slemp as secretary, by President Coolidge.

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO MEET

The Daily News.
Mayor Dever Asked to Welcome National Convention Next Week.

The National Colored Democratic league will hold its annual convention at 3140 Indiana avenue Aug. 28 to 30. One hundred delegates representing democratic affiliations in states north of the Mason and Dixon line are expected to attend. Mayor Dever has been invited to deliver an address of welcome.

A resolution of protest against the recent appointments of C. Bascom Slemp and Col. Clarence O. Sherrill to national offices will feature the sessions.

The Tuskegee Negro Veterans' hospital row, inherited by the Coolidge regime from the previous administration, will also come up for discussion at the convention.

The local details of the convention are in the management of Maj. A. T. Patterson, assistant corporation counsel of Chicago. Among the colored leaders who are expected to attend are Thomas Smith, Baltimore; S. Q. Morton, member of the civil service commission of New York city; A. B. Millholland of Kansas City; James Ross, Buffalo; Dr. William J. Compton and Howard R. Smith.



MAJ. A. T. PATTERSON.
[By National Photo Studio.]

Political—1923.
Party Acciliation.
A LITERARY TEST FOR VOTERS.

The Globe-Democrat in an editorial pleads for such a requirement in Missouri, not because New York has passed a law to effect that result, but because some knowledge of the duties of citizenship seems essential to an intelligent exercise of the franchise. Such a law will not be welcomed by the colored voters.

St. Louis Clarion
In the South, where such a law exists, the most illiterate white voters are passed while Negroes of considerable learning are rejected. 8-24-23

The difficulty of securing men of high character and men without prejudice against the Negro to act as examiners causes fear among our people that a literary test is simply another way of preventing the Negro from a free exercise of the franchise.

For instance, the Board of Health in this city, because of the heavy migration coming to this city, decided that all persons coming into the city should be vaccinated. When we went to observe the procedure we found that only Negroes were being vaccinated. Pure discrimination and nothing else was intended by those hypocritical defenders of the health of the city. At that very time there were 17 cases of smallpox in the city, only one of which was colored.

Only last Sunday one colored passenger, a woman with two children, were forced to be vaccinated. She was compelled to put her packages down in a pile of baggage. When she returned her baggage, money and clothing were gone. Things of this kind show the spirit of the officials. We are thinking that this woman has some reason to sue somebody for her loss. She was not to stop in St. Louis, either. She was passing through the Union Station. The Board of Health, we understand, were to vaccinate only those who were to stop and remain in the city, and not those passing through Union Station to other points.

Now then, if the literary test law comes and is to be enforced as these Board of Health officials enforce the health laws of the city, why every decent and right-thinking man in town and state should oppose it.

**Prelate Flays Kentucky
Gubernatorial Candidate
For Insult to Race Women**

Norfolk Journal
Four Hundred Ministers Of The State Take
Up the Cry Sounded By The Venerable Bishop
To Defeat The Self-Seeker
10-21-23

Democratic.
10-20-23
(By The Associated Negro Press)

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20—The Black men's stand in the gubernatorial Campaign now being waged in "Old Kentucky" was unequivocally defined by Bishop A. J. Carey, presiding officer of the 43rd Kentucky conference of the A. M. E. Church in session here today.

The term "nigger wenches" being publicly applied to the 75,000 registered women voters, by the Democratic candidates for governor, was the signal for attack and tonight 400 black ministers of the gospel from cities and hamlets throughout the state are entrenched solidly and enthusiastically behind Bishop Carey in this, as he terms it, the zero hour.

HONOR OF COLORED WOMEN

Unheld
10-20-23
The Bishop was eloquent in his appeal to the four hundred ministers of Kentucky to accept the challenge of this "inspired vehicle of the devil" to go forth and do battle with the man who publicly defamed as "black wenches" every one of the registered colored women of this State. "Such a man is hardly fit to be an American citizen much less the Governor of the great commonwealth of Kentucky" was the unanimously expressed opinion of the ministers in their enthusiastic endorsement of the Bishop's stand.

Bishop A. J. Carey got up from a sick bed in Chicago to answer this insult to our women before his own conference. Against the advice of his physicians he came to Louisville to tell the ministers and citizens of Kentucky that in Chicago where he was active against a Ku Klux Klan influence and voted for a Democratic mayor who was a Catholic, that the promises of this man have been kept with the colored people and next week the Democratic Mayor will have his appointment of the first colored Library Trustee confirmed by a Democratic council with the exception of two colored Aldermen.

COMMITTEE ON POLITICS DENOUNCES APPEALS TO RACIAL PREJUDICES

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION SOUNDS WARNING TO POLITICIANS

REPORT READ BY COL. P. H. CALLAHAN

The Inter-CRacial Commission met in Louisville last Friday and Saturday. There were many fine addresses made and many suggestions were presented that, if carried into execution, would make for better relations between the races.

Many well known persons, both WHITE and COLORED were in attendance and participated in the speech making and the making of suggestions. 12-15-23

To the mind of the NEWS, however, the most practical and striking speech or suggestion was that made by the "Committee on Politics" and read by the Chairman, Col. P. H. Callahan.

The report of this COMMITTEE has immediate value, because Louisville and Kentucky have just emerged from the very danger it warns of—Appeals to race prejudice in elections.

Its value is more enhanced because of the national assumption that certain elements in the Democratic party are convinced the great majority given that party in the last election was due in no small part to the anti-Negro cry raised, are anxious to keep it alive in future elections.

That the report denounces persons who would resort to this sort of thing and calls on press and pulpit and all other agencies to fight it makes the report the outstanding expression of the meeting.



COL. P. H. CALLAHAN
Chairman of "Committee on Politics"
Inter-Racial Commission of Kentucky. Typical Exponent of All Men Up No Man Down.

For months certain white and Colored men have been urging the Negro to divide his vote making the

argument the division would benefit both races.

But inside the Democratic party ranks certain men urged the anti-Negro cry, and to a certain extent it was carried out—to the extent of calling Colored women "Nigger wenches." Because of certain conditions the Democratic ticket was elected by a great majority. The exponents and originators of the Anti-Negro cry jubilantly declared their idea was responsible for the victory. Already this is being said: "Whenever we cry Negro domination we win, when we don't we lose."

So the report is very opportune. But the NEWS fears it did not get the publicity in its entirety it deserves therefore it is published in this paper.

It is very important and necessary that more WHITE people read it, therefore every subscriber and purchaser of THE NEWS is urged to show this report to his WHITE acquaintances, friends or employers. They are the ones that should see and heed it.

Louisville must not again be called upon to go through such campaigns of race hate as it did in 1903, 1905, 1907 and others years. The New Negro will not stand it. But demagogues out to win will resort to this in 1925 unless halted. Pass the report around.

Col. P. H. Callahan, chairman of the Committee that made this report, is one of the foremost citizens of Louisville. He is a fair and just man. Whether or not he is a "Friend of the Negro", particularly, he is even more than that—he is for all men up and no man down. More WHITE men like that is all the Negro asks.

Political - 1923.

Party Affiliation.

Democratic senators, it is said, are preparing to renew the fight on the confirmation of Walter R. Cohen, recess appointee as collector of the Port of New Orleans. With G. Bascom Slamp taking a hand in distributing the patronage, Cohen's chances of retaining his job are not overbright.

Associated Negro Press Editors:

See Democrats Active

Nahum D. Brascher, editor-in-chief of the Associated Negro Press, is in the city for the opening of Congress. He is leaving for New York City on Wednesday, but will return to cover the meeting of the Republican National Committee on December 11 and 12.

Asked for a statement of his views on the candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Brascher said: "The entrance of Hiram Johnson as a candidate for President has stimulated more interest in the candidacy for President than any other person, including Henry Ford."

He explained that at this time he was not particularly interested in the candidacy of any individual, but admitted that he would have a conference with the President before returning to Chicago. He also stated that a group of colored men had had a most satisfactory interview with William Gibbs McAdoo in the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago but would not divulge the

names of any of those present.

Commenting upon the present administration, he stated that "it is but natural that the administration of President Coolidge should be closely watched during the present session of Congress. Colored people especially will closely observe his attitude with reference to appointments and the remedying of complaints as they exist in various departments of the Government."

"The real independence of the colored voters today," he continued, "must be recognized, and the only manner in which the Republican party can hope to retain historical loyalty of the group is by living up to the historical ideals upon which the party was founded. 'I believe that there is a very serious effort being put forth to do that; but the fact cannot be overlooked that the Democrats at this time are seeking in a very practical way to line up the great mass of colored voters who have recently come into the North from the South.'"

COLORED MEN MARCH WITH MOSE GREEN CLUB AT INAUGURATION OF FIELDS

Frankfort, Ky., Eventh day of December in the year of Our Lord the nineteenth hundred and twenty-third. Who can gainsay that Solomon was wise? Who will attempt to detract from that great reputation for wisdom given that son of David that has come bounding down the ages by written and spoken word? And yet Solomon has slipped up. For was it not he who said: "There's nothing new under the Sun." And have not we accepted that as indisputable? But if wise Solomon had been in Frankfort, Ky., U. S. A. today when a new Democratic Governor was being made he would not have made that crack up and down the line from George

town and Lexington and Frankfort—Colored Democratic Clubs. Something new under the Suns!

And the Brthhren seem happy, too. They argue it means the Democratic party has changed its attitude toward the Sons of Ham—because they were allowed in that parade. It does not mean anything that in the last campaign the Negro was the goat kicked around by Democratic orators; it does not mean anything that Democratic orators called Col-Club!

SEEN THROUGH A NEGRO DEMOCRAT'S EYES

WILL MR. HYDE TAKE A STAND?

There is evidently a plan on foot to boost the candidacy of Governor Hyde for the Vice-presidential nomination on the Republican ticket. That Mr. Hyde will leave no stone unturned to have his nomination brought about or his candidacy given enough impetus that he will be a serious contender for some other high office in the gift of the people, after his defeat in the Republican convention, goes without saying. Mr. Hyde plays politics, and he has been quite successful. Still it would

be well for the Colored voters to take careful stock of the man before going into hysterics over his candidacy or any move to increase his power. We have been sadly disappointed thus far in his administration of the high office of Governor of the pivotal state of Missouri, and it is very probable that he would not change tactics if the voters would give their endorsement of what he has done already.

The Colored voters of Missouri should remember that two lynchings of Colored men have taken place in this state during his administration—one at Bowling Green and the other at Columbia; yet nothing has been done worth while by the Governor's office to wipe out this state disgrace and show that Missouri is capable of curbing its lawless element in taking human life without due process of law, where the life of a Negro has been sacrificed. Nor

ored women "Nigger Wenches;" it does not mean anything that not a Democratic candidate asked for a Negro vote; it does not mean anything that in his inaugural address the new Governor said not a word of hope to the Negroes of Kentucky, who form one-fifth of the population of the State—nothing meant anything, but that they were allowed to march in a Democratic parade, and joy of joys, with the Mose Green that Democratic orators called Col-Club!

ernor Hyde shift the responsibility to some other department. He knows enough of the facts in both cases. He knows better than most people that there is within his reach plenty of reasonable evidence, backed up by the forces at his command to place Missouri in a commendable position among the sisterhood of states and to prove she does not countenance those disregards of the supreme power of the state. He also knows he is indebted solely for his present high position to the voters of the very people whose rights are being violated on every hand.

In the present favorable position of the Negroes as to the vaccination now being carried on by the Health Department of St. Louis, Governor Hyde is permitting his Police Department, without whose assistance such practices would be annulled, to be a party to the disgraceful affair to the disgust of the very people who have looked to him for redress but he has yet to show he is not in strict accord with the movement.

Governor Hyde knows how "jim crow" signs are brought into the state in railroad coaches from the South under his very nose; yet his appointees are allowed to overlook this insult to 178,000 of his most loyal supporters. He cannot be blind to the fact that a system bordering on peonage obtains in some parts of Missouri. He knows that the Colored boys at Booneville are not given the chance for reclamibation like the

white boys, and he also knows how inadequately the girls at Tipton are provided for, to say nothing of other state charges of color who are committed to the trusteeship of the state. On his shoulders more than anyone else rests the burden of doing something in his high office to alleviate those conditions. If anything, it should be of more concern to him than it was to any of his recent predecessors because we represent a people who have responded to his every beck and call when he was looking for preferment.

Governor Hyde, in his ambitions, must not forget the reeds on which he leaned while climbing. To aspire for added favors, it should be his desire to prove worthy of those from whom he desires favors. The wrongs which Colored people have suffered and are enduring under his administration may not be easy to right, but he can, if he will, while there is yet time, take steps to show how he stands on those matters so close to the Negro heart. Unless he does this, the press stories emanating from Jefferson City, extolling his virtues will be but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

COLORED VOTERS--MEN AND WOMEN READ AND STUDY THIS RANK STUFF PUT OUT BY DESPERATE DEMOCRATS



Cartoon Taken From The Fifth District Democrat, a weekly "paper" published in the interest of the Democratic party.

We hope readers of THE NEWS will study the above cartoon and pass it on to their friends. It is one, perhaps the tamest, of a number of cartoons attempting to arouse race prejudice and drive the ignorant and thoughtless white man and woman to vote the Democratic ticket this fall.

Other cartoons produced in this sheet were too disgusting to republish.

Let us even to show our readers the depths to which political demagogues will go to get votes. The above cartoon was accompanied by a three column article attempting to convince white people that Negroes are taking "liberties" on street cars and every other place because the Republican party is in power in Louisville. Negroes sit in separate seats, this sheet claims, instead of huddling together. The inference is if the Democrats win a

separate street car bill will pass.

How can any Negro vote the Democratic ticket after seeing this cartoon and catching that point?

How can any Negro give the Democratic party any tid at all such as staying away from the polls or not voting?

A party that can produce one sheet like that should not receive a bit of any kind of support from the Negro. For weeks, this paper, the Irish American, and scores of other papers—daily and weekly, city

and country papers—have been carrying articles calculated to start trouble between the races, arousing racial antagonisms, fomenting distrust and hate in the hearts of white people for their Colored fellow citizens and jeopardizing the peace and safety of the community—all just to get in office.

Lies, malicious, premeditated lies, have been spread in the press and on the stump by Democrats trying to elect Fields and his ticket.

Now election is at hand. If Colored voters ever did vote 100 per cent for the Republican ticket they should do it next Tuesday, November 6.

Whatever faults Colored voters may find with the Republican ticket they must be put aside and fade into insignificance before the great big fact that the Democrats offer Absolutely Nothing to the Negro. Every Negro appeal made by the Republicans has been played up and exaggerated by Democratic press and speakers as if it was a crime and disgrace to give a Negro a little political office.

Democratic papers have filled their columns with all kinds of anti-Negro stuff. Democratic speakers have referred to Colored women as "Nigger wenches."

How then can any Colored voter give any aid to such a party? How can any Negro stay away from the polls and not vote when the ballot is the only weapon he has with which to fight his enemies.

This is more than a mere political battle. The Negro in this campaign is fighting for his civil and political life. The Democrats Must Be Beaten. If they win there is no telling what anti-Negro legislation they will pass, nor what persecutions they may resort to.

Do you remember 1903 and 1905 and 1907 when Negroes were beaten and driven away from the polls?

Do you remember "Dutch" Gardner and Fitzgibbons, and McPeak, rank police bullies, who used to beat up Negroes just for sport?

These are the same kind of Democrats who are trying to elect Fields!

Therefore it is the sacred duty of every Negro voter to do all in his power to keep this anti-Negro gang out of office. Not only is it his duty to vote himself but to get

everybody he can to vote the Republican ticket. THE NEWS suggests and sincerely believes the suggestion is good that Colored men and women can appeal to their white friends and employers, show them this cartoon, tell them the vile and nasty campaign the Democrats are waging and appeal to them to vote with you to repudiate forever this sort of thing in Louisville and Kentucky. THE NEWS confidently believes there are thousands of fine good white people who do not countenance this thing, and who see the danger of it. And if their better natures are appealed to by their Colored employees and Colored friends they will vote the Republican ticket as a sign of their disfavor.

THE NEWS truly hopes every reader of this article will try this experiment.

Election day is next Tuesday. The Democrats must not pass with this anti-Negro campaign. They have made the Negro the goat of this campaign. Now since he is the goat, let him butt, next Tuesday, and butt hard, by voting the Republican ticket 100 per cent.

Political—1922.

Party Affiliation—

SEEN THROUGH A NEGRO DEMOCRAT'S EYES

St. Louis — St. Louis, Mo.

A RECORD OF HYPOCRACY

Class

The hypocrisy of the Republican party has been as persistent as it has been cruel, the Negro being fed up on false hopes until it has become plain to him there is no relief from his present predicament unless he changes his way of handling his ballot. This fact has been emphasized recently by friends within the party as well as without. The false hopes held out are contained in platform promises which there was no intention to carry out as experience has demonstrated. 9-14-23

The Republican platform of 1888 contained these words: "And especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted."

The G. O. P. platform of 1892 contained this paragraph: "We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern states of the Union." The Negro must admit the party promises nothing more than this denouncing, which it does in this platform plank, but it serves to delude the great masses of colored voters into expecting some action which would put an end to these outrages. The recent failure to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill is a fair measure of what the party leaders think of this veiled promise of 1892!

The Republican platform of 1896 contained two planks to fool the colored voter. "We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot be counted and returned as cast." "We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and dangerous practice well known as lynching, or killing human beings suspected or charged with crime,

without process of law." Both planks met the approval of Negroes but neither found expression in any law to make them effective, though the Republicans have had ample opportunity to prove their good faith.

The Republican platform of 1900 has this beautiful sentiment. "It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of State governments, whether by statutory or Constitutional enactments to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary, and should be condemned." Note the language promises nothing. It is a bare statement. It is intended the gullible Negro should supply or imagine some sort of promise to suit this condition.

The Republican platform of 1904 contains this paragraph: "We favor such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any state has been unconstitutionally limited, and, if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and the electoral colleges shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the Constitution of the United States." The only semblance of carrying out this POLICY was to cut something from Southern delegations to the Republican National Convention, which hurt no one but the Negroes of the South, who were doing most of the real representing for the party from that section. Indeed, "Justice thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason."

The platform of 1908 said: "The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American Negro. It gave him freedom and assistance, wrote in the organic law the declaration which proclaimed his civil and political rights, and it believes today

that his worthy progress in intelligence, industry, and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the Nation. We demand equal justice for all men without regard to race or color. We declare once more and without reservation for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the Negro and we condemn all devices which have for their real aim his disfranchisement, and that for reasons of color alone, as unfair, un-American, and repugnant to the supreme law of the land." Pretty sentiment—that's all.

The Democratic party has made several advances toward the Negro. It has done so, because it has known he was being betrayed with the hope he would leave his old allegiance and join a party which is in a position to do him more good, in return for his support, than the Republican party has since Lincoln. The political, and much of the material progress of the Negro is identical with the welfare of the Democratic party. There has never been a political party in the history of the world which has held out false hopes to a large class of voters and successfully too, if you please—as has the Republican party in this country. He has been baited, fed with a long handle spoon and fooled by political tricksters in whom he has placed supreme confidence. He has followed false gods to his undoing.

Democratic.

SEEN THROUGH A NEGRO DEMOCRAT'S EYES

St. Louis Argus—St. Louis, Mo.

WHY BE A DEMOCRAT?

The thinking Negro who supports the Democratic party is no traitor to his race, nor has the race any right to criticize him in this independent attitude with reference to his political attitude. No thinking Negro with one iota of manhood conscientiously takes any political attitude detrimental to his people. Every such man's natural desire is to do those things which will lift up his people in the eyes of all other people, and contribute as much as he can to their development politically. Colored Democrats, as a rule, believe the race has made and will continue to make a grievous mistake so long as it clings to false notions as to its political duties and remains steadfast, almost solidly, to anyone great political party in this country. They believe, and there is no question but that they are correct in their view, that there is no more reason why the Negro should stand on one side of every great question which divides great political parties than any other great class of American citizens; and they know if the immutable law which makes it impossible for any great class of citizens, other than Negroes, to agree on most great questions, the Negro is woefully wrong in his thinking or the creature of political prejudice, if he fails to follow the natural tendency of other great classes of citizens.

We like to boast of the great progress we have made since Emancipation, and there is good cause for elation with what we have accomplished; but if we were to measure ourselves according to what we have accomplished in the matter of political rights and the things for which they stand, I fear we would have to record a recession as a race. The long line of political leaders like Douglass, Langston, Bruce, Pinchback, Lynch, White, Crum, Napier, Cashin, Lewis, Vernon and others of this high type has passed, so far as national influ-

ence is concerned, until today we are face to face with the question as to what the future holds in store for us. Those who would take up the burden where they left off, fail to see changed conditions, but cling to the same old blaten track which elevated them. They are loath to admit they are dealing with a different class of men with whom they dealt, or that the country has passed the time when the Negro will receive recognition for anything other than actual accomplishment in competition with other men who have ambitions in the field of political endeavor. The Negro who rises today, to attract attention, must offer to the party with which he affiliates, some tangible proof he contributes something really worth while to party success; and just in proportion to the extent to which his supporters are able to be counted in the band wagon without his efforts, just to that degree will he be denied any reward for any such party support given. 9-28-23

The duty of the race is evidently clear. It must raise up leaders who are worth something to the Democratic as well as the other parties, and these leaders must have the support of the rank and file of the voters to a degree that will force competition from the great parties for their vote, if political advantage of any well worth while sort is to come to the race. When such a time comes, and it is materializing every day, then we can hope for something more beneficial than a few petty jobs. Jobs of the right kind will come; but that thing better than jobs, legislation affecting our material welfare as a group better opportunities for making a livelihood for ourselves and families, and a higher position as well rounded citizens will be ours not for the asking, but because we deserve it, can demand it, and because of the only logical reason, we deserve it, backed up by the power to force it.

SEEN THROUGH A NEGRO DEMOCRAT'S EYES

THE PROXY BUSINESS.

St. Louis, Mo. Politicians are very solicitous about the Negro during the campaign, but soon forget him once they are in office. This has been especially noticeable in the cases of Mayor Kiel and Governor Hyde. The colored people have been slopping over Kiel foolishly about long enough. On occasion after occasion they have invited him to address some important colored gathering, only to have him disappoint them by substituting some one else, showing very conclusively that he does not care for Negro invitations or those who issue them. The writer has frequently regretted that when conventions are to be welcomed to the city that some prominent colored man has not been delegated this honor. There is just as much propriety and more, for Negro citizens to welcome Negro conventions, as for some politician who cares nothing for us but our votes to be given this honor. The Republican office-holders have been especially insulting with their persistent refusal to serve. If colored men consider this one of their men's duties—and it is—if we care to ask them to do it, they should fail to be present at voting time just as these officials are absent when they are asked to favor Negroes with their presence. 9-7-23

Last week we saw a very sorrowful exhibition of Governor Hyde's representative whom he had delegated to "proxy" for him at Convention Hall in Kansas City, Mo. The failure of Hyde's man reflects just as much discredit on Governor Hyde as though he had committed the insult himself. The N. A. A. C. P.'s Conference had "The Arkansas Cases" up for discussion. W. B. Brown, Hyde's proxy, a small bare office-holder who was entirely ignorant of Negro nature, had the brazen effrontery to use the word "darky" before an audience of over 10,000 colored people. He was called to time by Dr. A. Wilberferee Williams of Chicago, Bishops Hurst and Vernon and rebuking shafts were also hurled his way by

several speakers. So forcibly did the audience resent this indiscretion that they refused to permit the speaker to address them until both James Weldon Johnson and Dean Pickers, by their actions, counseled moderation.

What the Negro fails to understand is now white men who profit by his vote seem to think every engagement a previous one, at least previous enough to justify ignoring Negro invitations, however important colored men may consider their functions.

Governor Hyde deliberately went out of the state knowing this important engagement had to be filled. The reason he did not fill it and the only reason was because he did not know there would be over 10,000 Negro voters in Convention Hall on that day. We wonder how any man of such short vision can hope to have his friends boost him into the vice-presidential nomination. Surely he does not think the Negroes of this state are insanely blind to the point they will swallow all the mess he has thrown their way with no show of resentment.

The Hyde administration has not yet satisfied the Negro mind as to either the lynching at Bowling Green or Columbia. The voters believe the Hyde power should stop "Jim Crowing" Negro names in the voting lists issued by the Board of Election Commissioners. They know the (C) is placed after the name of each Negro with no warrant of law. The Negro knows Hyde is responsible for permitting ignoring the law which could shield a Negro from the lyncher's rope in Arkansas, provided such a Negro showed reasonable doubt of his guilt. However, his record stands quite in accord with that of others who habitually ignore us when asked to perform some simple duty for us because of their high sounding position. They should, however, know that position does not necessarily make any one a thorough man. The Negro ought to seek real men for these high places. It is evident those now in will not do. They have been tried and found wanting.

POLITICAL RETROGRESSION

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama will seriously seek the Democratic presidential nomination in 1924. This is nerve personified and intensified. Against Mr. Underwood personally we have nothing to say. But politically he represents and typifies methods that are the most humiliating and degrading in American politics. He is not only an official product of constitutional nullification, but he is also a champion of lynch law and other forms of lawlessness, if his intense and bitter opposition to the Dyer anti-lynching bill, for instance, can be construed as evidence of that fact.

HE BITTERLY OPPOSED the eighteenth amendment to the constitution relative to prohibition, but now declares that he is in favor of the rigid enforcement of the same because it is a part of the federal constitution and as such must be enforced and obeyed. The same is true of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments which as a senator of the United States Mr. Underwood swore to support. Are they any less sacred than the eighteenth amendment? Yet the senator is absolutely silent with reference to those amendments. Why?

THE PUBLIC is aware of the fact that the seat which he occupies as senator was procured through a violation, evasion or nullification of those amendments. In subscribing to the oath of office he must have done so with mental reservations. For a man thus tainted to be an aspirant for the nomination by a great party for the highest office within the gift of the people is a reflection not only upon the intelligence of the American electorate but is evidence of the fact that those who thus champion such a candidacy have become impressed with the belief that all sense of decency in American politics is a thing of the past.

THE FACT that a man hails from the South ought not within itself be ground for disqualification for any office within the gift of the people, but it so happens that that section is under a political ban which its leaders persist in adhering to and which as long as it continues will destroy the availability of anyone from that section in the field of national politics. The nomination of Mr. Underwood or any other man of his type by the Democratic or any other party would not only be construed as acquiescence in and an indorsement of inexcusable and indefensible methods, but would be looked upon by the people at large as an effort to extend the same methods throughout the entire country.

SECTIONAL animosity and antagonism should long since have been a thing of the past and would have been but for the pernicious leadership of men who persist through methods of their own in keeping alive the wounds inflicted by the Civil war and constantly preying upon the mythical race question for political and selfish reasons. Hence popular elections in that section are nothing more than farcical formalities. So far as that section is concerned the presidential election of 1924 was decided 40 years ago. The Democratic party is one of the two major parties the election of whose presidential nominee is at least a possibility. We hope that no such national calamity as the nomination by the Democratic party of Mr. Underwood is in store for the country.

"What's in a Name?"

"ABOUT EVERY ten years, like the recurrence of the locusts," says the editor of the Indianapolis Ledger, "the colored brother catches the political rambles. The symptoms of this malady are restiveness and nervousness and a desire to leave the Republican

party. He doesn't know where he is going, but is on his way up blind alleys, which he thinks lead him to the Democratic party, but which are closed against him by Senators Pat Harrison, Oscar Underwood, Chairman Hull, and other typical leaders of that party.

"Then he rambles—'rambles,' as the old song runs, 'rambles to and fro—rambles 'til the butcher cuts him down.' 9-5-23

THE NATIONAL NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, composed mostly of men and women who have rambled out of the Republican party, has voted to ramble a little further and to organize an all-Negro political association and to drop that noble name "Negro Democratic," but to continue to throw its support to the Democratic party. What's in a name? And why have Negro Democrats decided to change their name? As regards political parties and the Negro, what does the word Democratic stand for anyway? It stands for:

DISFRANCHISEMENT of the Negro.

OPPRESSION of the Negro.

DISCRIMINATION against the Negro.

LYNCHING and BURNING of the Negro.

BY USING ANOTHER NAME Negro Democrats hope to pull the wool over the eyes of the voters, but they will not succeed. They must not succeed. Such a move is nothing more or less than a confession of the deception and disgrace felt at being a Negro Democrat. It is all right to be disgruntled with the Republican party, but it is all wrong to affiliate one's self with the greatest enemy the Negro race in America has ever had.

GIVEN THE RIGHT KIND OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP we believe that the Republican party will "listen to reason" and re-establish itself in the heart of the Negro voter and citizen. "Rambling" to the Democratic party, and strengthening our enemy, cannot do us any good.

Political—1923.

Party Affiliation.

NATIONAL MEETING OF LEAGUE OF

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS
TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO.

NEGROES BOLTS
DEMOCRATS

Changes Name of Body;
Will Support Party
Giving the Most
Consideration.

Atlanta Post
Casting aside their traditional political affiliations, the National Negro Democratic League, meeting in Chicago, changed its name to the Non-Partisan National League of Colored Voters to throw their influence to the political party granting their race the most consideration.

It is hoped to enlist 250,000. Branch bodies will be formed, it is planned, in every northern state. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Republican administration's attitude toward the Negro, and protesting against the appointment of Bascom Slemp as President Coolidge's secretary and Col. Merrill as White House military attaché.

Maj. Albert E. Patterson is president; Hugh Morton, member of the New York Civil Service Commission, executive chairman, and Edward P. Chappell, vice president.

The above shows that the Negroes all over the country are beginning to do much of their own thinking and will make their votes count in the next election.

**Colored Voters
Form Organization**
Savannah
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5 (Associated Negro Press)—In a conference held in Chicago, participated in by colored Democrats and independents, a temporary organization was formed, and the name of "Non-Partisan National Association of Colored Voters" was adopted. Several sessions were held with representatives from at least twelve states. Maj. A. E. Patterson of Chicago was made temporary president; Ferdinand Q. Morton of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Everett T. Chappelle, Secretary; Lester Walton and Edgar Brown Assistants; Harry H. Pace of New York, treasurer. Dr. Isaac W. Young and Dr. Arthur Wallace, President and

Democratic.

Secretary of Lanston University, Oklahoma, prominent aides of Governor Jack Walton of that state, Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins of Kansas City were present and took active part in the deliberations.

Negro Democratic League Is Opposed to Underwood and Coolidge
Birmingham

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22.—If the Non-Partisan Association of Colored Voters is to have its way, "Silent Cal" Coolidge, not Oscar Underwood from Alabama, please, will be the next president of the United States. The association has come right out with an open and blunt avowal of its indifference to either of the gentlemen insofar as the reins of government for the oncoming four years is concerned.

This information came by way of Maj. Adam E. Patterson, former judge advocate of the famous Ninety-second division, former head of the National Democratic League, and now one of Chicago's corporation counsels. The Non-Partisan Association of Colored Voters is an outgrowth of various alignments of Negro voters inclined toward the Democratic party. It was born at the convention of Patterson's Democratic league in Chicago this summer. At this convention the leading colored Democrats of the country were in attendance, including Ferdinand Q. Morton, the astute leader for Tammany in New York.

Differing comment which followed the changing of the organization's former name, resulted in Patterson's explanation of the purpose of the Non-partisan Association.

"The National Colored Democratic League is not dead," Mr. Patterson explains, "but it will not function in the coming national campaign if the Non-Partisan Association proves to be as popular and as effective as it is designed to be. The interest of the Negro race is the thing to be considered regardless of the name of the institution or political organization through which it is done. The National Democratic League is a political corporation and will be found fighting the political battles of the race when necessary. The Non-Partisan Association, however, is hopeful of enlisting a membership of 250,000 col-

ored voters, thereby making either of the national conventions hesitate before nominating a candidate for the presidency whose attitude is known to be hostile to the Negro. From our viewpoint, and from past and present observations we do not believe Mr. Collidge nor Senator Underwood are the best men available for presidential candidates."

Patterson repudiated the suggestion that weakness caused the Democratic league to change its name. He averred the primary cause for the change in name was a desire to permit those persons who were dissatisfied with the dirty dish served by Republicans in the past to affiliate with an organization which, while not flaunting a Democratic title was still independent to fight for a square deal from any part, Democratic, Republican, Socialist, or what not.

**SMITH HAS BACKING
OF 100,000 WOMEN**

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs for

Him for President.
NEW YORK HERALD
JUNE 24, 1923

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FRENCH LICK, Ind., June 23.—Gov. Al Smith of New York was assured here to-day that he would receive the unanimous support of upward of 100,000 negro women voters in the event that he is selected as the standard bearer of the Democratic party at the national convention next year. These women represent the total membership of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs of America.

"This interesting bit of information regarding the popularity of the Democratic 'wet hope' among the colored women was conveyed to a member of the Governor's party by Mrs. Bessie C. Jones, executive chairman of the Indiana Federated Colored Women's Club with a membership of approximately 20,000.

The Governor's stand on the prohibition issue as defined in the memorandum outlining his approval of the bill repealing the New York State prohibition enforcement act has caused a nationwide wave of sentiment among the women of her race, Mrs. Jones said, which will culminate in a stampede for the Empire State executive if he is nominated.

Immediately following Gov. Smith's approval of the New York State Ku Klux Klan bill, a campaign of propaganda was launched among the nation's colored women's clubs to aid the move-

ment already started by the former of the Empire State Executive to make him the Democratic Presidential nominee, Mrs. Jones added.

The Governor, when asked if he had any comment to make regarding the promised support, replied, "Well, I've got a few friends left anyhow." "The colored people in this country regard Governor Smith as the squarest man in Democratic politics to-day," commented Mrs. Jones. "It is my opinion that he is too big and outspoken for the slate makers of his party. There will be a lot of juggling by these leaders when nomination time arrives."

The Governor and his little party of friends will break camp here early tomorrow morning, leaving at 6 o'clock for Albany. The ten days' vacation has done wonders for Gov. Smith, particularly along golf lines. To-day he played his final round, negotiating the course in 102, breaking his first day's record by more than thirty strokes. In weight the Governor has gained exactly one pound. He weighs 160. His outdoor exercise has bronzed him like an Indian.

**15,000 VOTE
DEMOCRATIC
TICKET**

Defection of Colored Voters
From the Republican Party is the Largest in History of the State

COUNTIES AID ALSO
Charles County, Rockribbed
Republican Stronghold
Gives Ritchie Flattering
Vote

In a Democratic landslide which struck the State Tuesday, Governor Albert C. Ritchie was re-elected and with him an entire Democratic Ticket.

It was the first time that a governor had ever been elected to succeed himself, and it was the first time that a Democratic ticket had ever received thousands of colored votes.

C. Marcellus Dorsey, Lewis H. Davenport and Arthur E. Briscoe, Republicans, went to sleep Tuesday night with the returns showing them elected to the Legislature approval of the Fourth District. It was not until the completed count of the ballots near noon Wednesday that it was found that they also

**MAJ. PATTERSON
PLANS MEET. OF
COLORED LEAGUE**

Chicago Tribune
Major A. E. Patterson, assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, is

managing the local details of the annual convention of the National Colored Democratic League, to be held at 3140 Indiana avenue, Aug. 28 to 30. Mayor Dever has promised to deliver the address of welcome to the hundred delegates who are expected from all states north of the Mason and Dixon line. An attempt



MAJ. A. T. PATTERSON.
[National Photo.]

to pass a resolution of protest against the recent appointment of ex-Congressman Slemp as President Coolidge's secretary will be made.

were carried down by the Democratic avalanche. Out of the 49 candidates voted on in the city, only one Republican, Harry O. Levin, white, State Senator, Fourth District, was elected.

Ritchie's Plurality 42,846

In the State, Governor Ritchie and Alexander Armstrong, the Republican candidate, each received some 48,000 votes. This was a bitter disappointment to the Republicans, who expected to carry the counties by seven or eight thousand. The vote of colored men and women, however, was one of the determining factors. Rock-ribbed Charles County, where colored Republicans outnumber white Republicans and Democrats, voted 1,992 for Ritchie, and 1,608 for Armstrong. Charles Thomas, at Malcom, was an ardent Ritchie worker. Speakers from the city also addressed hundreds, urging a vote for the Democratic slate.

Mr. Armstrong carried 12 of the 26 counties. They were, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Dorchester, Garrett, Prince George, Somerset, Talbot, Washington and Worcester.

It was in the city that Governor Ritchie piled up a plurality that put him 42,846 votes ahead of his opponent. Here again the colored voters helped swell the total, and from the head of the ticket down voted the straight Democratic ballot, except in the Fourth District, where the colored candidates were on the Republican ballots. Governor Ritchie also carried the 14th Ward, the banner Republican colored ward in the city.

Jackson Vote Bettered

So big was the vote for Governor Ritchie in the strongly colored wards of the city, that the totals ran from 100 to 300 in some cases ahead of the vote for Mayor Jackson several months ago. Mr. Armstrong's connection with the Ku Klux Klan kept thousands of colored voters away from the polls in the 14th Ward not more than 2,500 of the 4,100 registered actually voted. In the 17th Ward not more than 2,000 of the 3,930 registered actually voted. It was this fight on the Republican gubernatorial candidate also which prevented the election of the colored candidates on the Republican ticket, who sadly needed the stay-at-home votes.

800 Votes Behind

Arthur E. Briscoe, who led the colored candidates for Legislature, was 800 votes behind the nearest Democrat elected. The totals showed Briscoe, R. 7,821; Davenport, R. 7,314; Dorsey, R. 6,942; Hammond, R. 7,608; Hucksoll, D. 8,785; Joseph, D. 9,138; Kline, D. 9,264; Krebs, D. 8,609; Lowenstein, R. 8,397; Robinson, D. 8,753; Daniker, D. 8,404; Weber, R. 7,364.

15,000 Voted For Democrats

Early estimates of workers set the figure of colored voters who aided in the Democratic landslide at 15,000. When the entire count is in these estimates may be increased. "Just as we expected," declared Thomas R. Smith, who was out early election day and worked late. "The biggest piece of work we ever did," added Harry Hatchett, Henry F. Arnold and J. Steward Davis.

Democrats Raise Race Issue

Appeal To Color Prejudice For Support

"Negro Wenches" Used

By "Orator"

Nothing To Do But Vote Republican

Ticket 100 Per Cent

The Democratic party in its desperate eagerness to win in the November election, has injected the race issue into the campaign with a revenge. Democratic newspapers,

orators and even the mails reek with the cry of "Negro, Negro, Negro."

That it is inexcusable and unwarranted can not be denied. But it is more than that. It is CRIMINAL—DANGEROUSLY CRIMINAL that at this late day, in this time

of social and racial unrest, with Ku Kluxism in the air, and all men suspicious of all other men—a political party, a dominant political party should appeal to race prejudice is to put it mildly dangerously Criminal.

THE NEWS has received a communication from Harrodsburg, Kentucky, that one Reverend Waggoner, Democratic member of the Legislature, speaking for the Democratic ticket last Monday night said: "100,000 Negro wenches of the State will register and vote the Republican ticket, and it is the duty of the white women of the State to do their duty and offset this vote."

That is a flagrant insult to every Black man and woman in the State. Every Negro owes it to his race to do everything in his power to defeat

a party that can produce one speaker like that.

But Waggoner is not the only one. Barkley is doing it; Kinchloe is doing it; Fields is doing it.

There is no alternative for the Negro but to vote the Republican ticket.

Whatever faults the Republican party has; whatever may be its sins of omission, they must be forgotten now.

No Black man can give any aid by word or deed or inaction to a party that in its desperation to win will jeopardize the peace of the community, will arouse feelings of race hatred and prejudice and bring the race issue into a purely political fight. Without retracting one criticism it has made against the Republican party, machine or administration, The News denounces with all its strength any party that would resort to these methods and urges with more earnestness and sincerity than any Republican partisan could possibly do that every Negro voter go to the polls and cast his vote against the party whose speakers

refer to Negro women as wenches. If the Negro ever did vote 100 per cent THIS IS THE TIME TO DO IT.

PITY THE "PO" WHITE TRASH.

The Fifth District Democrat, a little two-by-four sheet, that has no circulation and represents only a few small-bore politicians that haven't sense enough to see that the "Negro domination" cry as an issue is as dead as King Tut, has been doing a lot of spouting lately. The paper, if such it can be called, is about six months old and in its character and mental makeup is "poor white trash."

It was born with the foolish idea that it could become popular by bullying the NEGRO. Ridiculous and silly articles have appeared in this sheet along this line: A demand by a race paper recently that Colored women be respected and given the courtesies of other women such as white men taking off their hats when Colored women entered elevators was greeted by this sheet with a cry of "social equality." To its empty mind to demand ordinary respect for Colored women is a desire for "social equality."

At another time it had a fit—not a brainstorm—for it hasn't any brains—because the Y. W. C. A., Domestic Life Insurance Company and Jackson Street Church had moved on Sixth street. According to this sheet that made the Negro a "menace" to Louisville. Despite its name this sheet does not represent the better element of Democrats nor anything but the scum of "poor white trash" and nobody takes it seriously.

Mr. I. Willis Cole, however, in a moment of disgust at its silly ravings about the Negro took the trouble to send a letter to the "editor" pointing out that Sixth street was not so very much around about Walnut as the police were continually making dope raids, etc., or

white "rooming" houses. Mr. Cole further pointed out that the neighborhood could not be degraded by the very lowest class of Colored people, therefore when such high-class institutions as the Y. W. C. A., Domestic Life and Jackson street church moved there the moral tone of the neighborhood was compelled to be lifted. Mr. Cole opined that Colored people were in danger of being contaminated by contact with the class of whites that frequent there.

These facts got the goat of the alleged editor of the alleged Fifth District Democrat and his distorted brain came back with this: THE LOWEST AND WORST WHITE PERSON IS BETTER THAN THE BEST NEGRO. Some retort.

The "editor" also advises that Colored voters need not split their vote as the Democrats do not want their support.

There is enough space to give to this fantastic outlaw. Colored tinsels of intelligence give it the merry ha! ha! Because it is a joke for anybody to try to picture a bugaboo of "Negro domination" in Louisville or Kentucky. Tirades against the Negro are useless and futile because HE IS COMING and all Hell can't keep him back, the victor's imaginations of "po' white trash" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Political—1923.

Party Affiliations

WAS ELECTION OF JUDGE DEVER A FORECAST?

**Upheaval In Chicago, When
Two Negro Wards Went
For Democrat, May Be
Sign Of Political Attitude
Of Race In Next Nat'l
Election.**

Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—Repudiating, or ignoring, Republican appeal, Colored voters of Chicago joined practically three to one in electing William E. Dever, Democrat, Mayor of the city. It is the most remarkable demonstration of change of attitude and votes in the history of American politics, and is bound to have nationwide significance.

Judge Dever, during the campaign, made three appeals in person for the support of the Colored electorate. His appeals were on a high plane of American citizenship, and they had the effect. Back of the appeals of the candidate was the most extensive organization among Colored people, backed with the all sufficient and necessary cash, to carry the fight direct to the ballot box.

Arthur C. Lueder, Republican candidate, having the support of Senator Medill McCormick, also made appeal. He was admired personally, but the propaganda of opponents was too effective to stem the tide. On the other hand, the Republican organization, started out trusting to luck, and the old time belief that, "Say what you will, a Colored man will not vote the Democratic ticket."

Unfortunately, the chief Republican advisers of Senator McCormick have proved unpopular among Colored voters. The Senator himself has handled the situation with a "long handled spoon," and failed to properly heed the warnings of those within the group who have heretofore backed his program. What the results will mean for Senator McCormick's re-election to the Senate is a guess.

Playing Inside Game

The game was inside playing, from the Colored side. The Democrats had an organization on the South Side headed by Major A. E. Patterson, World War veteran. It has been in

operation for several months. With the results, Major Patterson is mentioned for a position in the office of the Corporation counsel. He formerly lived in Oklahoma and was named Register of the Treasury under President Wilson, but withdrew his name when Southern pressure was brought to bear.

Oscar DePriest, who has frequently left the Republican ranks, headed an independent drive for Dever. DePriest waged a bitter warfare, and with the backing of Bishop A. J. Carey, of the A. M. E. Church; Attorney Edward H. Morris, Alderman Louis B. Anderson, a long array of ministers and others, laid down an intensive campaign. Edward H. Wright, committeeman of the Second Ward who was supposed to be for the Republican was far more passive than active. Alderman R. R. Jackson appeared to be for Lueder.

In a great mass meeting at Olivet Baptist Church, Sunday before the election, Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams, pastor of the church and President of the National Baptist Convention, came out boldly for Lueder, as did also Dr. John W. Robinson at St. Mark M. E. Church.

Change of Votes

Figures of the Second and Third Wards disclose that more than 20,000 votes were changed, it might be said "over night." Both of these wards heretofore have always gone overwhelmingly Republican. The second for example, in the previous election gave a majority of more than 12,000 for Thompson, while in the last election it gave a majority for Dever of almost 5,000.

The question has been asked: "What is to be gained by the turn of events?" What the leaders expect to gain, who have heretofore been Republicans is not clear. Some state that the "privileges" will be continued as under Thompson.

Something To Think About.

Republicans throughout the country are given something to think about. Following in the wake of New York, last year and year before, Chicago joins in proving that Colored voters have dropped sentiment in politics, must be appealed to with reason, dealt with on the square, and promises to them kept. Colored voting Democratic in Chicago and New York, takes away a long cherished argument of Southern Democrats, that "Negroes will vote one way." "Consternation," is only mildly putting the feeling of Republican white leaders looking to 1924.

Dever's Election a Forecast?

Already there is some speculation as to what effect the election of Judge Dever will have on the probable at-

titude of the Northern colored voter in the national election of next year. There are a goodly number who are ready to aver that it will have no effect when it comes to changing the national political traditions of the colored vote. It might be well to keep in mind that a considerable number of the colored voters have already declared that the Republican party is no longer Frederick Douglass' "Ship." Of course, this is all pure speculation. Naturally, it is pretty generally agreed that the Democratic Party is not yet in the mood to open its arms and give the 100 per cent colored American a hearty welcome into its ranks. "But they'll want to win," loudly asserted one of the colored leaders who was out in the front of the Dever campaign. "I know, but them d—nd Southern Democrats are no good; it's going to be hard picking, if we don't look out," exclaimed a fellow who was standing near.

Strange Bedfellows

Judge Dever was elected by a more than 100,000 majority. About 40,000 of that number was given to him by the colored vote. Not enough to elect him on the face of the returns. But one thing was noticeable during the progress of the campaign and that was that the Irish Roman Catholic and Jewish elements were quite chummy all along. Street car conductors and motormen and the small Jewish storekeepers affect to feel a comradeship for the Negro that is all quite new. The reasons given for this change of heart are various. To give the reasons assigned by a good many persons would simply open up a sore that had better be kept closed for the present and, perhaps, for all time. But one thing is certain the colored flocking to the standard of Judge Dever has done the colored people of this city no harm, whatever. What it spells for the future time alone will tell. At present it is being looked upon as a good sign of the political future of the Negro in every section of the country.

**10,000 COLORED
VOTERS HELPED
JACKSON WIN**

Weakness of Republicans,

Popularity of Democrats

Accounts for Break

From Republicans

TWO COUNCILMEN LOSE

Both McGuinn and Fitzgerald Defeated in Democratic Landslide

In the hottest mayoralty campaign that the city has ever seen Howard W. Jackson, Democratic candidate, backed by colored voters estimated at 7,000 to 10,000 was returned the winner by nearly 25,000 majority.

The contest was three-cornered and the votes cast were as follows:

Howard W. Jackson, D.—74,124.

Wm. F. Broening, R.—49,919.

Jas. H. Preston, Ind.—39,042.

For the first time in the history of the city, colored voters by going over boldly into the opposition camp, and by staying away from the polls cast heavily into the expected Republican vote.

Example of colored voters all over the country, admonition of President Harding to colored people to stick to themselves to any party, weakness of the Republican candidate, and the personal popularity of the Democratic candidate were contributing causes to the break away of colored votes. A well received address before the Douglass City Club gained for Mr. Jackson hundreds of quiet and effective workers for votes.

In the Democratic landslide both colored candidates for City Council were defeated by some 250 votes. Their stand for a full Republican ticket is believed to have caused the loss of some votes, but in the heavy colored wards, 14th and 17th, at least 2700 registered colored voters, puzzled by the three-cornered contest stayed away from the polls. Some of them, that Broeningites by colored Democratic workers were urged not to vote.

Strangely enough both colored candidates received practically the same number of votes: McGuinn 9620, and Fitzgerald 9618.

Upheaval Within Party

Some Republican workers were inclined to blame Mayor Broening for the loss of colored councilmen because he is partly responsible for the institution of the one branch council his year in the place of the

old council based on ward representation. Closer analysis, however, indicated that it was the upheaval within the party that is responsible for the result. Added to this was the statement that sore spots created in the primary election were not completely healed.

While the stay-at-home colored voters accounted in part for the low Republican vote, there was also a large vote cast for the Democratic candidates. Democratic workers distributed everywhere in the Fourth District sample ballots marked for the Democratic heads of the ticket and the colored councilmen.

Ten Commandments of the Republican Party issued by Rev. A. M. Moloch, based on the Biblical ten commandments declaring among other things, "Thou shalt not commit adultery by unholy alliances with the Republican Party" created considerable unfavorable comment, as did the employment of campaign speakers from Washington.

Ministers' Names Used

A sensation was created by the publication in last week's AFRO-AMERICAN of a petition for Mayor Broening signed by a number of Baptist ministers. Rev. R. R. Browning, Rev. J. H. Green and several others declared that their names had been used without authorization, and it was reported that an executive session of the Ministers' Conference had been called to find out who was responsible for the advertisement.

As one evidence of the large colored vote polled for the Democratic heads of the ticket is pointed out that Broening received practically no larger vote in the 14th and 17th wards than he did four years ago. Jackson received 300 more votes than George Weems Williams and in addition, Preston received some 1800 votes, mostly white, the total being practically the same that Jackson received.

Bishop John Hurst, W. Ashbie Hawkins, practically the whole local colored Bar Association and a number of other professional men declared for the Democratic candidate early in the campaign.

Jackson Club Busy

Truly Hatchet as head of the City-Wide Jackson Club, Thomas R. Smith, Howard Payne, Jacob C. Nicholson, M. Ridgely, Rev. S. J. Edwards, Rev. W. W. Allen, Arthur Bragg, John Gray, were among the active workers in all parts of the city.

COLORED DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE

A large representation from all sections of the city met at the home of Truly Hatchet, 2026 Duval Hill avenue, and organized themselves into a permanent body for future political work. Much rejoice-

ing over the recent victory and lively discussion of a program for the future were freely indulged in.

The officers of the organization are: President, Mr. Truman Hachett; Mr. Arthur Bragg, secretary; Mr. Everett C. Ridgely, vice-president, and Mm. Wm. Gray, treasurer. In addition to the foregoing the following were named upon the executive committee: Atty. J. Stewart Davis; J. Howard Payne, Dr. Benj Brown and Mr. Jacob Nicholson.

The stated program calls for the purchasing and establishing of a permanent headquarters with an active campaign for new members. In the caucus were noted several of the preachers and some active in the recent election.

SAYS NEGRO IS CHANGING HIS POLITICS

St. Louis, Mo.
New York Writer Cites Recent Vote In His City As An Example. Haven From All Kinds Of Discrimination Sought.

3-30-23
Declares That President Harding Gave Official Approval Of Many Evils From Which The Negroes Suffer.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Frank Crosswaith writing in the New York Call, cites the fact that there are about 175,000 Negroes domiciled in New York City, and that recently a large number of these turned their backs on the Republican party and voted the Democratic ticket, going so far as to elect a Negro Democrat as Assemblyman. The action of these workers in this instance carries a story according to Mr. Crosswaith. The story is this:

The Negro has at last arrived at the crossroad of his career here in the United States; for ages he has had unwillingly to bear the evils of lynchings, segregation, disfranchisement,

etc. While bearing these burdens he stuck true to the party of Lincoln and Douglass and Roosevelt with the high hopes that faithfulness would eventually move the hearts of that party and its representatives to do something tangible for him and his race; he has grown gray hoping, while the evils visited upon him are increasing with frightful rapidity.

He has seen the reorganization of his nemesis, the infamous K. K. K. He sees the gaunt figure of "jim-crowism" ruling Harvard University. He is aware of a veritable campaign further to discredit him before the rest of his fellow-citizens. Yea, he has carefully read and thoroughly grasped the significance of President Harding's Alabama speech, in which the President gave official approval to all the evils from which Negroes suffer, and, pondering over his cursed lot, he has decided to break loose from the old moorings; he is surely turning his back on the old ideas and institutions and traditions that have served him ill in the past.

Our task in this matter is clear; our duty calls us to the aid of these black men and women who, by every right and reason, belong to us. Let us manfully face our obligations; let us resolve once and for all that the fine and ennobling characteristics of the Negro—his ready wit, his humor, his song, his music, his glib tongue—these shall be drawn upon to enrich and spiritualize the revolutionary working class movement; let us begin a campaign of appeal and education among our Negro fellow workers, so that, with our ranks closed tight, our hearts undaunted, we will march on and on over the rugged walls of cruel capitalism to Socialism and the co-operative commonwealth, in which the strong won't lynch the weak; where hate, prejudice and war will find no place, but wherein will dwell all the sons of men—black, brown yellow, and white—hearily co-operating with each other for the good of all.

Forward to our duty, Comrades.
NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 23, 1923
THEN AND NOW.

It took fourteen years (from 1909 to 1923) for "his Excellency and his Excellency" to convert the ex-United States Senator to their way of thinking on the election laws. We do not know whether this a "gradual growth in grace" or whether there was a "sudden conversion." We do know that the aforesaid ex-United States Senator had some very positive views strongly expressed in favor of the present election laws in the year 1909, and that he likewise had some very positive views very pointedly expressed about "his Excellency and his Excellency." For instance, among other things, the Tennessean said editorially on Nov. 6, 1909:

In 1908 the Negroes were organized and were voted for the whisky candidate for Governor (having reference

to his then excellency, whose campaign manager was his now Excellency.) The same plans are on foot for 1910. The present election laws in Tennessee were designed to discourage the Negroes from voting. They were laws agreed upon in Democratic caucus, if memory fails not; and any work on the part of the Patterson crowd (Peay was the head of this Patterson crowd) to encourage the Negroes to vote is in gross violation of the spirit of the laws agreed upon in a sacred Democratic caucus.

These laws "agreed upon in a sacred Democratic caucus" are the same laws which Peay, Lea and Patterson were seeking to emasculate in the last Legislature. Peay and Patterson were at least consistent in their efforts to grab control of the election machinery and manipulate it in such manner as would make it serve their selfish political ambitions. Peay and Patterson began their opposition to fair election laws in 1909. Lea cannot even claim consistency. He strenuously opposed the efforts of Patterson and Peay to turn the entire election machinery of Tennessee over to the damnable liquor interests and liquor bootleggers during the fierce and unforgettable political storms of 1908 and 1910.

When Lea joined hands with Patterson and Peay in the recent Legislature and formed a political combine for the purpose of taking unto themselves the complete control and domination of our election machinery, he became the political ally of the pair he bitterly fought and denounced in 1908 and 1910.

WORCESTER MASS MESSENGER
APRIL 12, 1923

REBUKE TO BIGOTRY

continued from page 1
for city treasurer, John A. Cervenka, both Catholics, were also elected.

Negroes Voted Democratic Ticket

In the negro wards the "whispering campaign," had the result of turning the normal Republican vote to the Democratic candidates, and a similar result is noted in the wards with strong Jewish population.

"Do you want the Pope for Mayor?" and "Dever is a Catholic—an enemy of the Public Schools," are typical of the legends carried on stickers and cards distributed by the bigots.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN ACTIVE POLITICAL WORK

They Will Organize an All-Negro Association to Support the

New York Party.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—To break down the traditional loyalty of the negro population to the Republican Party, eighty-seven delegates of the National Negro

DEMANDS ADMIRATION

We admire, in fact, we covet for the Negroes of St. Louis the intelligence, courage and forethought which characterized the Negro vote, particularly in the Second Ward in Chicago during the recent municipal election. And while we are not gloating over the defeat of the Republican party in the Windy City, yet we are proud of the discriminating vote as was cast in the large Negro wards.

An analysis of the vote in the Second Ward shows that care and forethought were exercised by the voters, the majority of whom were Negroes, in that they gave the anti-Ku Klux Democratic candidate for Mayor eight thousand majority and at the same time gave Louis B. Anderson, the colored candidate on the Republican ticket over five thousand majority. Such a vote speaks for itself, and challenges the admiration of the thoughtful Negro throughout this country. It looks like the vote of free men, not that of slaves; it shows independence, not like dumb-driven cattle; it shows progress, not blindly following in the same old rut.

New York Negroes set the pace in Harlem last year when not only they defeated the unfaithful Republicans, but they actually elected a Negro on the Democratic ticket as alderman Chicago has followed suit with an intelligent vote.

It is now up to the Negroes in St. Louis to show their intelligence, courage and forethought—IT CAN BE DONE.

Democratic League, in session here today, voted to organize an all-negro political association and to throw the new society's support to the Democrats.

The league will drop the party name, according to Major A. E. Patterson, President, of Chicago, and will open its membership to all negro voters.

"The Republicans have not carried out their campaign promised to the colored voter," Major Patterson declared.

Letters approving the conference were received from Senator Ralston of Indiana, Senator Edwards of New Jersey and Tom Taggart of Indiana, Major Patterson said.

The delegates also urged the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and advocated another amendment making lynching a Federal instead of a State offense.

Resolutions have been drafted and will be presented at the concluding meeting tomorrow protesting against the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp, as Secretary by President Coolidge.

NEWARK NEW NEWS
SEPTEMBER 19, 1923
Negro Democrats Incorporate

Articles of incorporation for the New Era Colored Democracy of the County of Essex were filed today in the county clerk's office. The papers were filed by William B. Brandon, attorney and leader of the New Era movement.

The purpose of the organization is "to bring about the closer organization and political unity in Essex County for the political progress of the colored voters," and to place them in a position where they will help carry out the principles of human liberties and constitutional rights.

AUG 28 1923
Eighty-seven delegates to the National Negro Democratic League, in session in Chicago on Tuesday, "started something" when they voted to organize an all-negro political association and throw the new association's support to the Democrats. The league will drop the party name, and will open its membership to all colored voters. The prime object of the new movement, as announced by its president, is to break down the traditional loyalty of the colored population to the Republican party. It was declared that the Republicans had not carried out their campaign promises to the colored voter. We have often wondered why the negroes continued to be a football for the Republican party, when they might, by splitting up and voting with the Democrats, become a balance of power and get more consideration at the hands of both political parties.

Political—1923.

Democratic.

Party Assimilation.

GA. MAYOR TELLS NEGRO COMMITTEE THEY ARE CHEATED

10-20-23

REVELATION OF METHODS IN
HANDLING TAX MONEY IS
STARTLING. TAXES PAID BY
NEGROES ARE USED TO EDU-
CATE WHITE CHILDREN, SAYS
EX-MAYOR BEATON.

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Waycross, Ga., Oct. 17.—This progressive Georgia city was very much perturbed during the past few days over the report that a former mayor of the city had addressed the Negro Committee of One Hundred on the proposed one hundred and twenty-five (\$125,000) thousand dollar school bond issue.

The Business League, another local organization, had committed itself in favor of the bond issue without any assurance that the Negro would be considered beyond vague promises such as have again and again fallen flat after the election was over and the bond money was in hand to put up school buildings or to pave streets. The colored people are sick of meaningless promises and are somewhat inclined to rebuke those few leaders among them who are ever ready to "fall to the bosses" and to counsel the race to acquiesce, give in, surrender and look pleased. What the Negroes have gotten out of former bond issues can literally be carried off on a teaspoon. Fine school houses have been built in both the city and county for white children from bonds which Negroes largely helped to carry, and in the early stages of which the Negroes were made astounding promises of a fair consideration.

Ex-Mayor Scott T. Beason, although a Democrat, has consistently stood for a square deal as between whites and blacks in all civic matters. It was upon the strength of this reputation that he was invited to address the Negro Committee of One Hundred, an organization consisting of one hundred bona fide members, the best representatives of the race in this city.

This morning I was stopped on the street and told that I was coming over here to discourage you from voting

for bonds," said Mr. Beaton. "This is not my purpose at all. I am here simply to tell you how things appear to me and to give you my idea of the best method of handling the matter. The city collects \$20.00 on a thousand on all property. If the schools got all that was collected from the raise this year there would not be much shortage, but the city gets \$14.00 for collecting \$6.00 for the schools. If the raise was intended just for the schools the city got well paid for collecting it." In this vein the speaker disclosed much of the inner workings of the city fathers in handling school funds. He urged his hearers to qualify to vote and to vote their convictions. After quoting figures to show how little of the amount the colored taxpayers received from the amount they paid in, Mr. Beaton said with emphasis, "That of your money that you do not receive goes to educate white children. That ought not to be. This present bond issue gives you an opportunity to express your will in the matter. I am not telling you how to vote. Study the matter for yourself."

Dr. G. P. Washington, a pioneer physician and business man in Waycross, introduced the ex-mayor, and the response was made by Rev. Chas. B. Pritchett, of the Episcopal church. John Henry Adams, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, presided.

BISHOP CAREY DEFENDS RACE WOMEN IN KY.

Presiding Officer Gets Out
Of Sick Bed In Chicago
To Answer Insult To Col-
ored Women Voters By A
Democratic Candidate.

Associated Negro Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17.—The Black Men's stand in the gubernatorial campaign now being waged in "Old Kentucky" was unequivocally defined by Bishop A. J. Carey, presiding officer of the 43rd Kentucky conference of the A. M. E. Church in session here today.

The term "nigger wenches" being publicly applied to the 75,000 registered women voters, by the Demo-

cratic candidate for governor, was the signal for attack, and tonight 400 black ministers of the Gospel from cities and hamlets throughout the state are entrenched solidly and enthusiastically behind Bishop Carey in this, as he terms it, the zero hour.

Honor of Colored Women Upheld
The Bishop was eloquent in his appeal to the four hundred ministers of Kentucky to accept the challenge of this "inspired vehicle of the devil" to go forth and do battle with the man who publicly defamed as "black wenches" every one of the registered Colored women of this State. "Such a man is hardly fit to be an American citizen much less the Governor of the great commonwealth of Kentucky," was the unanimously expressed opinion of the Ministers in their enthusiastic endorsement of the Bishop's stand.

Bishop A. J. Carey got up from a sick bed in Chicago to answer this insult to our women before his own conference. Against the advice of his physicians he came to Louisville to tell the Ministers and citizens of Kentucky that in Chicago where he was active against a Ku Klux Klan influence and voted for a Democratic mayor who was a Catholic, that the promises of this man have been kept with the Colored people and next week the Democratic mayor will have his appointment of the first Colored Library Trustee confirmed by a Democratic council with the exception of two Colored Aldermen.

"We must vote for the best qualified and the most honest office seeker," said Bishop Carey, "but we must condemn the self seeker who would ride into office by capitalizing race hate and stop at nothing short of the destruction of the good name of women and children. The Colored citizens of Kentucky will go to the polls and crush this Ben Tillman fire-eater, who voted against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the United States Congress and speaks of Colored women as wenches and good men as 'niggers.' The Colored men and women will go to the polls on November 6th and elect as Governor Morrow's successor, General Charles I. Dawson, the Republican Candidate who has stood for the life and limbs even the very necks, of Colored citizens, against the mad mobs."

DEMOCRATS CONTINUE AP- PEALS TO RACE PREJUDICE

FIELDS CLAIMS FIRE COMPANY IS SOCIAL EQUALITY

IS APPLAUDED BY KU KLUX KLAN

Negro voters must solidify. They must not fail to vote and vote 100 per cent for the Republican ticket. They must appeal to fair minded white people—their employers and friends to vote the Republican ticket as a rebuke to a few Democratic demagogues who are willing to set Kentucky on fire with appeals to race prejudice and hate. Consecrated white women and white men in Kentucky and the South have formed inter-racial committees to bring about better relations between the races. Churches, universities and the high class press are bending all their energies to keep peaceable relations between the races. Ye ther ein Kentucky a political party is so desperate to get in power that it is willing to undo all this and start a race war, if not a physical race war, at least a mental and spiritual race war in which black men will hate and distrust white men. Read the speeches of W. J. Fields, Democratic candidate for Governor and see how he tries to work on the lowest passions of illiterate and ignorant poor white people out in small towns. Follow that man Waggoner and hear him refer to Negro women as "nigger wenches." Read the Kentucky Irish American and the Fifth District Democrat and see their base appeals to race prejudice.

10-13-23
This is a desperate, dangerous thing the Democrats are doing and The News believes if Colored men and women will they can persuade thousands of their white friends to

vote with them and rebuke and crush, this venomous thing forever. Read this from a speech made by W. J. Fields as reported in the Louisville Courier-Journal Friday morning:

Attacks Race Equality Move.
Russellville, center of a strong Ku Klux Klan organization, was chosen by the Democratic nominee for a vigorous appeal to the white voters of Kentucky to "stop the march toward race equality."

Mr. Fields told his audience that since the Republican administration came into power in Louisville it had put negroes on the police force, "and only a few weeks ago," he said, "it announced a company of Negro firemen was to be organized."

"That is a step toward race equality," Mr. Fields declared, "and the question is where it is going to end. What will happen next year and the year after? When will it be brought to an end?"

This attack brought repeated cheers from his audience and one spectator, pointed out to newspaper men as a leader in the Ku Klux Klan, threw his hat in the air and applauded vigorously.

Mr. A. J. Carroll, a Louisville attorney speaking at Brandenburg last week made a two column speech every word of which referred to the Negro and while Mr. Carroll protested he had no ill feeling for the Negro his speech was calculated to rouse race prejudice. Here is the wind-up of his "Negro speech."

"The white women of Kentucky have a great responsibility put upon them and it is their solemn duty to measure up to it. It is unthinkable to believe that they, if they give thought to the matter, will be willing to let the negro women represent their sex in the choice of those who will conduct the affairs of the commonwealth."

What is that but an appeal to race prejudice? Does Mr. Carroll mean to say no white women will vote the Republican ticket?

T. W. DAVIDSON TO MAKE GOVERNOR'S RACE AS ANTI K.K.K.

State Official Saving Formal Announcement of Candidacy

Lieutenant Governor T. W. Davidson, who declares he is saving his formal announcement of candidacy for the office of governor of Texas until his opening campaign speech in Hill county later in the fall, spent Saturday in Houston. He was frank in his declaration that he was seeing to his political fences, and equally frank in his declaration that he stands, first of all, on an anti-Ku-Klux-Klan platform.

"I would be willing to keep that issue out of the campaign if it were possible," said the lieutenant governor, "but there is every assurance that the klan plans to function as a political party this year, and the issue might as well be met now as later. I am totally opposed to the klan."

Election Issues.

There was just a note of jubilation in the lieutenant governor's attitude during his Houston visit. The reason was not difficult to discover. He had been notified that Hill county has a "T. W. Davidson For Governor Club" of several hundred members, and that Cole county's organization has 1500 recruits enlisted under the Davidson banner. The Hill county club has been functioning for two months.

"The election issues are well laid out by circumstances," said Mr. Davidson. "These are: The penitentiaries, taxation and revenue, some sound suggestion for the betterment of the interests of agriculturalists in the State, further perfection of the road maintenance law, education, etc."

Discussing these needs, the lieutenant governor said:

"I believe we should sell some of the penitentiary farms as quickly as possible, and, through arrangement with the State highway commissioner, utilize the service of at least 1000 convicts in construction of a high-

class highway across the State. The cost could be paid out of automobile and gasoline taxes.

"Taxation can be reduced by effecting economies. Some items can not be trimmed, but there are others—sizeable ones—that can be cut down with benefit to the taxpayer."

"The educational survey now being carried on should prove of benefit to Texas through co-ordination of the entire educational efforts of the State. This is a consummation that must be brought about in some manner if the best results are to be attained."

Inmates, Labor.

"Our State institutions can be made to be productive, either in manufacture of goods required by other State institutions, or in manufacture by each of its own needs."

"I saw a noteworthy example of this recently at one of the institutions. An insane man with a bent toward work with his hands was provided with a bale of cotton, and was shown the method of making a mattress. With the aid of several other patients, sane enough to be enlisted in the work, this man made all of the mattresses required for the institution for a period of years—or until his death."

"There is a plentitude of potential labor in all State institutions which should be utilized for cutting down institutional cost. It is not necessary to force these workers beyond their capacity, but I am sure each will be benefited if given some light, interesting employment."

Lieutenant Governor Davidson left Houston last night for Austin but will continue his journeyings through the State until ready for his campaign.

BISHOP FLAYS USER OF WORDS,

'NEGRO WENCHES'

Bishop A. J. Carey admonishes the Ministers of Kentucky to Uphold the Honor of Colored Women—Resents Scurrilous Democratic Term, "Nigger Wench."

10-18-23

By EDGAR G. BROWN.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, 1923. Bishop A. J. Carey, presiding officer of the forty-third Kentucky conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in unequivocal terms branded the malicious and slanderous attacks of the Democratic nominee for the governor of the state of Kentucky as a direct insult to the colored womanhood of America. He was eloquent in his appeal to the four hundred ministers of Kentucky to accept the challenge of this "inspired vehicle of the devil" to do battle with the men-

who publicly defamed as "black wench" every single one of the 75,000 registered colored women of this state. Such a man is hardly fit to be an American citizen, much less the governor of the great commonwealth of Kentucky, was the unanimously expressed opinion of the ministers who were not the least bit reticent in their enthusiastic endorsement of the bishop's stand.

Bishop Carey got up from a sickbed in Chicago to answer this insult to our women before his own conference. Against the advice of his physician, he came to Louisville to tell the ministers and citizens of Kentucky that in Chicago, where he was active against a Ku Klux Klan influence and voted for a Catholic Democratic mayor who since his election has kept his promise to the colored people, and next week this Democratic mayor will have his appointment of the first library trustee confirmed by a democratic council with the exception of the two colored aldermen.

"We must vote for the best qualified and the most honest office seeker," said Bishop Carey, "but we must condemn the self-seeker who would ride into office by capitalizing race hate and stop at nothing short of the destruction of the good name of women and children. The colored citizens of Kentucky will go to the polls and crush this Ben Tillman fire-eater, who voted against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the United States congress, and who speaks of Negro women as wench and good men as 'Niggers.' The colored man and woman will go to the polls on November 3, and elect as governor Morrow's successor, Gen. Charles I. Dawson, the Republican candidate for governor, who has stood for the life, limbs and even the very necks of colored citizens against the mad mobs."

Democrats Bar Colored

Voters

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 12.—The state legislature of Texas has just passed a law prohibiting colored people from participating in Democratic primaries. There are no colored Democrats in Texas, but the measure is in the nature of a preventive. It is understood that the

campaign of William Gibbs McAdoo, an outstanding contender for national democratic leadership in 1924 will be sponsored by the same man from Texas who was active in 1920. Colored Democrats in the North are up against voting for a Republican or staying away from the polls next year.

Democracy Vindicated

Mayor Curley of Boston recently demonstrated that besides being a popular candidate of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, he is a consistent and fearless exponent of the principles of that greater democracy upon which our republican form of government is founded. The occasion which drew forth Mayor Curley's fire was a protest made by three former residents of Boston against the naming of a Negro honor pupil to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State House as part of the Fourth of July exercises. Why these three former Bostonians who now reside in Charlotte, N. C., felt it incumbent upon them to make this protest is not quite clear except that they wished to curry favor with the North Carolina whites by advocating "the supremacy of the white race."

Mayor Curley minced no words in complying with the request of these three panders to race prejudice and intolerance. After a stinging characterization of their letter as "lacking in good manners," "devoid of Americanism," "destitute of all knowledge of the principles and practices of our government" and "offensively and stupidly impertinent," he expressed satisfaction that this ill-mannered effusion was not written by any native Carolinian. He refused to accept them as the spokesman of the State and the children of the men who fought and died for human freedom at King's Mountain.

Mayor Curley set forth the reason why Charles C. Doga was selected for the honor conferred upon him, declaring that his selection was "an expression of our recognition of the services of his race in Massachusetts to human freedom and democratic government." Said the mayor further: "Any man of any race, color or creed who is willing and worthy to serve the Flag and die for the Republic is worthy to have his place in the Sun of American Democracy." Mayor Curley's democracy sounds like the right sort of stuff, warranted not to fade nor bleach, when submitted to the test of immersion in the boiling waters of a political campaign. In these days

when party platforms have ceased to mean much to the voters of the race, it is the character and record of the candidates that must be studied in order to decide how to cast a ballot. Real democracy needs more outspoken and courageous advocates like Mayor Curley, regardless of the party label they may carry.

As for the three recreant Bostonians who sought to curry favor by pandering to the prejudices they found in North Carolina they are probably as heartily despised by their new neighbors as by their former ones. The pander may be used as a tool, but he is never paid in the coin of respect. Placed in the pillory of public scorn by the Mayor's rebuke, they may be left to learn wisdom by reflection.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD

NOVEMBER 23, 1923

NEGRO REPUBLICANS EXPLAIN LOSS OF VOTE

Delegation Tells Morris Democrats Are More Considerate.

Soon after George K. Morris, chairman of the Republican State Committee, returned yesterday from calling on President Coolidge in Washington a delegation of negro members of the organization had a conference with him at headquarters here. In the party were E. A. Johnson, former Assemblyman; George W. Harris, former Alderman; A. Pope Alken and Thomas M. Johnson.

The negroes in New York city used to be staunch supporters of the Republican party. They began to drift away in 1917, when Mayor Hylan was first elected. The Mayor and Gov. Smith have successfully cultivated them. The Twenty-first Assembly District, formerly a "sure" Republican district, is now classed as normally Democratic.

The delegation told Mr. Morris that the Democrats had captured the negro voters because they had done more for negroes. They wanted some sort of a promise that in the future they could have the negro populations represented in nominations for Congress, the Senate, the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen and for Municipal Court Justice.

Political - 1923
Party Affiliation

TWO NEGRO WARDS GO DEMOCRATIC IN CHICAGO

Second And Third Return
Heavy Pluralities For De-
ver, Mayor Elect, Although
Both Have Reelected Col-
ored Republicans To The
City Council.

RACE VOTERS ELECT
DEMOCRAT MAYOR

Chicago Race Electorate Breaks
From Old Guard and Sweeps
Judge Into Mayor's Chair.

Chicago, Ill.—A Democrat was
elected mayor of Chicago Tuesday
with the substantial aid of colored
voters.

Judge William E. Dever, defeated
postmaster Arthur C. Lueder, Repub-
lican, by a plurality of 103,748. A
Democratic city clerk and city treas-
urer were also elected.

The mayoralty campaign was one
of the most hotly contested in the his-
tory of the city.

Judge Dever's appeal to the race
electorate was the promise of a
"square deal."

In the beginning of the campaign
the colored voters were almost solidly
behind the Republican nominee, but
as the campaign wore on events crop-
ped up that caused a large block of
race votes to be deflected to the Dem-
ocratic side.

Recent political events in New York
cast their shadows in Chicago, it is
believed. By a large Negro vote,
John F. Hylan has been twice elected
mayor of New York City. His re-
ward to the race for its support has
been encouraging to New York Ne-
groes. Judge Dever practically prom-
ised if elected mayor of Chicago to go
Hylan of New York a little better in
his treatment toward the race electo-
rate.

Chicago Negroes are intensely in-
terested in securing the appointment
of a strong race man on the school
board and it is believed that the elec-
tion of Judge Dever will go a long
way toward bringing about that de-
sire.

In the final analysis, the election of
a Democratic mayor in Chicago with
the aid of Negro voters is a striking
indication of the approach of the
emancipation of the Negro voter from
party to men and principles.

Hale Thompson attributes his elec-
tion as mayor of the windy city both
times to the aid given him by colored
voters.

Detroit and Chicago

Democratic mayors have been elected in Detroit and
Chicago. In each city thousands of colored men and
women voted the Democratic ticket for the first time in
their lives. In Baltimore there is considerable sentiment
for Howard W. Jackson, the Democratic mayoralty can-
didate. A number of thoughtful men have espoused his
cause.

All that seems to be needed is a public utterance
from Mr. Jackson himself that their interests are safe
with him. Such an utterance would not only strengthen
the faithful, but would recruit the wavering and unde-
cided to the Jackson standards.

NEGROES ELECT

DEMOCRAT

CHICAGO VOTERS LEAVE RE-
PUBLICAN CANDIDATE

SECOND AND THIRD WARDS
SHOW THE FOLKS HOW TO
MAKE CHOICE

Chicago, Ill. (Special To The Nash-
ville Globe)—There were two out-
standing features in the recent elec-
tion which placed the Democrats in-
to the Mayor's office of this city. The
first was that two overwhelming Re-
publican wards of this city changed
over night, as it were, to that of Dem-
ocratic strongholds. The second, that
the colored voter clearly demon-
strated the fact that he was no longer
hide-bound to the Republicans and
that he would punish the said Party
for their failure to live up to the
Party platform.

Those in a position to know here
declared this week that this was but
the straw that was pointing the way
the wind was blowing, and that if the
national administration did not right
about face, changing their apparent
attitude of dis-interestedness with re-
gard to party pledges and political
promises made two years ago when
they called upon the colored voter to
put the Party in power, that this
same shifting of votes would be no
diceable in the next Presidential Cam-
paign. One of the biggest argu-
ments however, to show that this was
not an idle threat was that put for-
ward by one of the leading Republi-
cans and the directing hand in the
campaign this week when he said:

"We elected a Republican Congress-
man to take the place made vacant
by Congressman Madden; had the Ne-
gro voter not been single shooting
Mr. Hull never could have been elect-
ed to Congressman with a Democrat
elected as Mayor, because a Demo-
crat would have gone into the Con-
gressman's seat while a Democrat
was going into the Mayoralty of-
fice. "We have decided," declared
this eminent citizen, "that if the Re-
publican Party wishes the support of
our people, they must play the game
fair. What is the use of having a
majority in the Senate and in Con-
gress if the Party is not to redeem
their pledges?" Here is how the
last election in the city appeared:

The Second and Third Wards inot
this city gave large pluralities Tues-
day, to William E. Dever, democratic
candidate for Mayor. These are the
two wards dominated by the Colored
voters which returned Louis B. An-
derson, in the Second and R. Rner-
Jackson, in the Third, to the Council
February 27.

In the election Tuesday: Th
Second Ward gave Dever 8,269, Lue-
der, Republican, 3,714. The Thir-
Ward was Dever's 9,218 and Luede-
7,119. This bolting from the Repu-
lican ranks by the colored voters wa-
only in the case of the candidates fo-
Mayor. The Negroes gave pluralities
to the other Republican candidates.

Dever Plurality Big.
Mr. Dever's plurality was 103,748.
His total vote was 387,961. His
chief opponent, Arthur C. Lueder, Re-
publican, received 284,213. William
A. Cunnea, Socialist, had a total of
40,841. Judge Dever received a ma-
jority of 62,907.

The Thompsonites claim that they
delivered more than 100,000 votes to
Dever yesterday and feel that they are
strong enough to go into the country

primary next year and give battle to
the Deneen, Brundage and Crowe or-
ganizations. The Thompson leaders
still talk of running a man against
Senator McCormick when he comes
up for re-election.

Every Simon-pure Thompsonite on
the Aldermanic ballots was beaten.
Not only have the Democrats an
overwhelming majority, but they have
enough votes to suspend rules and to
dominate any legislative battle that
may arise.

With a numerical strength of thirty-
eight, as against twelve Republicans,
the victors never before had such a
sweeping power over city hall affairs.

GRAND RAPIDS VICH HERALD
FEBRUARY 18, 1923
WHO'S WHO?

When Senator-elect Ferris says, in
his vivid Grand Rapids address, that
he favors the rigid enforcement of
ALL Constitutional Amendments—not
only the Eighteenth in regard to Pro-
hibition, but equally the Fourteenth
and the Fifteenth in regard to the
rights of Negro citizenship—he puts
his feet on firm foundation; but, also,
himself in a political no-man's-
land far as Washington is con-
cerned. He could get into a Repub-
lican caucus, despite all his
Republican creeds in relation to
things, quicker than he could
welcome in his own Democratic
senatorial caucus with a proposition
that would permit southern Negroes
a free and untrammelled ballot. The
"solid south"—that impenetrable cor-
nerstone of national Democratic au-
thority—would cease to be "solid" if
the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth
Amendments were scrupulously ob-
served. Mississippi, with 1,800,000
population, would no longer be ruled
by a total of 80,000 voters—one in
twenty-two; Alabama, with 2,350,000
population, would cease to be wholly
dominated by a total of 238,000 voters
—one in ten; Georgia, with 2,895,000
population, would cast more than 150,-
000 votes—one in nineteen, etc. (The
northern average, where Democracy is
not automatically dominant, is approx-
imately one in four.) Southern De-
mocracy has long counted the Negro
in for purposes of fixing Congressional
representation; and then counted him
out for purposes of electing the Repre-
sentatives acquired. This is one of
the sorest—and, we freely admit, most
difficult—of all political subjects in the
National Capitol. It would be worth
the price of admission to hear Mr. Fer-

ris deliver to a Democratic senatorial caucus the same speech he delivered in Grand Rapids. He would be greeted with the thunders of silence—and put down, for all time, as a political heretic. The “good gray Governor” (now euphoniously graduated to the “silvered Senator”) says that Jim Couzens is a “Democrat, but don’t know it,” in many respects. So far as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are concerned, Senator Jim can return the compliment and say that the Big Rapids Schoolmaster is a “Republican, but don’t know it”—although he is destined to find out, with a dull, sickening thud, if he undertakes to entertain his political colleagues in Washington as he did his host of admiring friends in Grand Rapids.

THE CHICAGO POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION AND THE NEGRO

The Birmingham Reporter

The New York political change respecting the two major parties has created nation-wide discussion. Many persons and political students have attributed it to this or the other cause, but no incident in our political history has brought forth as much discussion and staggering information as the Chicago election two weeks ago, when the Democrats practically swept the city and elected Mr. Dever mayor. The startling information connected with the election is the part the Negro played. Districts that have been Republican for the past fifty years went Democratic. Sections known as Negro sections and considered as solid Republican strongholds, went from twenty to thirty thousand majority in favor of the Democratic ticket. This shows progress on the part of the Negro people where they are allowed to vote and demonstrate the kind of independence that must be exercised on the part of the race when men and measures are at stake. The Republicans have carried the Negro in their pockets for the past fifty years as a mere souvenir, and used him any way and every way, doing nothing particularly for the race, but satisfying a few political mongers, and the great mass of Negro people are yet in a form of slavery.

4/14/23 *Byham Ala.*
Why did the Negro vote the Democratic ticket in Chicago and what did they gain by it, is the question going around today. They voted the Democratic ticket for several reasons. First, they wanted to rebuke unfaithful and hypocritical friends who are constantly on the platform explaining their unstinted friendship to the race and when elected fail to carry out the common human pledges that every race or individual is entitled to, whether he be a member of that party or some other party.

The Negro voted against the Republican party in Chicago because The Chicago Tribune and Senator McCormick were supporting Mr. Lueder, and the Tribune, Mr. Lueder and Mr. McCormick had formed an insurgent Republican interest against Mayor Thompson.

Every Negro man, woman and child of Cook County might be relied upon as opposing the Chicago Tribune, because they claim that this publication is a Negro-hating institution and constantly works to stir up race differences and race prejudice. The Tribune was supporting Mr. Lueder and was the first to announce his candidacy; this meant that wherever Negroes voted they would vote against Mr. Lueder, regardless of what character he might possess, because any man who could put his candidacy in the hands of such a publication, as the discussion goes, is a rather dangerous character to control the commanding power of a large city like Chicago. More than anything else, perhaps, the Negro found in Mr. Dever a man of character, conviction and decision, and more than a dozen times as district judge he demonstrated this character and manhood principle. Whatever might be said of the Negro, he will not forget a friend. He won't leave those who protect his interest or that of his race. He is constantly looking for some man of power who can speak to other men who exercise great privileges over the humbler people.

Mr. Dever made himself whole with the Negro people of Chicago during the race riot in Chicago, when hundreds of Negroes were brought before him believing that they would be hurried away to Joliet or given a penalty of death. Mr. Dever plainly told the complainants and the officers who had successfully rounded up so many Negroes that somebody else was concerned in the riot, and they would necessarily have to bring before his court the white people who also were participants in the race riot, as it was impossible for Negroes to participate in a riot in Chicago of the kind the government knew about without having some person or persons to riot with. Therefore only a few whites were brought, and consequently only a few blacks. This conduct on the part of Mr. Dever made for him more votes among the Negro people than anything else could possibly have done. And then Mr. Dever is a man from good stock. He hails from the State of Massachusetts, where the Negro's interest has been generally protected and he has been uniformly encouraged in all of his worthwhile efforts.

In proportion as he sees things, the Negro is going to become more independent and less subservient. He has done nothing better than to vote against these prejudice-making institutions and against unsafe leadership, and as the time goes on on bigger elections come forward the Negro will be found

registering himself against all the vices and ill-practices so continuously heaped upon the race. The Chicago Negro is a fine example of citizenship and every section of the country should feel doubly proud of their efforts in the last election of the Mayor of that great city.

HOW ABOUT COOLIDGE AND THE MAYOR?

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch
We have been asked for our opinion of what Mr. Coolidge as President means to Negroes. Nothing much, if the same men who advised Mr. Harding are to direct his course.

Somehow, we do not believe Mr. Coolidge is going to permit others to run the office he holds. Our reasons are founded on the fact that he is a New Englander, where citizenship rights are maintained for all. Besides, he, upon acceptance of the nomination for Vice President, said, “The Negro holds a double title to citizenship—loyalty to the nation and the fact that they bought Liberty Bonds at the ratio of one to five.” He said the race should be relieved from imposition, defended from lynching bees, and given equal opportunity with all other citizens. That sounds good.

But our Mayor said some good things, too, when he was a candidate the last time. But, oh my! His subordinates tell him no—any time he asks for action that mean equal chance for the Negro. Now he turns them over to Findley and Findley just walks off from the anxious, waiting Negro without saying good-bye.

8-24-23
The K. K. K. has the city administration scared stiff, so it is alleged. Wonder if all the members of the Republican City Committee have joined the Invisible Empire. The “Kleagle of the fiery cross” has pointed his long, bony finger at the Republican City Organization and told the City Administration that the Negro must be eliminated from politics.

Political—1923.

Party Affiliation.

SEEN THROUGH A NEGRO DEMOCRAT'S EYES

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW COMMON HORSE SENSE

"No greater injury has been done the colored people of this country than that which resulted from putting them in a position of political antagonism to their former masters."

Taken from "Frederick Douglass" by Booker T. Washington, page 253 in American Crisis Biographies.

"However natural and human it may be for the Negro people to be allied wholly to one of two political parties, it is nevertheless a serious hindrance to the colored man's political freedom that he must continue to regard the Republican party as composed wholly of his friends and the Democratic party as composed wholly of his enemies".

Same as above, page 296.

The Negro has seen the working of prejudice so much that it is difficult to understand how he can harbor hatred in his heart against any great class of American citizens like he does against the great number of whole-hearted American citizens in the Democratic party, yet believe himself fair-minded. He certainly knows his is not the only class of citizens possessed of sense, yet he would set an example which would indicate, in effect, that the Negro possesses all the political wisdom while all other class of citizens are fools, as his is the only one in this country which votes in a solid mass. The result has frequently been that when some piece of adverse legislation bobs up somewhere when the Democrats happens to be in power, he is practically without an effective means of protest, because men who are in a position to check blows aimed at him owe him no favor because he clings to the slogan during the campaign to give no quarter.

It is not the part of human nature to permit crazy people to run at large. Disfranchising Southern Constitutions, were the restraints placed around a crazy Negro vote when it was found there was no other cure.

for this political disease, save educational treatment, to which the patient was slow to respond. The Republican party, thru passive acquiescence, has permitted the giving of the tonic, and has continued its policy of salving the Negro vote with appointments from the disfranchised sections, for vote delivered by the brothers up north where the vote is delivered according to "Hoyle". Phil Brown, Link Johnson, Bob Church, Napier and others have been set up as examples of what the party will do for the race, yet that greater thing, the right to cast an unrestricted ballot, is allowed to go unchallenged. Political patronage is given other classes of citizens for their power to deliver votes in their own particular ball-wick.

Restricting the power of the Negro vote is not confined to Southern Democrats. Not so long ago Arkansas white Republicans took good care to hold their meeting in a hotel in Little Rock where Negro Republicans could not attend the deliberations. On a larger scale the Republican party has taken a stand to restrict southern representation in its national conventions, but they fail to take equally as tenable a position is that they do not care for in Congress. The logic of their position is that they do not care for the Negro vote only where it can be delivered without any protest from the south, whether from southern Republicans or Democrats.

The answer to their position lies in the following law of supply and demand. The Negro vote will only mean advancement for the race when it is used in a way that it will be sought by both great political parties. Men who love power, want office, respect the means by which they attain their ambition, whether it be with aid of Negro vote, Italian, Hungarian, etc., so long as it requires campaigning to line it up. The vote which is counted before it is cast has no place in the mind of respectable men.

Democratic.

JUL 19 1923

HEAVY NEGRO VOTE POLLED IN COUNTY AT ELECTION MON.

Lindley W. Camp Runs Close Second. Carries Marietta Precinct by Good Majority.

Guy H. Roberts, Marietta attorney, was elected representative from Cobb county, to succeed the late Herbert Clay, in the election held Monday, by a plurality of 36 votes.

The campaign was short but intense interest was shown in the campaign from the day the election was called until the polls closed Monday night.

Lindley W. Camp ran a close second in the race, losing to Roberts by only a few votes. H. B. Moss received scattering votes over the entire county.

Negro Vote Heavy.

For the first time in many years the negro vote in the county counted in an election for a local representative. It being a special election and the candidates not being selected by a white Democratic primary, the negro vote turned out in full strength in many parts of the county. In Marietta alone it has been estimated that more than 100 negro votes were polled. People looked on with amazement while the colored voters came to the polls in squads usually escorted by a few white leaders and cast their ballots.

Little interest was manifested in the county precincts where the farmers were busy with their crops.

Mr. Roberts will probably receive his commission from the governor within a few days and will attend the remainder of the present session of the Georgia legislature.

HOW THE DISTRICTS VOTED

DISTRICT	Camp	shrdlu	etaet
District	Camp	Roberts	Moss
Acworth	26	83	8
Powder Spr'gs.	93	13	4
Oregon	51	7	0
Roswell	32	43	2
McLand	24	19	1
Howell	2	9	9
Coxes	14	30	13
Vinings	16	1	5
Red Rock	6	14	0
Kennesaw	46	50	5
Austell	10	88	4
Merritts	3	40	3
Smyrna	45	52	16
Post Oak	5	22	4
Gritters	52	50	14
Fullers	9	9	6
Lemon	5	25	8
Marietta Box 1	339	274	3
Marietta Box 2	258	248	2
Total	1048	1087	15

DEMOCRATS PLAN A STATE ORGANIZATION

United Colored Democracy
of Maryland is Name of
New and Ambitious Body
Recently Started

PREPARING FOR FALL

Preparations Being Made
To Register Voters and
Make Split Permanent

The United Colored Democracy of Maryland is the name of the new political organization into which the City-Wide Club has been merged. The American Birth was given the lusty

infant showing a celebration of victory in the recent election, speechmaking and luncheon at the home of Truly Hatchett, 2026 Druid Hill Avenue Monday night.

Plans were proposed to organize clubs in all the city wards where there is sufficiently large colored population and appoint leaders in these wards. Nearly 50 registered Democrats, all young men were reported as members of the 17th Ward Democratic Club located at 1515 Pennsylvania avenue, and directed largely by Arthur Bragg, secretary, William Gray, treasurer, Executive Committee, Howard Payne 11th Ward, Dr. John C. Robinson, 7th Ward, Rev. S. J. Edwards 27th Ward, Dr. Benjamin Brown, 5th Ward, J. Steward Davis, 17th Ward. Residents of ward will be urged to assist the organization in naming the ward leaders.

Speakers included Jacob Nicholson, Rev. W. W. Allen, Rev. M. Bunday, Henry F. Arnold and others. Membership in the United Colored Democracy was said to be open to all.

Won't Follow Republicans

Profiting by the mistakes of the Republican City organization, where there is no closely knit city-wide organization, and where every ward has its separate leaders, Democrats plan to make the United Colored Democracy function thru its officers, and thru them and the executive committee deal directly with the Democratic organization heads and the new Mayor.

Eyes on Fall Campaign

Eyes of the organization are said to have directed already towards the Gubernatorial election in the fall when it is said Attorney General Armstrong will lead the Republicans and Governor Ritchie will again be the Democratic standard bearer.

Governor Ritchie is already popular in some quarters because of his eight months school law, appointment of many notaries public and his action in denying the 5th Regiment Armory to the Ku Klux, but opening it to the colored public school children. Support of the Governor in the fall, it is declared may bring about other changes in the State school system and especially with regard to Bowie Normal School.

VOTE FOR MEN NOT FOR PARTY PLEADS MORTON

Head of Colored Democrats in N. Y. Issues Appeal On Eve of National Gathering

8-17-23

NO MORE TAFTS WANTED

Democrats Urged Also to Line Up Against Wilsons And Bryans

New York, Aug. 23—On the even of the National gathering of Negro independents and Democrats in Chicago next Wednesday Ferdinand I. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner and leader of the city's colored Tammany forces issued the following statement:—

There are, in the Northern States, more than one million colored voters, the great majority of them being in the pivotal states, so-called. The voters have it in their power to decide the next Presidential election. Thus, they are presented with an unparalleled opportunity to serve their race and their country. In order effectively to exercise their power and fully to perform the duty which the possession of such power imposes upon them, they must perfect an organization.

Organization Necessary

Organized action on the part of racial groups or on the part of any minority group is ordinarily indefensible and constitutes one of the greatest evils which beset our nation. In the case of the colored American, however, such organized action is not only defensible, but necessary for the reason that the objects and purposes of such action are not only to secure to him the rights and privileges guaranteed him by the Constitution but not accorded him by the government.

Two propositions have been demonstrated in New York City—1st, that the colored American may win for himself political

and civic equality by the intelligent exercise of his suffrage; 2nd, that the complete recognition of the colored American's claim to political and civic equality is not only right, but expedient and in the best interests of the people.

Colored Democrats Outnumber Republicans

There are, in New York City, more than two hundred thousand colored people. They enjoy the same political and civic rights and privileges that other citizens enjoy; and there is here less friction between the races than exists anywhere else in the United States. In politics, the majority of them are supporters of Tammany Hall. They support this political organization because of the fact that it recognizes no distinction as to race, creed or color. What has been done in New York in this respect can be done throughout the North.

The fact that the number of colored people in the North is rapidly increasing makes it all the more imperative that those of us who are here should now take measures to safeguard the political and civic rights of our group. If we act now wisely and courageously, there can never be in the North the so-called problem.

We must put aside all our party allegiances and resolve to support only those men who, in our judgment, if elected to office, would faithfully observe and protect all the rights of all the people without regard to race, creed or color. The spirit of intolerance in this country is momentarily increasing. We must set ourselves firmly against intolerance of every kind and character. A man who hates one race is an enemy of all races.

Put Race Interest Above Party

Leadership in the organization which must be perfected, naturally must be assumed by Democrats and independent Republicans. The leaders must be men who have resolved wholeheartedly and unselfishly to serve their race and their country. They must be prepared to make personal sacrifices. The immediate objects and purposes of the organization must be to secure, if possible, the nomination by both great political parties of whom self-respecting colored Americans can support. We must immediately serve notice upon both parties that colored Democrats will not support men of the type of Wilson, Bryan or McAdoo, nor will colored Republicans support men of the type of Taft or Harding. Absolute fearlessness and independence alone can insure success to our organization.

BALTIMORE GOES CLEAN DEMOCRATIC

(Special to The Eagle.)

The election of the Democratic ticket proves that Baltimore, like other cities, has followed the example of Chicago and New York; that have gone Democratic, though a split of the colored vote on street-home movement.

The Democrats swept the city ticket excepting one place, Daniel Edison (white) in the Fourth Congressional District, or colored belt, was the only Republican elected. His running mates formerly, Congressman T. McGinn and William L. Fitzgerald (colored) were defeated to the great surprise of their supporters. This was due to the fact that many men and women failed to cast their ballot. This is a great loss to the people of Baltimore who have no representation in the municipal government.

Politicians believe that a stay-at-home movement was a cause for the absence of the colored men and women from the polls. The figure show that affiliated Republican vote of 7,708 only 4,931 voted. Out of the 4,931 voted the Democrats received 2,098.

IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT To the People of Cobb County:—

I wish to thank from the depths of my heart my many friends for their votes and support in the election last Monday. No amount of gold nor political honors could tempt me to part from the new friendships lately formed, or from the old friendships further cemented. I shall ever have for them a warm hand-clasp; and in spite of the result I shall always count myself fortunate to have lived among so many good people. In the words of our beloved Georgia poet, Frank L. Stanton:

"This old world we're living in

Is mighty hard to beat;

There comes a thorn with every rose—

But aint the roses sweet?"

Candor and truth compel me to admit that I am disappointed, but more so for the sake of my friends than for myself. I have no bitterness in my heart towards any one. In fact, I am very happy over the thought that having run a fair, clean race, I was admittedly chosen by a majority of the white voters last Monday. And here let me say that not more than a half dozen men in Marietta were to blame for corraling the numbers of negro men and negro women that cost us the victory.

Cobb county is populated by as pure a strain of Anglo-Saxon blood as exists in the world, and it is going to prevail. There is no cause to be alarmed. It is only another short fourteen months until a white primary will be held to fill this same office; then the red blood of our white people will assert itself. In the mean time let's all pull together for Cobb county and Cobb county people. Again, I thank you.

Very respectfully,
LINDLEY W. CAMP.

Marietta, Ga., July 18, 1923.

To The Marietta Journal:—

I wish to state to the people that if I thought the little vote I received was the measure of the estimation in which I am held by the people, I would feel like going into sackcloth and ashes, but, notwithstanding the apparent defeat I have as many friends in Cobb county as any other one man in it.

To the few who could stand the pressure brought upon them and still stand loyal to me I have the most profound regard; to those who intended to support me and were induced away by any means whatever I have no criticism; and I have no ill will toward anybody.

Very truly,
H. B. MOSS.

Political - 1923.
Women in.

Feminine Assurance.

one hundred thousand women or not.

It would need to be a case-hardened politician, or else the rashest sort of political bluffer, who would pledge the support of an organization numbering one hundred thousand men of the race to any political candidate in these days and times. And yet it was something similar to this that a special dispatch to the New York *Herald* from French Lick, Ind., attributed to Mrs. Bessie C. Jones, executive chairman of the Indiana Federated Colored Women's Clubs. According to this dispatch, Governor Smith of New York was assured during his stay at that health resort, that he would receive the unanimous support of 100,000 Negro women voters in the event that he is selected as the standard bearer of the Democratic party at the national convention next year.

As the political prognosticators say in revising their predictions, this would be very interesting if true. But notwithstanding the personal popularity of New York's present Governor, it is exceedingly unlikely that he, or any other candidate, could command the unanimous vote of the woman's organization referred to. Mrs. Jones' assurance to that effect in itself would go far to prevent the possibility of such a happening, as her fellow members would feel in duty bound to question her right to commit them to any candidate. Governor Smith's stand on prohibition, as defined in his memorandum approving the repeal of the Mullen-Gage act, was assigned by Mrs. Jones as the cause of the nation-wide sentiment in favor of his presidential candidacy. Then his approval of the anti-Ku Klux helped to aid the movement to promote his presidential boom. Mrs. Jones was quoted as follows:

"The colored people in this country regard Governor Smith as the squarest man in Democratic politics to day. It is my opinion that he is too big and outspoken for the slate makers of his party. There will be a lot of juggling by these leaders when nomination time arrives."

Governor Smith's comment when he was informed of Mrs. Jones' assurance, as reported in the same dispatch, was characteristic. He said: "Well, I've got a few friends left anyhow."

That remark was eminently correct, whether Mrs. Jones was too optimistic in her estimate of a unanimous vote of

Indiana.

Political - 1923.
Women in.

PATERSON, N. J., CALL

AUGUST 1, 1923

Colored Women Voters Will Be Active in Fall

Colored women voters of the city organized at a meeting Monday night, and will prepare for an active campaign in the fall. The meeting was held in 42 Pearl street, where another session will be held next Monday night, at which time various committees and ward captains will be named.

New Jersey.

Politics—1923

Women in Colored Woman Running For Alderman's Seat

Pittsburgh Courier
NEW YORK, Nov. 2—(K. N. F. Service.)—"Cleaner streets, more schools, better housing conditions and a fair show for all races" in America, sums up the platform on which Mrs. A. Phillip Randolph is running for Alderman on the Socialist ticket in the 21st Assembly District. Mrs. Randolph is the second colored woman to be nominated for office on liberal tickets—Socialist and Farmer-Labor. 2-23

Aside from Mrs. Randolph there are four other Negro candidates in the field for election here November 6. Dr. Henry O. Harding and Atty. John William Smith, both Colored, are opposing her for the office in the 21st A. D. Atty. Henri Shields is running for the Assembly and Atty. Aiken Pope is out for aldermanic post in the 19th A. D. Harding and Pope are Republicans. Shields and Smith are Democrats. The two last named are running for re-election.

American
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was scheduled to speak in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, of which Rex W. W. Brown, D. D., is pastor, October 31, in the interest of the Republican campaign in this state.

Colored Women Ask Mayor For Place on His Committee

The Negro World
A committee of nine colored women from the Women's Civic League of Harlem, headed by their president, Mrs. Laura Prampin, called on Mayor John F. Hylan recently and asked that colored women be represented on the Women's Committee. 8-18-23

The delegation pointed out to the Mayor that many things were coming up that concerned the interests of the colored people of Harlem, and felt that there ought to be some one on the committee to speak in their behalf. Mrs

Politics—1923

Pennsylvania.

Women in.

EDITORIAL

The Last Call

The Negro Women's Republican League of Allegheny County is on its death bed. The thing was born sick three years ago. The best hopes of its friends that it might enjoy a healthy and happy life have vanished. It has no enemies to speak of, because a born invalid is always in need of sympathy. The Negro Women's Republican League of Allegheny County has been too much of a personal organization to even attract and hold the interest of those capable of being strong enemies. It had its origin in self-aggrandizement, self-advantage and self-profit. Allegheny County Negro citizens have never been benefitted by the birth of this feeble organization. Its death will relieve them of a ridiculous form of arrogance, self-assumption and political nonsense.

A few doctors are still attending the patient, but even these have given up hope and shortly the sick thing will breathe its last. Its membership at its highest point was about 100. This number has now dwindled to 36. All of the sensible, self-respecting women, capable of having and expressing the courage of their convictions, have one by one turned their backs upon the organization with the exception of a few who probably do not as yet realize that they are about to take part in a death bed scene. A few job seekers and job holders, election watchers at \$5.00 per day, and an infinitely small number of women whose patience has been worn to a frazzle by the high-handed methods of the president, are all that remain of the proud number present when the invalid was born.

The Negro Women's Republican League of Allegheny County was never what it has been represented to be. From the first, it has been nothing except a group of foolish women whose chief aim seemed to be to elect some white candidate to office. The majority of those in it at the beginning discovered this fact and their contempt and disgust with the purpose of the ruling minority has resulted in the death of the organization. They soon discovered that they could not have an honest difference of opinion with the president and the "body guards" without being roundly condemned and denounced as disloyal and traitors. The really good, sensible and courageous women of the organization have tried prayer, praise and argument to try to counteract the influ-

ences which have been slowly but surely killing the organization. But the president and "body guards" have turned deaf ears to every word and closed their eyes to everything meaning life and health for the organization.

The president and "body guards" committed the rankest of follies by demanding an apology from the Pittsburgh American for an editorial appearing in its columns through a member of the Pittsburgh American staff who also happened to be an official of this dying organization. For sheer nonsense, this proposition beats anything happening in the insane asylums of Western Pennsylvania where some of the craziest women in the county are now residing. The president reminded the women of the fact that they were "making history." This organization has made history from beginning to end in folly and incompetence of which this last act was the crowning one.

This "apology proposal" was made last Friday night at a meeting of the rapidly dying organization whose head does not try to conceal the fact that she considers that all women who differ with her are her enemies. There were twenty members present out of that boasted membership of 3,000. Thirteen of these voted for the "apology;" six did not vote at all and one brave, intelligent and splendid soul stood up and voted against it. The vote itself is positive evidence of the fatal sickness afflicted from birth and explains why the majority of capable women of Allegheny County who have the courage of their convictions have never supported the organization and will not follow its leader.

Negro women of Allegheny County have never needed a Republican organization. They do need an organization larger in its scope and function than any party organization can ever be. They need an organization constructed along broad civic lines for instruction and inspiration in the discharge of the duties and exercising of the privileges of American citizenship. No party organization which degenerates early into a mere "pork barrel" for a few is worthwhile. No woman small minded enough to inject her personal feeling and opinion into the operation of any organization is fit to be its head. No woman foolish enough to believe that she must lead and will not follow, that her opinion must be the ruling opinion and decision of the body, can ever succeed in building the kind of organization needed to guide and direct Negro women voters.

It is good for the women of Allegheny County and for the race as a whole that this Negro Women's Re-

publican League of Allegheny County is on its death bed. The pall bearers should be selected and all funeral arrangements made. Then, the thing should be buried so deep that its spirit may never rise again to menace and threaten the political morality and respectability of the Negroes of Allegheny County. Negro voters need no political buffers and go-betweens to trade their votes for a "mess of pottage" to any white political organization or candidate. When this thing dies may the grass never grow green upon its grave.

Politics — 1923

National

Women in Colored Women In Baltimore Politics

Baltimore, Md., Mar. 13—(Pacific

News Bureau)—For the first time in the history of Baltimore, colored women were in attendance at the annual G. O. P. banquet. 3-15-23

Headed by Miss Hazel McBeth, vice chairman of the 14th ward, a delegation of colored women were seated at tables at the great political banquet held recently in Hazzers hall.

Mayor Broeing the next mayor of Baltimore, was the main speaker. Pearl A. Eader urged the women to vote saying "women should not call politics a nasty game, sit snugly at home, then complain of unsatisfactory officials whom they have made no effort in helping to choose."

Colored Women In Politics

MISS BURROUGHS SEES DANGER selecting their political leaders.

AHEAD.

Head of National Training School for

Girls at Washington, D. C.

Gives Sound Advice.

WHITE WOMEN MUST SELECT
BEST COLORED WOMEN TO
SAFEGUARD INTERESTS IN
BOTH CLASSES.

THE NEGRO WOMAN AND SUFFRAGE.

(Miss Nannie E. Burroughs.)

There are dangers ahead. Politics afford opportunity for exploitation by Tom, Dick or Harry, forebodes and bargaining. The unscrupulous and unworthy are enrolled in all political parties and constitute the real danger to race because they can be bought and sold.

White women are learning the political game. They are not as keen as they look. In the fight for reform, they are overlooking or undervaluing their greatest moral asset—the Negro woman. The Negro woman neglected or ignored is the greatest political menace with which the white woman will have to contend. Adopted into the political family and educated, the Negro woman will become the safest and most valuable ally; neglected, she will become an enemy and a menace. How? Through that army of all white men who make social excursions into the Negro race. These men will use the low element of Negro women to promote the interests of the party of their choice.

Colored women are not going to accept these dressed up libertines who can get anything they want by standing in with the bosses. Again and again, we hear it said that colored people do not agree among themselves as to who shall lead them politically—that they are women who have pushed themselves forward into the political arena during the past three or four years, for the most part, are women who are absolutely without followers in their own race.

Best Element Resent Picked Leaders. The best element of colored women are even now disgusted because certain colored women of questionable character who stand in evidence—they would not make such a thing, the people they select to lead. These charlatans who get in through the "Also" class if white men will never be accepted by the decent element of colored women as their leaders. In fact, where the self respecting element of Negro women resent the present method of selecting leaders is abandoned and Negroes requested and permitted to select the people who are to represent them.

They can do it. Leave it to them. They can do it and they will not send a lot of scallwags, nondescripts, mistresses, to sit in the council with the white race. They will send their cream, and not their scum.—The Worker.

The safety and security of the political future of white and colored

women depend on how wise white women are in calling into council and accepting into the service Negro women. Get the best in character, the most unselfish and successful in the services of their race, and the new politicians (white women) will get somewhere and they will find the colored woman a tower of strength—their safest ally.

Present Attitude Forbodes Evil.

The present attitude on the part value the colored woman, or to accept Negro women who are picked political leaders of their race—white women of class and culture—must do to safeguard the interests of both

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Politics-1923

Georgia

Women in
THE COLORED WOMEN VOTERS
The colored women voters of the city should rightly claim the biggest praise for the splendid results of last Tuesday so far as the colored voters are concerned. They were registered in larger numbers than the men and their loyalty carried with it more outward demonstration. 1-13-23

The work at the Women's Headquarters was effective and it was satisfactorily done. The next administration will, no doubt, take cognizance of the splendid service these women rendered.

Colored Women of Savannah Take Active Part in Municipal Politics. Savannah, Ga.

Led by Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, chairman of the Citizens Department of the South Eastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the Negro women of Savannah qualified in large numbers for the recent municipal elections in that city and wielded such an influence in political matters that the Democratic primary was overpowered and victory came to those candidates whose platform stood for a fair deal to white and black alike in the administration of the affairs of that city. 2-1-23

The women of Georgia are being urged to qualify and organize to help their brothers in black in the many issues that are decided by the ballot.

—Jacksonville Sentinel.

MRS. MYRICK
BREAKS LONG
SILENCE

She Tells Savannah's Mayor to The Victor Belongs The Spoils.

Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick of Savannah, formerly editor of the Times-Recorder, today breaks a self-imposed

silence of fifteen years, in a signed communication addressed to the editor of the Times-Recorder in which she expresses her views on the political situation at Savannah, particularly regarding the distribution of the "pie."

"The baby girl of Georgia journalism," a title bestowed on Mrs. Myrick many years ago by Editor Hancock, of the Savannah News in a communication somewhat tinged with sarcasm, suggests to Mayor Paul E. Seabrook, Savannah's new mayor, that he appoint Lucius Williams and Willie J. Hill, two Savannah Negroes, said to be prominent in Savannah politics and who, Mrs. Myrick states in her letter, "contributed largely to Judge Seabrook's majority" and she says, "I trust his honorable, Mayor Seabrook, will not forget the faithful in the 'Great Divide.'" 1-25-23

Lucius Williams and Willie J. Hill, Mrs. Myrick says, are former residents of Americus. Williams now being a Savannah banker, while the woman is at the head of the Savannah Negro women's federation of clubs. It is understood that Willie Hill, known here as Willie Catledge, was a teacher at the McKay Hill school.

Mrs. Myrick believes that to the victor belongs the spoils, for she says in her communication: "Nine times out of ten it is that spoil that partisan politicians have up their sleeves when they cry fraud and wage relentless and vicious warfare for state and municipal control, and whether right or wrong, I think the winner is entitled to the 'pie.'"

Mrs. Myrick has always been a keen student of political affairs, and during many years has wielded a wide influence throughout the state.

She is at present spending several days in Americus as the guest of Mrs. L. G. Council. Her card in full follows:

"Editor Times-Recorder: I think my aversion to card writing and craze for newspaper notoriety is well established and well known, and not since I laid down my pen 15 years ago, have I deviated from this principle, but my loyalty to Americus and her good citizens, white and colored, has never wavered and as long as life lasts I will keep the faith with them.

"There is an Americus line to the result of the municipal election held

recently in Savannah, which perhaps the newspapers throughout the state that have been so intensely interested have forgotten or overlooked.

"I have always insisted that the public was entitled to get the news strictly truthful, even though such might not be exactly to my liking. I am also an intense believer that 'To the Victor Belongs the Spoils,' for nine out of ten it is the spoils that partisan politicians have up their sleeve when they cry fraud and wage relentless and vicious warfare for state and municipal control, and whether right or wrong I think the winner is entitled to the 'pie.'"

"I therefore certainly trust that Mayor Seabrook when he assumes the reigns of office will not forget the colored supporters. Two of the prominent Negroes who contributed largely to the success of his race as an independent candidate against Honorable Murray Stewart, the Democratic nominee, were once citizens of Americus. Lucius Williams now a successful banker in Savannah, was born and reared in Americus, having received his business training here. Willie G. Hill, came to Savannah many years ago, secured a position as teacher of colored women in the Negro industrial college, which position she filled most creditably. Willie G. Hill is now president of the Negro Women's Federation of Clubs in Savannah. Both of these colored citizens contributed largely to Judge Seabrook's majority, rounding up for the independent candidate almost the entire Negro vote 1200 or 1400 strong. I trust His Honorable Mayor Seabrook, will not forget the faithful in the 'Great Divide.'"

"MARIE LOUISE MYRICK"—
Americus Times-Recorder.

HENRY L. JOHNSON NAMES NEGRO CLUBWOMAN AS HIS ASSOCIATE

Pittsburgh *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
(Pittsburgh American Special Correspondence)

ATLANTA, Ga., August 14.—Henry Lincoln Johnson, Democratic and "Lilly White" Republican terror of the South on the stump and in the political life of the Nation, has spoken again in no uncertain terms. As the Georgia member of the Republican National Committee, Henry Lincoln Johnson is the lone representative of 12,000,000 Americans of African descent in the Republican councils of the nation. He truly represents his race in spirit, ambition and culture.

National Committeeman Johnson has asked the Republican party in his native state to send as his associate in the next Republican convention, a woman, Mrs. G. S. Williams, of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Williams is one of the country's strongest and most capable women. During her administration as President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, she was particularly active in work concerning the national life of the race.

Mrs. Williams was a delegate "Social Justice Day for Women, at Marion, Ohio, on the famous "Front Porch" of the late President Harding. She worked national politics in New York with Mrs. Lethia Fleming of Cleveland and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C. She was also a representative at the Republican meeting held in Washington, at the instance of Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, Victoria Clay Hailey, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Robert E. Church and Charles Cottrell. Mrs. Williams represented Georgia women at the inauguration of President Harding, and was appointed by National Committeeman, Henry Lincoln Johnson, to serve under Victoria Clay Hailey, chairman of the Western Division, as Chairman of South Georgia—limits extending from Macon to the Florida border line with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. Georgia has the record of having had the only headquarters for the working of politics among Negro women of the great southeast.

LINK JOHNSON
WANTS WOMEN
ON AUXILIARY

Colored Representative on
Sub-Committee of Na-
tional Republican Or-
ganization Planned

PROTESTS SENT CAPITAL

Georgia's White Republi-
cans Miffed at Link's
Latest Unexpected Move

Washington, D. C., July 5.—
Criticized and knocked as seldom before in the history of its existence by colored voters, the National Republican Committee faces another fight today.

It all comes about because of the announcement of Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia, only colored National Committeeman, that he will name a colored woman from his home state as a member of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Republican Committee.

The advisability of such a female National Committee has been agreed upon by Chairman Adams, President Harding and others influential in party management in order to give Republican Women the same representation Democratic Women have in their organization.

The plan is to permit each member of the National Committee to name a woman to represent his state. This gives Mr. Johnson the authority to select for Georgia. Naturally this peeved the few white Republicans in Georgia, who

have filed a protest with Chairman Adams.

Far from giving in, Mr. Johnson has told leaders that the majority of Georgia Republicans are colored and there is no reason why a white woman representative on the auxiliary would be picked. In addition, he has pointed out that in other Southern states where colored Republican voters predominate, the woman representative on the Auxiliary should be colored.

Party workers are using every influence to make Mr. Johnson change his mind. But they recall that he refused to resign from the National Committee when offered the \$5,000 post as minister to Liberia. On that occasion he told the administration, he would never resign from the committee, would not accept a post outside of the United States, nor accept any post in Washington, however flattering which would make him cease functioning as a member of the Committee.

If Mr. Johnson will not give in white Republicans are talking about redistricting Georgia, so as to give National Committee representation in 1924 to the three Congressional districts of the State which cast the bulk of the Republican vote in 1920. Johnson's home district did not yield a large Republican vote and the anti-Johnson Republicans hope to unhorse him by this scheme, if he cannot be persuaded to quit.

RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT MEMBER OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Sheila Attannah
Request came to us as a member of the State Central Committee to recommend a woman member for the National Committee. The request came from the National Committeeman of Georgia and immediate action was urged.

Journal
In scanning the field of those women who have been active in political affairs, we fail to find one more adaptable to the duties of such a position than Mrs. George S. Williams, the former president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. In the performance of the duties of this large organization of women, she executed the task with alacrity and precision and gave satisfactory service throughout her incumbency of office. Her services have been signal not only in the work directly connected to and having bearing upon the Federation. Mrs. Williams has been active in other social service work, in politics, municipal and state and religious activities. Largely through her efforts many colored women were registered and had the right to vote. It is, therefore, but natural that the eyes of the public are upon her and that her selection as a member of the

National Committee from Georgia is assured.

Shuannah Ga.
It is not amiss to state that outside of the circle of the committee, it is believed that there would a unanimity of endorsement of Mrs. George S. Williams for any position she may be able to fill. We hope, therefore, the National Committeeman will see that her selection is ratified.

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DEC 3 - 1923

G. O. P. BALKS NAMING OF NEGRO COMMITTEE WOMAN FROM GEORGIA.

Selection of a woman to be associate member of the republican national committee from Georgia has been delayed indefinitely because of the recalcitrance of the republican national committeeman, Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro, who controls his party's machinery in the state. Johnson is said to favor the appointment of a colored woman, but is opposed in this by the leaders of the national organization.

Johnson is the only negro member of the republican national committee, and it has been reported that republican white women of Georgia have declined to serve as his associate. Unless he resigns or succeeds in bringing about the selection of a colored woman, it is predicted, there will be no associate member of the republican national committee from Georgia. He shows no disposition to quit his post which makes him one of the influential leaders of his party in the south.

Thus far it is announced, the republican national committee has named associate members in all but six states, including Georgia. Three of these six states are in the south and three in the north.—Moultrie Observer.

Politics—1923.

Illinois.

Women in
TO THE COLORED WOMEN VOTERS OF QUINCY:

Those who accepted the invitation to luncheon at the Hotel Quincy to hear Mrs. Del McCormick speak, were asked to meet Friday afternoon to hear our county chairman, Mrs. W. B. Smiley, tell of her visit to the convention in Chicago; also Mrs. Alexander will address us at this time.

The luncheon given at Quincy hotel was well attended. Much credit is due our county chairman as this is the first invitation of its kind coming to us voters of color. Eighteen ladies accepted the invitation, namely, Mrs. Ella Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson, Mrs. F. G. Monday, Mrs. Minnie Johnson, Mrs. Lois Ewing, Mrs. Chappell, Mrs. Mae Tolls, Mrs. Susan Humphrey, Mrs. Julia Dyson, Mrs. Mrs. Tillie Weldon, Mrs. Nannie Dut-Mae Carr, Mrs. Frances Murrell, Mrs. Etta McPipe, rs. Anna Osborn, Mrs. Amanda Ruffner and Mrs. Martha Major. All ladies present except two affiliated with the state and paid their membership fee.

We hope to elect officers and do social settlement work. Every member is asked to bring a friend as these meetings are open to all women voters.

Mrs. Martha Major,
Chairman of Colored Women Voters